

C O N T E N T S.

Sangli Administration Reports,
1925 to 1935.

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The Administration Report

of the

SANGLI STATE

for the year

1335 Fasli, (1925-26 A. D.)

CHAPTER I

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The boundaries may be given as follows:—

The Sangli State is divided into six widely scattered tracts forming 5 Talukas and one Mahal viz, Miraj-Prant, Kuchi, Mangalwedha, Terdal, Shahapur and Shirhatti, which extend from the river Bhima in the North to the Tungbhadra on the South and impinge on the five Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency viz. Satara, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar and one of the Madras Presidency viz Bellary. The Miaj-Prant and Kuchi Talukas are close to each other and within easy reach of Sangli, the capital of the State, and have their villages mixed up with those of the Satara Collectorate. The Mangalwedha Taluka is the northernmost part of the State and lies to the South of Pandharpur in the Sholapur District. The Terdal Mahal is partly surrounded by the villages of the Belgaum District and partly by the Jamkhandi State. The Shahapur Taluka too is surrounded by the Belgaum Collectorate. Shirhatti the Southernmost Taluka is to the South of the Dharwar District and has the river Tungbhadra forming a portion of its South-east boundary.

2. The area of the State is 1136 square miles.

3. The population of the State according to the General Census of 1921 is 2,21,321 (Vide Government Gazette dated 6-10-1921).

4. The gross revenue of the State on the average of the gross revenue for the past five years is 16,03,222.

5. The State pays no tribute either to the Government or any other State, having transferred lands to the amount of Rs. 1,35,000 in lieu of contingent of 450 in accordance with the articles of stipulation dated Bijapur, 12th December 1820 (Vide Aitchison's Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, 4th edition, Vol. VII, page 270).

6 The full name and title of the Ruler of the State is Honorary Lieutenant Meherban Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundiraj Shrimant Chief-saheb alias Appasaheb Patwardhan K. C. I. E.. He is a Brahmin and his family. by caste and was born on the 14th of February 1890 and completed the 16th year of his rule on 2nd June 1926. He is blessed with three sons and four daughters.

7 Shrimant Chiefsahab is entitled to a permanent salute of 9 guns and Honours. enjoyed in addition the following honors:—

- (1) Military Rank of Honorary Lieutenantcy since 14th October 1919 in recognition of his services in connection with the recent European War.
- (2) K. C. I. E. since 1st January 1923.
- (3) Honorary A. D. C. to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
- (4) Shrimant Chiefsahab is a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes.

8 Shrimant Chiefsahab had to be away from his capital in September 1925 in connection with the meetings of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes held at Simla and Movements of Shrimant Chiefsahab. of the Sessions of the Chamber of Princes in January 1926 at Delhi. He had been to Mahabaleshwar as usual during the hot season with his whole family, but his stay there was not continuous as he had to visit Simla again to attend the Sessions of the Chamber of Princes on the 25th of May 1926. On this last occasion Shrimant Chiefsahab and one Staff Officer of his had the honour of being guests of His Excellency the Viceory at the Viceregal Lodge. He also paid short visits to villages in the Miraj-Prant and Kuchi Talukas.

Chief events. 9 The Poultry Exhibition may be mentioned as one of the important events of the year under review (vide Chapter VIII).

Another event of equal importance and value was the organisation of the "Baby Week" in March 1926. A number of lectures was delivered on the subjects dealing with the welfare of children by experts, and lessons on prevention of children's diseases were very effectively given with the aid of Cinematograph films. The show aroused in a remarkable manner the public interest in the movement of child-welfare and it is a matter of great pleasure to note that the unique success that attended the efforts of the organisers was mainly due to the deep interest taken by Shrimant Soubhagyavati Matoshri Ranisahab who threw herself with great enthusiasm into the whole function from its very beginning. Five Milk Centres have been since opened at Sangli to supply pure milk (one quarter of a seer to each) to babies of persons who cannot afford to purchase the same. The cost of the milk for 25 babies out of this number is borne by the State and that for others is met by public subscriptions.

(Chapter I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL)

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10 Col. R. S. Pottinger and Col. E. O'., Brien visited Sangli in July and November 1925 respectively. The Assistant Political Distinguished visitors Agents Major L. E. Lang and Capt. Rivett Carnac also paid their visits in January and February respectively. Major Cambell, Tutor to the Chief of Jamkhandi was a State guest in September 1925. Dr. Harold H. Mann the Director of Agriculture of Poona had been to Sangli in connection with the Poultry Exhibition in February 1926. At the invitation of the villagers he also paid a visit to Digraj.

Major Hopkinson the Recruiting Officer, Poona, visited Sangli twice during the tour on 19-4-26 and 29-5-26 and made enquiries about the grievancies of the deceased and disabled soldiers of the Indian Army residing in the Sangli State.

11 During the year under report the Diwan visited Mangalwedha, Kuchi, and Miraj-Prant Talukas, made, Jamabandi and Tours of the Head inspected several offices of those Talukas. He had also of the Departments. been to Shahapur in connection with the Forest Coupe auctions held there during the year.

The Assistant Revenue Officer visited Shahapur and Shirhatti Talukas made Jamabandi and inspected the Taluka Offices.

12 The annual session of the State Assembly was held in the year The State Assembly under review on the 29th and 31st August 1925 and on the 1st and 2nd of September 1925.

13 The Mamlatdars' Conference was also held at Sangli immediately Mamlatdars' Conference after the session of the Rayat Assembly came to a close.

High Officials. 14 Appendix I shows the names of high Officials in the State.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

15 The Land Revenue demand according to the Jamabandi of the year 1925-26 was roughly speaking Rs. 7,33,522 as against Land Revenue. Rs. 7,36,860 of the last year. The arrears at the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,69,462 as against Rs. 1,98,402 in the last year. The increase in arrears was due to failure of crops in some villages of Miraj-Prant and Kuchi Talukas.

16 During the year under report the remission of land revenue was Remission and suspensions given as under:—

Rs. 2,268-9-7 In Miraj-Prant Taluka, chiefly on account of Inam Japti, a remission of water cess, poverty of land-holders and Inam Vadhava etc.

Rs. 6,986-7-0 In Kuchi Taluka, on account of remission of water cess.

Rs. 364 In Mangalwedha Taluka, on account of corrections in accounts.

Rs. 31 In Shahapur Taluka, on account of revision Vadhava and water cess.

Rs. 50 In Shirhatti Taluka, on account of land thrown in waste.

17 The following table will show the extent to which notices were issued for the recovery of land revenue. No other form Coercive processes of coercive measures was resorted to during the year under report.

Name of Talukas	No. of notices	Amount collected
Miraj-Prant	190	Rs. 5,853
Kuchi	22	" 600
Mangalwedhe	59	" 710
Terdal	0	" 0
Shahapur	21	" 157
Shirhatti	25	" 437
Dodwad	34	" 939
Total	351	8,696

Land Settlement. 18 No new land settlements were introduced in the year under report.

19 The rates of assessment have been fixed in Revision by an Officer of the Survey Department with the approval of the Settlement Commissioner of the Bombay Presidency and sanctioned by Shrimant Chiefsahab. The whole of the State with the exception of 8 Inam villages has been brought under the operation of the Revision Survey and assessment is being levied according to the revised rates. The revised rates were introduced into the several Talukas of the State in the years shown below:—

In Shirhatti	Taluka	in 1320	Fasli
In Shahapur	"	1322	"
In Mangalwedhe	"	1322	"
In Miraj-Prant	"	1326	"
In Kuchi	"	1326	"
In Terdal	"	1326	"

20 The total number of villages in the Sangli State is 244. Out of Inam and Saranjam these 11 are Saranjam villages, 30 Inam villages, 4 Makta villages. villages making a total of 45 alienated villages.

The following table will show the distribution of these villages according to Talukas.

Name of Taluka.	Total No. of Villages.	Saranjam Villages.	Inam villages.	Makta Villages
Miraj-Prant	41	5	2	0
Kuchi... .. .	30	6	1	0
Mangalwedha... .. .	32	0	0	0
Terdal.. .. .	12	0	6	0
Shahapur	56	0	19	4
Shirhatti	73	0	2	0
Total.....	244	11	30	4

The following are 8 Inam villages where the Survey Settlement has not been introduced owing to the unwillingness of the Inamdars.

- 1 Byakud in Terdal Mahal.
- 2 Basapur in Shirhatti Taluka.
- 3 Khamkarhatti in Shahapur Taluka.
- 4 Sulebhavi in Shahapur Taluka.
- 5 Kardeguddi " "
- 6 Shaganmatti " "

(Chapter II—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND)

11

7 Balekundri Budruk Shahapur Taluka.

8 Sutkatti " " "

21 The area of the surveyed and settled villages amounted to 1117 square miles and that of the unsurveyed villages was 19 square miles giving the total area of the State to be 1136 square miles.

The following table will show the total area of the land under cultivation in the current year.

Talukas.	Total cultivable area.		Actually cultivated.		Increase.	Decrease.
	During		During			
	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Miraj-Prant ...	1,04,030	1,04,114	1,03,342	1,03,435	93	.....
Kuchi.. ...	1,23,402	1,23,402	1,23,192	1,23,192	.....	.....
Mangalwedha..	1,35,137	1,35,128	1,33,100	1,33,100	.....	.....
Terdal. ...	28,573	28,573	28,573	28,573	.....	.....
Shahapur ...	51,963	51,963	51,786	51,780	.....	6
Shirhatti ...	1,65,877	1,65,878	1,64,221	1,64,252	31	.....
Total.....	6,08,982	6,09,058	6,04,214	6,04,332	118	6 net increase

Alienations. 22 No land was given during the year under report as Inam.

23 Out of 18 Boundary disputes 13 remained pending disposal at the end of the year under report. Out of these 6 are between this State and the British Districts and the remaining 7 are between this State and other States.

24 The following table will give the details about the grants of Tagai advances made during the year and the arrears outstanding at the close of the year.

TAGAI ADVANCES.

Year.	Arrears at the beginning of the year.	Advances during the year.	Total.	Recoveries during the year.	Out-standing at the close of the year.
1924—25	50,716	818	51,534	9,522	42,012
1925—26	42,012	1,850	43,862	8,222	35,640

25 The Diwan of Sangli completed the revenue Jamabandi of Examination of Mangalwedha, Kuchi, and Miraj-Prant Talukas while the Revenue Accounts. Assistant Revenue Officer completed that of the rest Shirhatti, Shahapur and Terdal Talukas.

26 The work of introduction of Record of Rights is completed in all Record of Rights. the Talukas of the State. Mutation Registers have been opened and care is being taken to keep them up-to-date.

Introduction of new Forms in the Revenue Department, 27 The accounts and Jamabandi were completed during the year under report - according to the new forms. A book on Taluka Accounts is being prepared.

Sorting and Destruction of Taluka Records. 28 Taluka Revenue Records were sorted in A. B. C. D. classes during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION

1 Legislation.

Laws in force. 29 Appendix II gives a list of laws in force in the State in the year under report.

3 Military Force.

Military force 30 The State maintains no Military Force.

3 Police.

31 The Police Force consists mostly of local men of all classes. The details as regards their classes, number and pay, as well as rewards, punishments and their educational qualifications etc, are given in Appendix IV. The total sanctioned strength of the Police was 504. The number of Foot Police, was 469 and that of the Mounted Police was 35. Out of the Foot-Police 175 are armed with Bored out Martini Henry rifles which are now quite worn out and need to be replaced by new ones. A requisition for a new stock has been made and it is hoped it will soon arrive.

32 The total expenditure of the Police Force amounted to Rs. 1,02,608-4-3 as against Rs. 1,01,488-2-7 in the previous year. The ratio of the Foot-Police to the total population of 2,21,321 is 1 to 474 souls and to the area which is 1,136 square miles is 1 to every 2.4 square miles as in the previous year. Owing to improved salaries there is no difficulty in getting recruits for the Police duties.

The Foot Police were distributed for work as under:—

1	Detection of crime	189
2	Treasury, Jail and Lock-up guards	175
3	Town and City guards	52
4	Reserve at the Head-quarters	20
5	Orderlies in Offices	24
6	Orderlies in Courts	9
		469

The Mounted Police were employed on escorts and other miscellaneous duties.

Distribution of police according to Talukas. 33 The sub-joined table shows the distribution of the Police Force-mounted and others according to Talukas.

No.	Name of Division.	Policemen.		Sowars.	Remarks.
		Armed.	Unarmed.		
1	Sangli:—				
	Head Quarters ...	42	63	35	
	City ...	.....	47	...	
2	Taluka Miraj-Prant ...	.....	25	...	
3	" Kuchi... ..	10	24	...	
4	" Mangalwedha... ..	15	39	...	
5	" Terdal Mahal... ..	10	24	...	
6	" Shahapur	16	41	...	
7	" Shirhatti	10	28	...	
8	Thana Dodwad	2	3	...	
	Total.....	175	294	35	

Special Parties are sent to different localities as required.— out of the reserve force at the Head-quarters.

34 The number of village police was the same as in previous year viz 235. They assisted the District Police in the detection and prevention of crime. Some of them worked partly on service tenure lands and partly on remuneration in cash and the remaining on remuneration in cash only. The subjoined table shows the details of the village Police according to Talukas:—

No.	Name of Division.	Working on remuneration		Total.
		Cash.	Cash & on service land.	
1	Sangli and Sangli-wadi ...	2	...	2
2	Taluka Miraj-Prant.. ...	33	4	37
3	" Kuchi	22	7	29
4	" Mangalwedha	33	...	33
5	" Terdal	6	6	12
6	" Shahapur	48	1	49
7	" Shirhatti	70	2	72
8	Thana Dodwad	1	...	1
	Total.....	215	20	235

Additional Police. 35 No additional police were employed during the year under report.

Working of the Police 36 The results of the working of the police are given in Appendices V, VI, and VII which would appear to be fairly satisfactory.

(Chapter III- PROTECTION)

15

The total number of cases for disposal by the Police was 371 in the year under report as against 409 in the previous year. Of these 210 were cognizable true cases, 75 were found not punishable by Criminal Courts, 19 were false and malicious and out of the remaining 67 cases 26 were under investigation at the close of the year and 41 have been reported for being struck off the register. Out of 210 cognizable cases 116 were sent up for trial and 94 remained undetected at the close of the year against 204, 114, 90 respectively of the last year.

Malicious complaints. 37 Two persons in 3 cases were prosecuted for making malicious complaints. Both of them were convicted.

38 Two cases of bad character under Chapter VIII were dealt with under section 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the year under report as against 3 in the preceding year. Of the 3 accused involved in them 2 were discharged, 1 was convicted and none remained under trial at the close of the year.

Cases, of suicide & accidental deaths. 39 The number of cases of suicides and accidental deaths was as shown below:—

Description.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suicide	1924-25	10	13	23
	1925-26	9	16	25
Accidental deaths... ..	1924-25	39	34	73
	1925-26	50	29	79

40 Accidental and other fires which destroyed property were as shown below. The biggest fire occurred at Kusnal a village in the Miraj-Praut Taluka on the 1st of May. The total damage caused thereby was estimated at Rs. 8,000 About 42 houses were destroyed with their contents. Fortunately for the people there was no loss of life. It was very kind of the Chief saheb to send instantaneous help to the distressed and advance Tagai to the extent of about Rs. 1,500 to the homeless farmers, Rs. 200 for clothing and 100 for corn.

Description.	Year.	Worth of property destroyed.
Accidental fires	1924-25	Rs. 7,302-13-0
	1925-26	" 4,362-13-0
Incendiarism... ..	1924-25	" 5,329
	1925-26	" 8,057

41 Drill Masters were performing their work properly. The Superintendent of Police and a retired Military Officer Subhedar Major Yeshwantrao Bhosle have been supervising the drill and the musketry practice of the Police Force in addition to the Head-quarter Sub-Inspector. The Police men in the Talukas are now improving in drill.

Police Examination, 42 Out of the 3 candidates who appeared for the Police Higher Standard Examination 1 came out successful.

43 During the year under report 115 Police men and 8 Sowars as against 101 Police men and 6 Sowars of the last year were under medical treatment the mortality being 7 as against 3 of the preceding year.

44 During the year under report the Superintendent of Police visited all the Talukas and completed the inspection of all of them except Shahapur and Mangalwedha and 12 out-posts out of 22 in all were inspected and he found the work to be satisfactory on the whole. The Superintendent of Police could not complete the inspection of all the Talukas and out-posts as he was engaged in the detection of some serious crimes and on some confidential enquiries.

4 Criminal Courts.

45 The number of Criminal Courts in the State was 22 in the year under report, 22 Magisterial and 2 Sessions Courts viz the Huzur Court and the Nyayadhish Court. The Huzur Court takes up cases punishable with death or transportation for life while the other courts dispose of other cases.

Working of the Criminal Courts 46 The details of the working of these Courts are given in Appendices VII and VIII.

47 The number of Criminal Appellate Courts during the year under report was 4, the Huzur Court, the Nyayadhish Court, the District Magistrate's Court and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court. Detailed information regarding the working of these Courts is given in Appendix IX. The Huzur Court disposed of 9 Revisionary Applications while the Nyayadhish Court disposed of 17 such applications.

5 Civil Justice.

48 During the year under report the number of Civil Courts was the same as that of the last year viz 6. The Pecuniary and territorial jurisdiction of the Courts remained the same. The details of the work of these courts including the execution of decrees etc., are given in Appendices X and XI.

The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act (IX of 1889) has been made applicable in this State from 1st of September 1925 and all the subordinate Courts have been invested with the powers under it to decide suits valued up to Rs. 50.

(Chapter III—PROTECTION)

17

49 In addition to regular suits disposed off during the year 146 Miscellaneous applications were dealt with by the subordinate Courts as against 149 of the last year.

50 The number of Civil Appellate Courts was 2 as in the last year viz:—The Huzur Court and The Nyayadhish Court. The details of their working will be found in Appendix XII.

51 The receipts during the year under report from all sources including Stamps, process fees etc , were Rs. 60,792 as against Rs. 72,416 of the last year and the expenditure on all the heads in connection with the administration of justice was Rs. 29,668 as against Rs. 29,658 of the last year.

52 During the year under report the Nyayadhish inspected the working of the Sub-Judges' Courts of Mangalwedha, Kuchi and Shahapur and found the work satisfactory. The working of the Civil Record is satisfactory both as regards the public and as regards the State. The total receipts on account of the comparing and searching fees credited to the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 307 as against 322 of the last year and the expenditure of the Civil Record was Rs. 1,427 as against Rs. 1,267 of the previous year.

6. *Mamlatdars' Courts Act.*

53 The Mamlatdars of all Talukas including the Wahitwatdar of Dodwad and the Sub-Saranjamdar of Mhaisal disposed of 24 cases as against 36 in the last year under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

There were 7 Revisionary Applications to the Diwan against the Mamlatdars' orders, out of which 6 were disposed during the year under report and 1 remained pending at the end of the year.

7. *Extradition.*

54. The following statement gives details regarding persons handed over by the British Government and other Native States to the Sangli State:—

By whom handed over.	Persons.	convicted	Acquitted.	Discharged.	Committed.	Pending.
British Government...	12	6	1	2	3	0
Native States...	3	2	0	1	0	0
Total.....	15	8	1	3	3	0

On the other hand 15 persons were handed over to the British Government and 5 to Native States.

8. Prisons.

55 There is one Central Jail at Sangli and 7 Lock-ups at Taluka Stations including those at Mhaisal and Dodwad. Information regarding the persons admitted into the Jail and Lock-ups and the cost are given in Appendix XIII

56 The Central Jail is located within the walls of the Fort at Sangli where accommodation is sufficient for the requirements of the State, the rooms are well ventilated, well lighted and well protected. It has a well of its own in the compound which supplies water for the vegetable and flower garden of the Jail. The supply of drinking water is taken from the City Water Works.

The Lock-ups are situated in the Taluka towns close to the Revenue Offices and are well lighted and ventilated. There too the accommodation is sufficient for local requirements.

57 The Civil prisoners are kept in a separate room in the Central Jail. In the year under report 16 Civil prisoners were admitted and released.

58 The number of jail offences in the year under report was 12 as against 11 in the previous year.

59 The remission system is in vogue and has been working well in the Central Jail. 18 out of 76 prisoners (released) got advantage of it according to rules.

60 The prisoners in the jail as a rule enjoyed good health. 92 prisoners were under medical treatment of whom 85 were cured, 1 died and 6 remained under treatment at the close of the year, as against 176 prisoners under medical treatment of whom 171 were cured, 1 died, 1 was released being incurable and 3 remained at the close of the year under treatment in the previous year. There was no epidemic prevalent during the year under report.

61 The total expenditure on the dietary and clothing of the prisoners in the jail under report was Rs. 6683 as against Rs. 8269 in the last year. The annual cost per head on account of the dietary charges comes to Rs. 73 as against Rs. 90 in the previous year and the total annual cost per head on account of all charges amounts to Rs. 84 as against Rs. 98 in the last year.

62 The male convicts sentenced to hard labour were given full task according to their health and working capacity while female convicts were employed in grinding and winnowing grain and spinning and twisting fibres etc.

(Chapter III—PROTECTION)

19

63 There are two Japanese looms, 3 fly shuttle looms, 4 hand-looms and 2 vertical looms, They are all in good order. The Jail factory. looms turned out cloth and articles worth Rs. 1068 as against Rs. 909 in the previous year and articles and cloth worth Rs. 792 were sold as against Rs. 428 in the last year. This cost does not include wages of the prisoners but shows only the cost of raw materials used. The industry of preparing bricks and flower pots was not carried out during the year under report as there was sufficient stock on hand in the jail. However 10,000 tiles were prepared in the year under report. Articles worth Rs. 10-10-0 were sold in the year under report.

The jail-garden supplied vegetables to the prisoners during the year under report which according to the contractor's rate may be valued at about Rs. 796 and vegetables worth Rs. 88 were sold during the year. The total of the products of vegetables was thus Rs. 884 as against Rs. 880 in the previous year.

64 The total amount realised in the year under report on account of jail labour came to Rs. 2692 as against Rs. 2420 in the last year as shown below.

Jail labour	1 Jail Factory	Rs. 202
	2 Cleaning palace compound...	826
	3 Cleaning Hospital...	453
	4 Cleaning Mal Bunglow	391
	5 State Press work	261
	6 Grinding	451
	7 Miscellaneous	180

Total— 2692

65 During the year under report the professor of Physics at the National Theosophical College Adyar Madras and Shrimant V. C. Patwardhan paid a visit to the Jail and remarked that they were struck by the scrupulous neatness and care of the prisoners.

The Political Agent, S. M. C. States visited the Jail and passed the following remarks on 2-12-1925:—

“Visited the Jail this morning with the Chief, 62 convicts and 23 under-trial prisoners. The convicts looked fit and well nourished. The jail premises were very clean and everything in excellent order”.

The Assistant Political Agent also paid visits to the jail and found everything in excellent order.

9 Registration.

Working of the Reg- 66. Appendix XIX gives details of the work done by stration Department. the Registration Department.

Receipts and
Expenditure

67 Receipts and expenditure of the Registration Department amounted to Rs. 37053 and Rs. 1784 respectively. The details of the same are given in Appendix XV.

68 During the year under report the Nyayadhish who is the District Registrar inspected the working of the Sub-Registrars' Offices at Mangalwedha, Kuchi and Shahapur Talukas during his tour.

10 Municipalities.

69 The number of Municipalities in the State during the year under report was 6 as in the previous year. All these Municipalities are in the Head-quarter towns of the Talukas with the exception of Rabkavi. The Taluka town of Kuchi has no Municipality, it being small place, there is a village committee there. Appendix XVI gives the figures of receipts and expenditure as well as the opening and closing balances of the 6 Municipalities in the State.

70 The total receipts of all the Municipalities are Rs. 69,926 as against Rs. 81,982 in the previous year. The total expenditure of all Municipalities amounted to Rs. 69,109 as against Rs. 70,038 of the last year. From the above figures it will be seen that there is a decrease in receipts mostly due to not collecting the dues in proper time.

71 The total amount of outstanding arrears of the 6 Municipalities at the end of March 1926 was Rs. 37,042 as against Rs. 22,188 of the last year.

The Sangli Municipality who is the largest defaulter in this respects attributes this large out-standing balance to the retirement of a clerk who was very careful in recovering arrears. The attention of the Municipality will be drawn to the necessity of seeing that the arrears are collected as early as possible with the existing establishment.

The following table will show the arrears of each Municipality during the last two years.

Name of Municipality.	Arrears.	
	1924-25	1925-26
1 Sangli	6,000	20,827
2 Mangalwedha	5,156	5,171
3 Terdal	1,932	2,288
4 Rabkavi	3,856	4,265
5 Shahapur	3,785	3,875
6 Shirhatti	1,459	616
Total.....	22,188	37,042

72 The main source of income of all Municipalities is house-tax. The Sources of Income octroi duty is levied at Mangalwedha and Rabkavi only. The income from that source to the said two Municipalities is Rs. 1179 and Rs 850 respectively. The Octroi revenue of the Shahapur Municipality has been taken over by the State and a fixed sum of Rs. 2000 is being given instead.

73 Cattle Bazars are held at Sangli and Mangalwedha. The Sangli and Mangalwedda Municipalities levy a small tax per Cattle Bazar head on all the cattle which are sold at the Bazars. The income from that source to Sangli for the year under report was Bs. 2420 as against 2515 of the previous year and to the Mangalwedha Municipality was Rs 326 as against Rs. 325 of the last year.

74 Out of the six Municipalities only three—Sangli, Shahapur, and Mangalwedha have the right of election of their members Elective Franchise. The Mamlatdars are Ex-Officio Presidents of Mangalwedha, Terdal and Shirhatti Municipalities It is the Shahapur Municipality only that elects its own President.

75 A Drainage Scheme for the town of Sangli is a dire necessity as water supply is to the small town of Rabkavi. Mangalwedha is also in want of a good water supply but the schemes proposed are all too costly to undertake considering the means of the Municipality. Shahapur service privies are being substituted for pit privies.

11 Wards and their estates.

76. At the beginning of the year under report there were 100 minors with 69 estates under the care of the State. 8 minors Number of wards & with 6 estates as against 9 minors with 4 estates for their estates. the previous year came under the State management during the year making a total of 108 minors and 75 estates. During the year under report 10 estates were handed over to 12 minors on their attaining majority. At the end of the year under report there remained 65 estates owned by 96 minors against 69 estates and 100 minors of the last year. Particular of these estates are given in Appendix A annexed hereto.

77 The opening and closing balance of the minors' estates for the year under report were Rs. 1,74,085 and Rs. 1,65,191 Financial position. respectively as against Rs. 1,91,789 and Rs. 1,74,085 respectively of the last year. The closing balance of minors amounting to Rs. 1,65,191 was held as follows:—

Government Securities	Rs. 1,27,820
Sangli Bank . . .	„ 15,648
Pathak Treasury . . .	„ 17,378
In the hands of the Vahiwatdars	„ 4,345

Rs. 1,65,191

Details of Income.

78 The income of minors realised during the year consisted of the following principle items:—

1	Rent of Lands	Rs. 21,716
2	Interest on loans	" 6,690
3	Recovery of debt	" 4,329
4	Sale proceeds of ornaments...	" 0
5	House rent	" 3,817
6	Other miscellaneous receipts..	" 21,053
		Rs. 57,605

Details of estates.

79 The aggregate money value of the minors' estates amounts to Rs. 7,01,991. It is made up as follows:—

(1)	Immoveable property (lands) Measuring 2571 acres 21 gunthas assessed at Rs. 5,583 ...	Rs. 5,14,200
(2)	Cash invested in Government Securities, Sangli Bank, Co-operative Credit Societies etc., ...	" 1,65,191
(3)	Moveable property including bonds personal debts, ornaments etc.,	" 25,600
		Total Rs. 7,04,991

The subjoined table classifies the 65 estates in regard to their annual income:—

Not exceeding Rs. 50	Above Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 1000	Above Rs. 1000 but not exceeding Rs. 5000.	Above Rs. 5000 but not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Total.
1	3	32	16	11	2	65

80 Of the 56 minors 15 are girls (2 Brahmins and 13 non-Brahmins) Of the 15 girl minors one only attends School. All Education of the minors. the other girls are married and grown up girls and their guardians are unwilling to send them to school although asked to do so several times.

Out of the 81 boy minors 74 attend school, 2 are below school going age and 5 follow their usual avocations.

81 The minors' affairs were carefully looked after during the year under report. The Nyayadhis inspected the working of the estates in Shahapur, Mangalwedha and Kuchi Talukas and found the work satisfactory. He saw the minors of these Talukas and satisfied himself that they were well cared for.

Inspection.

(Chapter III--PROTECTION)

23

82 There were two minors at the beginning of the year holding one estate under the control and management of the Revenue Officers, during the year under report. It has since been handed over to the senior minor on his attaining majority. At the end of the year under report there was no estate under the management of the Revenue Officers.

12 Local Board.

83 There are 6 Taluka Local Boards in the 6 Talukas of the State, each Board consisting of 3 nominated and 3 elected members and 1 nominated President who is generally the Mamlatdar of the Taluka. They have their own account separately kept, prepare their budgets and submit them for the sanction of the Chiefsahab. The elected members are returned by the members of the Taluka Assembly who are in their turn returned by land-holders in the Talukas.

The Board is authorised to execute works of the value of Rs. 200 and below, the remaining being entrusted to the State Engineer for execution. The members of the Board can supervise them and can make suggestions. The important works that were entrusted to the State Engineer for execution during the year under report are entered in the list given in Chapter IV of the report. The actual receipts of these Taluka Boards amounted to Rs. 40,666-8-10 during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

84 Information regarding the rain-fall at the Head-quarter Stations of the six Talukas of the State is given in App. XVII.

Rain-fall. The total rain-fall at Sangli was 15-55 inches, as against 15-5 inches of the last year. The highest rain-fall recorded in the State outside Sangli during the year was 52-15 inches at Shahapur and the lowest at Terdal being 16-93 inches.

2 PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

85 A Comparative statement showing the prices of food-grains in the current and previous years is given in App. XVIII. During the year under report the prices of food grains remained the same as those of the last year. The wages of skilled labour rose from one rupee to one rupee and a half and those of unskilled labour were from 6 annas to 8 annas.

Wages, labour and prices of food-grains.

3 FOREST.

86 The area of the State Forests remained the same as in the last year viz 60,601 acres and 12 gunthas, comprised in the Shahapur and Shirhatti Talukas measuring 32,683 acres 12 gunthas and 27,918 acres respectively.

Forest area.

87 The income and expenditure of the Forest Department of the State in the year under report amounted to Rs. 59,538-12-1 and 8,346-0-2 respectively as against Rs. 86,005 and 9,531 respectively of the last year. The decrease in income was due principally to the sale of sandal-wood last year and its absence this year. The experiment about the cultivation of "seal-wax" near Bhutrambatti in the Shahapur Forest started by Mr. K. V. Limaye of Shahapur was not successful during the year under report.

Income & Expenditure.

88 There is a small Forest Nursery at Godihal in the Shahapur Taluka and it is in fair condition.

Nursery.

Damage. 89 Fortunately there was no damage from fire in the Shahapur and Shirhatti Forests during the year under report.

Demarkation. 90 No new demarkation operations were undertaken during the year under report.

Crime. 91 Both the Forests in the Shahapur and Shirhatti Talukas were fairly looked after during the year under report by the Forest Department. The number of Forest offences detected during the year was 29 of which 19 were detected and disposed of. There were 8 cases of Cattle Trespass as against 21 in the last year and the number of animals impounded was 114 as against 309 of the last year.

Personal. 92 Mr. Hasan Mohodin Kittur the Forest Officer of the State continued to be in charge of the Department and kept the Forests in a fairly good condition.

4 Trade.

Trade. 93 Sangli is noted for its trade in Jagree, Ghee, turmeric, tobacco, cotton, chillies and groundnut. These commodities are chiefly exported to Bombay, Nagpur, Gujrath, Punjab and other places. Among the imports may be mentioned rice, kerosine-oil, cloth, Wheat, Dal, Timber, Iron etc. There was no difficulty in securing rolling stock during the year under report.

Other Trade Centres. 94 The other Trade Centres in the State are Shahapur and Rabkavi which export cotton piece goods coloured cotton and silk-yarn. They have been since long known for the fast colour of their cotton and silk goods.

5 Manufacture.

Manufactures. 95 Sangli and Shahapur are noted for copper and brass ware. Sangli is also noted for ornaments and other articles of gold and silver. Shahapur, Terdal and Hanjandi make copper and brass pots of large size. Rough blankets are manufactured at Shirhatti and in the adjoining villages and also at Mangalwedha. Kavthamahankal manufactures felts and rough wollen carpets. Marihal and Balekundri in the Shahapur Taluka and Bannikop in the Shirhatti Taluka have small factories of plain glass-bangles. Belhatti in the Shirhatti Taluka makes some articles of soft stone such as utensils of domestic use &c. as this sort of stone is found only in the quarries in the Shirhatti Taluka. Cotton articles such as Pasodis and carpets are manufactured on large scale in several places in the State such as Kavlapur, Dudhondi, Nagrale, Kavthamahankal etc. on hand-looms. There are two weaving factories at Sangli which produce ordinary Lugadis and Dhotirs of various kinds for the use of middle class people on a large scale. There are two oil mills at Sangli which extract oil from groundnut and other seeds by the aid of power machines.

6 *Factories.*

96 The following is a list of factories that were in working order in the year under report in the Sangli State.

Place.	Ginning factories.	Ground-nut and Turmeric factories.	Grinding Mills	Cotton press.	Oil mills.	Weaving mills.
Sangli. ...	5	3	8	1	3	2
Shahapur ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
Terdal ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rabkavi ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Mangalwedha ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dodwad ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Yerebudhihal ...	4	—	—	—	—	—
Hiregunjal... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chikgunjal.. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Madhalli ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Yelvatti ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Belhatti ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	17	3	12	1	3	3

7 *Public-Works Department.*

97 The Public Works Department in the State is under the supervision and control of the State Engineer. There were 7 Sub-Public Works. Overseers under him 6 permanent and 1 temporary for super-

vising special works such as the Maternity Home, and additions to the Guest House, etc. There is one more Sub-Overseer for the town Extension work who works under the Town Extension Officer. The State Engineer makes arrangements for carrying on of all works—original as well as repairs in the State. He also executes Local Fund Works costing more than Rs 200 each, the remaining ones being executed by the Taluka Mamlatdars.

The total expenditure of the P. W. Department including establishment charges came to Rs 1,25,781-1-5 as against Rs 95,366-2-9 in the previous year. Appendix XIX shows the details about classes of works undertaken in the year and amount spent on them. The total number of buildings owned by the State and entrusted to P. W. Department for up-keep was 229 as against 226 in the last year. The total length of the several roads under the management of the P. W. Department is 151 miles. The State Engineer, Sangli, Mr. V. G. Bhave visited all the Talukas and is reported to have inspected all the works in them. Important works undertaken during the year under report by the P. W. Department and Local Boards are given below,—

STATE FUNDS.

Name of works.	Expended amount.
1. Maternity Home and Godown at the Mal ...	... 40,000
2. Works on Swanandbhuvan Mal ...	... 5,680

3	Budgaon Diversion Road	1,981
4	Repairs to the Guest House, Huzur's residence and State Hospital	980
5	Ladders in the Armoury Hall at Sangli	354
6	Police Chowki at Sangli	320
7	Repairs to the Kakti Guard room	252
8	Trees on camping ground at Equiri Mal at Mangalwedha.	244
9	Huzur Office partition	188
10	Laying out of pipes in Apte's Mala	139
11	Works in Poona Wada	105
12	Drainage to Poona Wada	86

LOCAL FUND WORKS,

1	Special repairs to the Chawdi and Maruti's temple at Dhulgaon	2,605
2	" " to Maruti's temple at Khatav	328
3	" " to the Chavadi at Karnal	304
4	" " to the Chavadi at Nagrale	2,796
5	" " to the Chavadi at Shirgaon-Visapur	1,095
6	" " to the well at Karnal	398
7	" " to the well at Rasulwadi	219
8	" " to the Maruti's temple at Tirth	1,212
9	" " to the Maruti's temple at Halingali	280
10	Cattle House at Yemanapur... ..	401
11	Special repairs to the Maruti's temple at Sulebhavi	746
12	Well at Basarikatti	258

8 Sangli Water Works.

98 The Sangli Water Works supply water to the town, the Palace on the Mal, the Guest House, State Gardens and to the Sangli Water Works. Willingdon College. These works are under the direct control of a first class Mechanical Engineer under the general supervision of the State Engineer. The Engines and Boilers were supplied by Messers James Simpson and Company in 1911 and erected in 1913. The Engines work at about 10 hours a day and supply about 6,09,000 gallons of water per day. During the year under report the cost of running the Plant was about Rs 21,495. The water-tax collected during the year amounted to Rs 18,000. The Expenditure during the year under report was as under:—

1	Establishment	Rs 4,908-6-4
2	Coal	„ 14,258-4-0
3	Miscellaneous... ..	„ 2,328-7-4
Total.....		21,495-1-8

Unless a general water-tax is levied and water is given by the Meter whenever connections are given from the main line we shall not be able to make the two ends meet but until that the works must be run at a heavy loss.

The Boilers were inspected by the Government Boiler Inspector as usual. The distribution of water to all the parts of the town—new and old—is ample. The steel reservoir is in good order and to prevent further rusting, it is painted inside and outside by anticorrosive paint.

Kakadwadi water Works could not supply any water owing to the insufficient rain-fall for the last six or seven years and the wells are practically dry

9 Electric Light Installation.

99 Electric Light Inatallations are constructed at the Mal-Bungalow and the Vishrambag Palace at the cost of Re 25,000 and Electric Installation. 15,000 respectively and they are working satisfactorily. A new installation has been added to the Greenwood Bungalow at Mahableshwar.

10 Telephones.

100 The Telephone system also worked satisfactorily during the year Telephones. under report. The working cost was Re 927 as against Re 1169-6-9 in the last year.

11 Post and Telegraph Offices

Post & Telegraph Offices 101 The number of post and Telegraph Offices in the State was 18 plus 3 respectively.

12 Mint.

Mint. 102 There is no mint in the State.

13 Excise.

103 The Abkari and Hemp Drugs revenues of the State have been Excise. farmed out to the British Government who control the manufacture and sale of liquor, toddy and hemp drugs.

Opium is obtained from the nearest Government Treasury.

Appendix XXI gives the number of shops and the revenue realised during the year.

14 General Health and Seasonal Conditions.

104 From Appendix XVII it will be seen that Shahapur and Shirhatti Talukas only had sufficient rainfall while in other Talukas General Condition. it was just sufficient for sowing. The later rains were comparatively better for the Rabi crops. Fodder supply was scanty. Drinking water was sufficient. Plague epidemic prevailed in Shirhatti, Shahapur and Miraj-Prant Talukas during the year under report.

CHAPTER V

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Income & Expenditure. 105 Appendix XXII shows the income and expenditure of the State in the last two years namely 1924-25 and 1925-1926.

106 The gross revenue of the State, exclusive of Inam adjustments amounted to Rs. 12,40,535 as against 15,16,647 of the last year. Explanation of increases and decreases has been given in Appendix XXI where necessary.

107 The State did not incur any debt in the year under report nor had it any previous debt to pay.

108 In the year under report the State Bank at Sangli had only old four accounts as against five in the previous year. The State Bank branch Bank at Shirhatti had 70 accounts in the year under report as against 84 accounts in the previous year. The Sangli Bank Ltd which was established on the 5th October 1916 does most of the business that the State Bank at Sangli used to do formerly. No fresh loans have this year been advanced from the Pathak Treasury on the security of gold. The advances as shown in the statement below represent the adjustment of interest accrued during the year, in the case of loans on the security of gold and the advance of Rs. 7,83,000 to the State Bank Ltd on the security of G. P. Notes,

Details	Bank at Sangli.	Bank at Shirhatti.	Total.
Advances outstanding at the beginning of the year ...	1,82,372-3-8	32,539	2,14,911-3-8
Sums advanced during the year.	7,83,000-8-0	22,695	8,05,695-8-0
Total ...	9,65,372-11-8	55,234	10,20,606-11-8
Recoveries made during the year.	7,58,302-13-4	24,845	7,83,147-13-4
Balance outstanding at the close of the year ...	2,07,069-14-4	30,389	2,37,458-14-4

The income of these Banks in the year under report was Rs. 2,889 as against Rs. 9,534 in the previous year.

Financial Condition. 109 The following will show the financial condition of the State cash balance on the last day of the year.

(1) In the State Treasury ...	Rs. 5,07,850-9-9
(2) In the Imperial Bank of India ...	„ 4,18,882-14-5
(3) In the Central Bank of India ...	„ 3,169-3-3
(4) In the Postal Savings Bank ...	„ 6-8-6

9,29,909-3-11

(Chapter V—REVENUE AND FINANCE.)

INVESTMENTS.

	Rs
(1) In Government Securities (including G. P. Notes belonging to the trusts, Provident Fund etc.)	13,86,230
(2) In the State Bank on the security } of Gold G. P. Notes }	1,50,000 30,389
(3) On Land security	2,79,330-11-10
(4) On other investments and loans.	3,17,284-2-6
Total.....	<hr/> 21,63,263-14-4 <hr/>
Grand Total... ..	<hr/> 30,93,173-2-3 <hr/>

CHAPTER VI

I Vital Statistics

110 The number of births and deaths and their ratio per thousand of the population during the year under report as compared with that in the previous year is given in appendix XXIV. The ratio of births during the year is 36.2, as against 31.8 in the previous year and that of deaths is 22.2, as against 21.42.

2 Epidemics.

111 Fortunately there was not a single case of cholera in any of the Talukas in the State during the year under report.

112 Small-pox appeared in four Talukas of the State, viz, Miraj-Prant, Mangalwedha, Shahapur and Kuchi. The following table shows the number of attacks and deaths from the epidemic during the year under report:—

Taluka	Attacks	Deaths
Miraj-Prant	78	5
Mangalwedha	27	11
Shahapur	143	12
Kuchi	27	9
	275	37

Re-vaccination and other preventive measures were promptly taken to hold the epidemic in check.

113 Plague prevailed in 3 Talukas, viz, Miraj-Prant, Shirhatti and Shahapur. The total number of persons who resorted to inoculation in these 3 Talukas was 5336. The following table will show the number of attacks and deaths from plague during the year under report.

Taluka.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Persons inoculated.
Miraj-Prant	86	61	362
Shirhatti	439	320	4,571
Shahapur	116	105	403
	641	486	5,336

Influenza. 114 There was no outbreak of influenza during the year under report.

Expenditure on epidemics. 115 The total expenditure incurred in connection with epidemics was Rs. 1,700 as against Rs. 2,178-7-5 in the previous year.

3 Medical Relief.

116 During the year under report the number of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State continued to be 7 as in the previous year. Hospital & Dispensaries. All of them, except that at Dodwad, have accommodation for indoor-patients and quarters for the staff. Out of the 6 Dispensaries one was in the charge of an Assistant Surgeon, four in that of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons and one in charge of a senior Compounder. The Dispensary at Dodwad is intended only for that single village which is isolated from the rest of the State. There are the Vahiwatdar and his small staff and the Police Station staff located there. The Dispensary is placed in charge of a Senior Compounder who treats ordinary ailments. It is meant to be just better than a medical chest supplied to touring officers and to give better relief than "first aid" in cases of accidents etc., and serves its object very well.

117 The details of the work done in these institutions and the expenditure incurred in connection therewith are given in Appendix XXIII. The total attendance in these institutions Extent of Medical relief & Expenditure, was 42,294 as against 41,883 of the previous year, out of which 170 as against 169 of the previous year were indoor patients. The expenditure incurred on medical relief during the year under report was Rs. 33,812-0-7 as against Rs. 26,612-8-9 in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the purchase of some instruments for the Maternity Ward. Medical relief is afforded in all such places free of charge without any distinction of caste and creed.

118 Besides the Dispensaries at each Taluka Head-Quarter, 18 Medicine Chests are kept in big villages in charge of respectable Other forms of medical relief. persons with full instructions to dispense the medicines contained in them. The stock of medicines in these chests is replenished from time to time from the Taluka Dispensaries.

119 The prevailing diseases in the year under report were malarial fever, dysentery, rheumatism, worms, intestinal diseases, diseases of the skin, ear, eye and diseases of the digestive system. Prevailing diseases.

4. Vaccination.

120 Vaccination with glycerinated lymph is in force in the State and the supply of lymph is received from the Government Vaccine Institute at Belgaum. The State pays an yearly contribution of Rs. 443 for the supply of the lymph. Vaccination.

(Chapter VI—VITAL STATISTICS)

35

121 The Chief Medical Officer of the State is also the Superintendent of Vaccination. There are six Taluka Vaccinators and two Vaccination Inspectors, one of whom is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and there is one paid candidate Vaccinator. The candidate is attached to the Superintendent's Office and acts as a relieving hand. Vaccination is free and has become popular.

Primary and re-vaccination. 122 The subjoined table shows the work done by the Vaccination Department during the year under report as compared with that in the preceding year.

Operations	Persons vaccinated		RESULTS.					
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.		Unknown.	
	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26
Primary Vaccination ...	7,734	7,831	7,705	7,803	19	10	10	18
Re-vaccination ...	940	997	269	137	666	843	5	17
Total...	8,674	8,828	7,974	7,940	685	853	15	35

Expenditure. 123 The total expenditure incurred in connection with the Vaccination Department was Rs. 4,896-5-2 as against Rs. 4,666-7-7 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

124 The State has made adequate provision for the Primary and Secondary Education of its subjects in all the Talukas. Primary Education has been made free to all classes of subjects and it has also been made compulsory in suitable places. There are three full High Schools in the State and the Deccan Education Society has established a full grade Arts College on Kupwad Mal near Vishram-Bag Station on the Sangli State Railway. Sangli thus affords up-to-date educational facilities to the children and youths, of the State as well as of the neighbouring districts and has recently been recognised as a centre for the University Examinations also. It has thus developed into an important Educational centre. The number of school going boys and girls in the Primary and Secondary schools at Sangli was about 3,310 as against 3,000 in the previous year. Many of the students are helped by kind and benevolent persons in prosecuting their studies in various ways.

The State also helps a large number of pupils by providing them with food twice a day for two and a half months in the summer. 88 students are given sufficient food daily throughout the year on productions of certificates of eligibility from the respective Head Masters, and about 100 students or more are served with food as Mahadukries. There are Jain and Lingayat Boarding houses also, maintained by those communities. The Namdeo Samaj also has a Boarding house of its own.

125 The total of number of schools of all sorts in the State is 196 with 16,168 pupils in the current year as against 192 schools with 15,638 pupils in the previous year. The percentage of students receiving instruction in these institutions to the entire population of the State was 7.3 as against 7 in the previous year. The details of these schools are given in Appendix XXV and Schedule B.

High Schools.

126 Of the three High Schools two are maintained by the State and the third is conducted by the Sangli Educational Society with a liberal contribution from the State. All the three High Schools are ably conducted and are doing efficient works as will be seen from the results of the University Examination given below.

Examination in 1926.	Sangli High School.		Shahapur High School.		City High School.	
	Sent up.	Passed	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
Matriculation	74	29	29	18	95	34
School Leaving	0	0	1	1	3	0

Master Ranade Ramachandra Keshava got the 1st Jagannath Shankershet Scholarship as well as Sardar Bhimrao Akbarnavis Sanskrit Scholarship and also the Ellice Prize.

Master Shankar Vasudeo Desai of the Sangli High School won the 2nd Jagannath Shankershet Sanskrit Scholarship.

In Shahapur High School 9 successful candidates secured distinction in Mathematics.

In addition to the usual curriculum, moral and religious Education continued to be imported as before. Physical Education has been properly attended to. Students do drill, play cricket and football as also the Indian Games namely Atyapatya and Khoko. Training in Scouting is given. During the year under report Boy-Scout's movement was in full swing. Scouts display was a unique and prominent feature of the State activities at the time of His Excellency's visit to Sangli in April 1925. Students from both the High Schools at Sangli have secured medals in wrestling and other matches at Poona, Baroda and Satara.

Shimga sports and Swimming races are held annually at Sangli and prizes are given to some of the successful candidates by the State. A team of students in the Sangli High School also was sent to Sholapur to play a match in cricket.

127 Drawing is one of the optional subjects selected for the first five standards and is taught in all the High Schools. The Results of the Drawing Examinations given below will speak for themselves.

Examination.	Sangli High School.		Shahapur High School.		City High School.	
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
Elementary ...	21	16	6	3	13	3
Intermediate ...	11	10	2	1	6	3

Singing is also taught regularly in the Sangli State and the City High Schools.

128 The number of free studentships in the Sangli and Shahapur High Schools is kept at 15 % and half of this number has been reserved for backward classes. In the Sangli High School there are 22 scholarships of which 11 are open for general competition 7 are reserved for the backward classes and 4 for the depressed classes. In the Shahapur High School there are 8 Scholarships open for general competition in the four Higher standards. In the City High School at Sangli the number of freeships is 10 p. c.

A. V. Schools.

129 There are 7 Anglo Vernacular Schools in the Sangli State. 5 for Boys at Kuchi, Mangalwedha, Terdal, Rabkavi and Shaha-
Anglo Ver. Schools. pur; 2 for Girls at Sangli and Shahapur. The A. V. School at Rabkavi is maintained by the Rabkavi Municipality and the other Six by the State. They teach up to III English Standard in addition to the Higher Vernacular standards. The number of students in these institutions on 31st March 1926 was 267. Drawing and Gymnastics are also taught in the Boys' A. V. Schools for which trained teachers have been engaged. The percentage of freships in these A. V. Schools is the same as it is in the High Schools. Girls in the A. V. Schools take advantage of drawing only.

Primary Education.

130 The total number of Primary Schools maintained by the State is 178 of which one is a night school, 12 are girls' schools
Primary Education. proper, 7 low caste schools and the remaining 158 Boys' schools. Provision has been made for girls and low caste boys for admission in Boys' schools in places where there are no special schools for them. Nine Vernacular schools teach the full Vernacular course and send up pupils for the Vernacular Final Examination. During the year under report 53 students were sent up of whom 44 came out successful.

Girls' Schools.

131 There are 12 Girls' Schools in the State. The number on the rolls in them was 1,453 on 31st March 1926 as against 1,462
Girls' Schools. in the previous year. Besides these there are 10 classes attached to Boys' Schools. In villages where there are no independent Girls' schools, girls are admitted into the Boys' Schools and the number of such girls was 853 as against 863 of the last year. Most of the Girls' Schools in the State have been provided with Charkas in addition to needle-work. The English Classes attached to the Sangli and Shahapur Girls' Schools now recognised as A. V. Schools worked well during the year under report. The management of the Girls' Schools and the Mahila Vidyalaya at Sangli has been in the hands of a mixed Board of Ladies and Gentlemen. Since 1st April 1919 the Board also looks after the home classes of ladies started by the Mahila Samaj of Sangli. The number of ladies attending these classes was 73. These classes teach the first three English Standards. Professor Karve of the Indian Women's University, Poona, has undertaken to start the higher classes and to develop a full grade Girls' High School and with this object in view he has started the 4th Standard during the year under report. The State also has shown its sympathy with his attempts by lending temporarily a part of a State building for the class. The Mahila Vidyalaya at Sangli also teaches the full vernacular course and send up girls for Vernacular Final Examination. In the current year 15 Girl Students were sent up for Vernacular Final Examination of whom 10 passed out successfully.

132 The Honourable Sir M. V. Joshi, visited the Sangli High School on 30-7-25 and remarked as under:—

“I visited the School along Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao yesterday evening with the object of seeing the Scouts at work. A good beginning has been made and the interest taken in the movement by the State and the Chief personally augurs a good future for it. The Head Master takes an active part and cooperation of a specialist in scouting ought to lead to a rapid development. Cooperation of guardians should be sought and the value of the movement impressed on them so that they could realise that scouting is a material step in formulating the character of the younger generation and thus scouting good citizens hereafter. Scouting within proper limits will soon cease to be looked upon as a waste of time of the young boys and guardians will know why to welcome the movement and make it self-supporting. The State and the management deserve congratulations for introducing the movement and giving it a chance being popular.”

Col. E. O' Brien, Resident at Kolhapur and Political Agent, S. M. C. States, visited the Sangli High School on 2-12-25 and remarked:—

“I visited the High School today with the Chief and was much pleased with what I saw. From the results of the Matriculation and other Examinations it is clear that the standard of teaching is high and I am glad to hear that the boys are also keen on athletic and games.”

Major Lang, Assistant Political Agent, S. M. C. States visited the High School on 19-1-26 and remarked:—

“Visited the School this morning with Mr. Bapat, Examined several of the classes and was very pleased with the answers to my questions. The examination and athletic results are again most satisfactory and reflect great credit on the staff. The Carpentry class is still under contemplation and I hope it will eventualise as a rudimentary knowledge of carpentry, is most useful to all and teaches self-reliance.”

Hindusthani Schools.

133 There is one Hindusthani School at Sangli and 5 Urdu Classes at several other places in the State. The number of pupils attending these institutions was 262 as against 252 of the previous year.

Low Caste Schools.

134 There are 7 independent schools for the depressed classes in the State. In addition to these, there is one class attached to the Boys' School at Shahapur. The number of pupils in these schools was 348 as against 361 of the last year. Besides these, boys and girls of the depressed classes are allowed to attend the ordinary vernacular schools and the number of such pupils was 622 as against 658 of the previous year. There are 18 scholarships specially reserved for the depressed classes out of which 14 are allotted to Primary Schools and 4 to Sangli High School.

Unaided Schools.

135 There are 15 unaided schools in the State. The boys and girls attending them were 915 as against 714 of the last year. There is one Preparatory Class at Sangli for teaching the first three English Standards in two years.

Indigenous schools.

Sanskrit Schools.

136 There are five Sanskrit schools at Sangli. The number of scholars was 79 as against 78 of the last year. These schools form a peculiar feature of the Educational Department of the State. Nowhere else in this part of the country is there such a facility for acquiring the knowledge of the ancient lores of the country. These schools have been sending year after year full fledged Sanskritists and Pandits in different branches of the old lores.

Sanskrit Schools.

137 All the schools, except a few that remained closed owing to plague were regularly examined. The conduct and discipline of the students were found to be satisfactory everywhere. The progress of the system of compulsory educations introduced in the State is carefully watched and scrutinised by the Deputy Educational Inspector and his Assistants.

Departmental inspection.

138 Every year some students are sent to the Poona and Dharwar Training Colleges at the expense of the State. During the year under report 4 students were deputed to these institutions. Five students sent last year have joined the State service.

Trained teachers.

139 Primary education has been made free from the year 1906 throughout the State. A detailed account about it was given in the Administration Report for the year 1919-20. It was also made compulsory in 1906 in some villages. In 1916 a scheme for the free and compulsory education was formulated in the light of the experience gained during the preceding years. The number of villages in which compulsory education has been introduced so far is 71 and the average attendance of pupils in them was 2523 as against 2046 of the previous year.

Free & compulsory education.

140 There are 12 Libraries in the State. Of these 3 are at Sangli, 1 at Kavtha-Mahankal, 1 at Mangalwedha, 2 at Rabkavi, 1 at Terdal, 1 at Digraj, 1 at Shahapur, 1 at Yerebudhibal, and 1 at Shirhatti.

Libraries and Reading rooms.

The Libraries at Sangli, Shahapur, Mangalwedha and Shirhatti are in excellent condition, while the rest are small institutions with a limited number of news-papers and subscribers. The General Libraries at Sangli and Shahapur receive grants from both the State and the Municipality. The Libraries at Mangalwedha, Rabkavi and Kavtha-Mahankal receive grants from the Municipalities. Reading rooms are also opened in some of the Schools and they are maintained by subscriptions from students,

General Remarks.

141 Time-scale promotion is given to the vernacular trained teachers and to those of English Schools who possess University qualifications. This encouragement has made the Educational service more attractive and efficient. The progress of education in the State is on the whole quite satisfactory.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 *Printing Presses.*

142 There are 5 Printing Presses in the State. One of them belong to the State which is called the Sangli State Press and it does most of the Printing work for the State. The other Presses are:—

- 1 The Chintamani Press belonging to Mr. V.R, Rajwade.
- 2 The Datta Printing Press belonging to Mr. S.A. Vaishampayan.
- 3 Shri Ram Press belonging to Mr. Narayan Laxman Jog, of Vita.
- 4 The Mahavir Press Sangli, belonging to Mr. Babu Tavnappa Upadhyaya.

All of these are located at Sangli. They do not print any newspapers but do only job work.

2 *Destructions of the wild animals.*

143 During the year under report one panther was killed by the Destructions of wild animals. Inamdar of Yedalbhavihatti in the Shahapur Taluka, and one in Terdal by Desai.

3 *Removal of prickly pear.*

144 About 6 acres in Shabapur Taluka and 3 acres in Terdal Mahal Prickly pear. were cleared of prickly pear during the year under report.

4 *Fairs.*

145 There were about 25 fairs held in the Sangli State during the year under report. The principal among them were as under—

- 1 Fakirswami Fair at Shi-hatti in the month of Vaishakh.
- 2 Prabhuswami Fair at Terdal in the month of Shravan.
- 3 Parbhatmal Fair at Rabkavi in the month of Shravan.
- 4 Mardan Gaibi Fair at Mangalwedha in the month of Rajab.

5 *Railway.*

146 The Sangli State Railway was opened the in year 1907. The net earnings of this Railway during the year ending 31st March 1926 amounted to Rs. 38,526-13-1. as against Rs. 43,259-6-3 in the previous year.

6 *State Cattle.*

147 The State Cattle are kept under the supervision of two Agricultural Graduates. The State has Kurun lands in three Talukas at twelve different places.

795	acres in the	Miraj-Prant	Taluka.
4,778	„	„	Kuchi „
2,202	„	„	Mangalwedha „

These Kuran lands supply the wants of the State in the matter of fodder and enable a large number of cattle being maintained for agricultural and other purposes. Some two lakhs of sheaves of green grass were preserved in silo pits.

In the year under report the State had 318 heads of cattle in all, out of which 33 bull-calves were sold for Rs. 2,482. The State also keeps a camel-herd which contains 103 camels. Out of these 18 camels were sold for Rs. 2,431. The total expenditure incurred by the State on the maintenance of these animals was Rs. 9,249.

8. Town Extension.

148 The work of Town Extension is progressing since 1914 when the unusually high floods of the Krishna river inundated almost the whole of the town. From that year the State has acquired more than 78 acres of land and has divided it into suitable building sites—suitable for both rich and the poor. There are at present 414 blocks in all, out of which 383 have been given out to the people. 324 buildings have been completed. The State has upto this time incurred an expenditure of Rs. 87,134 on the work of Town Extension. The buildings in the new sites are very popular and attractive and a large number of people from outside come here for the benefit of their health and the education of their children. Although the extension sites were meant as a relief mainly to the town's people, there are scarcely any townsman who have made use of any of the plots for their own residence. The town of Sangli has become a sort of sanitorium and an important educational and trade centre in this part of the country. The State has however derived no return to speak of for the large expenditure it has incurred on acquiring the land, making roads, pipe connection etc., There is no Municipality nor Sanitary Committee for this area so far. There are as yet no lighting nor street-sweeping arrangements and the pipe water is all soaking in the ground in the absence of drainage. The area must needs be given in charge of the Town Municipality or must constitute a Municipality by itself. Both the matters are under consideration.

8 Agriculture.

149 Agriculture being the main stay of the Sangli State as in the rest of the country, efforts are being made to introduce improved methods of agriculture and to induce people to take to them kindly. This is being done with the aid of two Agricultural Graduates. Their principal duty lies in disseminating the knowledge of the improved methods of agriculture amongst the people and in pointing out to them the defects in the methods they follow and the ways to avoid them.

Dry-farming experiments on Jowar and other crops are being carried on with much success at Digraj for the last 2 or 3 years. In order to popularise these methods of dry-farming in other Talukas viz Terdal and

Mangalwedha which are susceptible to frequent droughts Mr. G. V. Gokhale, one of the Agricultural Graduates discussed with the leading agriculturist the advantages of this system and a small plot of land belonging to a private cultivator measuring 3 acres was obtained at Terdal and was managed by the cultivator himself according to Mr. Gokhale's instructions. The principal thing to be observed in dry-farming system is the conservation of the moisture in the soil. The jowar crops grown under this system on this plot compared very favourably with the crops in the surrounding cultivators' fields raised under the ordinary methods. The crop on this plot gave an out-turn of 250 lbs per acre while that on the other surrounding fields withered long before it bore any ear head owing to want of rain, since every process was done before them, there was no room for any doubt and the cultivators were thoroughly convinced that a fairly good crop can be raised on any average black soil even with 8 to 9 inches of rain provided proper tillage be given to the soil. Many cultivators have promised to adopt this system this year and new experiments are proposed to be made in Mangalwedha Taluka.

Mr. Gokhale visited some villages in the Miraj-Prant Taluka and brought to the notice of the cultivators that damage caused by the grasshoppers to the Jowar crop might be reduced to some extent by dragging an ordinary cloth bag over the crop at frequent intervals and thus the catching the insects and destroying them by putting them into a mixture of kerosine and water.

Similarly many other useful things such as keeping jowar seed in copper sulphate solution as a remedy against smut, use of Gallows' plough to eradicate deep-rooted weeds, preservation of cattle urine as a manure and putting green grass in the pit-siloes were shown by him to the cultivators.

Poultry Exhibition.

150 This Exhibition was organized by a Committee of Officials and Poultry Exhibition- Non-Officials, but the lead was given by the A. P. Mission at Sangli and was held on the 11th, 12th and 13th of February 1926. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was kind enough to award a silver cup worth Rs. 200 for the best fowl. Shrimant Chiefsahab also awarded a prize of Rs. 200. Good many prizes also were offered by private gentlemen. Doctor Harold H. Mann the Director of Agriculture, Poona, graced the occasion by his visit on the last day and delivered an address on "the future of the Poultry Industry" at a meeting presided over by Shrimant Chiefsahab and held as a part of the programme of the Poultry Exhibition.

Dr. Mann opened his speech with the description of the poultry industry carried on by Mr. Goheen at Sangli and showed how far this branch of cottage industry would help the poor cultivators under the present straitened circumstances. He concluded his speech with the remark that the Government of Bombay would very likely start a Poultry Association at Poona within a year or so, when this poultry movement would wake up every nook and corner of every village in the Bombay Presidency.

151 Dr. Munn, during his stay for the Poultry Show also visited some private fields of jowar and cotton managed by the cultivators on the dry-farming principle at Digraj and was thoroughly pleased to see the crops and to note that the cultivators had been gradually taking to it.

He has written a note in the Visitors' Book of the Agricultural Association of Digraj as under:—

“ I much enjoyed my visit to Digraj on February 13-1926, and especially was I pleased to see the energy and keenness of the members of the Association in introducing improvements into dry land agriculture of the village, and hardly know a village in the whole Bombay Presidency where the same thoughtful attention to agricultural improvement has been given. The association has given and is giving full attention to the recommendations of the Agricultural Officers of the Sangli State—to show very considerable profit. The crops I saw, which had been grown on about 10 inches of rain were remarkable, and show what can be done by dry-farming methods in the Deccan. I think the work of the members and officers of the Association has been very worthy of appreciation, and I only wish that the example of the Secretary and other workers of the Association could be taken every where. ”

9 Co-operative Societies.

152 The Co-operative movement in the State was started in the year 1908. During the year under report the number of Co-operative Societies continued to be 24 as in the last year.

The total number of members of these societies was 2,668 as against 2,571 of the last year. The amount of working capital was Rs. 61,406 as against Rs. 70,986 in the previous year. The decrease in the amount of working capital is due to Shrimant Maisaheb's deposit having been refunded. The amount of reserve fund was Rs. 20,919 as against Rs. 18,095 of the last year. No new advances were made by the State to any Society and those made previously are being recovered gradually.

Mr. S. H. Talvalkar, B.A. Com: auditor of Co-operative Societies in British Districts visited some societies in Miraj-Prant Taluka and submitted his views to the Huzur in October last.

10 The Sangli Bank Limited.

153 The Sangli Bank Ltd., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Company's Act III of 1913 as applied to the Sangli State, and having its registered office at Sangli commenced its business in October 1916. The authorised capital of the Company is two lacks of Rupees divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. Half the number of these shares has been subscribed by the the Sangli State. The State however does not hold in any way

(Chapter VIII—MISCELLANEOUS)

47

responsible for the affairs of the Bank save in the capacity of a shareholder. Under the articles of association an officer in the Higher grade in the State service, is to represent the State on the Board of Directors and is to act as their Chairman. The services of one of the Officers from the State has been made available to the Bank to do the duties of Bank Manager. The accounts of the Bank were for the last two years audited by a firm of Associated Accountants and Chartered Auditors, Messrs Khare and Company Bombay. No material irregularities were detected. Their suggestions have been adopted and introduced as far as practicable. The following table will serve to give an idea of the working of the Bank since its establishment.

Year ending.	Paid up capital Rs.	Reserve fund Rs.	Reserve liability.	Net profit Rs.
1917... ..	1,00,000	Nil	1,00,000	10,729 10 1
1918... ..	"	1,000	"	17,119 6 10
1919... ..	"	4,500	"	27,088 0 0
1920... ..	"	17,000	"	29,945 0 0
1921... ..	"	30,000	"	23,669 9 0
1922... ..	1,42,500	40,000	57,500	7,962 7 5
1923... ..	1,42,500	44,000	57,500	6,881 1 5
1924... ..	"	"	"	17,744 13 2
1925... ..	1,50,000	9,823-2-6	50,000	26,288 15 2

LIST OF APPENDICES.

No.	Name of Appendix.
1	High Officials.
2	Laws in force.
3	Military force. (Nil)
4	Strength &c. of the Police.
5	Working of the Police.
6	Value of property stolen and recovered.
7	Crimes and their nature.
8	Working of the Magisterial Courts.
9	Criminal Appeals.
10	Civil work, nature and value of original suits.
11	Civil Work, Execution of decrees.
12	Civil Work, Appeals.
13	Jail and Lock-ups.
14	Registration of documents.
15	Registration, Receipts and expenditure.
16	Municipalities, receipts and expenditure.
17	Rain fall.
18	Prices of food grains.
19	Public Works expenditure.
20	Agricultural Stock.
21	Excise Shops and their revenue.
22	Receipts and disbursements.
23	Medical relief.
24	Vital Statistics.
25	State Schools.
	And A, B.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Sangli State, showing changes in the personnel during the year ending 31st March 1926.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks
			From.	To.	
1	Mr. R. S. Athavle, B. A.	Diwan.	1-4-25	31-3-26	
2	Mr. C. P. Bapat, B. A. LL. B.	Joint Judge Huzur Appellate Court.	"	"	Second Coun- cillor.
3	Mr. K. S. Redkar, B. A. LL. B.	"	"	"	Third Coun- cillor.
4	Mr. Y. A. Thombare, B. A.	"	"	"	Fourth Coun- cillor.
5	Rao Bahadur G. V. Patwardhan, B. A. LL. B.	Nyayadhish & Sessions Judge.	"	"	
6	Dr. R. G. Thakar, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	"	"	
7	Khan-Saheb Sayad Amin Ibrahim.	Supdt. of Police.	"	"	
8	Mr. Y. V. Kolatkar, B. A. LL. B.	Asst. R. O. and Regis- trar Co. C. Societies.	"	"	
9	Mr. K. G. Limaye, B. A.	Treasury Officer.	"	"	
10	Mr. G. K. Deshpande.	Private Secretary to Shri. Chief-Saheb.	"	"	
11	Mr. V. G. Bhave L. C. E.	State Engineer.	"	"	
12	Mr. A. G. Paranjape. B. A.	Dy. Edl. Inspector.	"	"	
13	Mr. D. R. Nargunde, B. A.	Ganpati Manager & City Magistrate.	"	"	
14	Mr. S. N. Thakur M. A. LL. B. S. T. C.	Hd. Master, Sangli High-School.	"	"	
15	Mr. R. V. Modak, B. A.	State Auditor.	"	"	
16	Mr. H. M. Kittur.	Forest Officer.	"	"	

APPENDIX II

List of Laws in force in the Sangli State for the year ending 31st March 1926.

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette
1	Indian Penal Code Act XLV of 1860 as amended by Acts VIII of 1882 and Act IV of 1898 Amendments to Indian Penal Code Sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130 and 153A. Act VIII of 1913 of the Supreme Council of India viz The India Criminal Law Amendment Act	Swari Ba Ja 220 of 17-5-72 H No 862 Dt. 13-3-85 Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99 P A's Notification without No. and date H. No. 860 of 30-9-18	6-6-1872 1-4-85 1-8-99 7-12-1908 1-10-18	..... ..... 7-4-99 7-21-1908 7-11-18
2	Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (Heirship Certificate)	di Ja No. 148 of 24-12-1867	24-12-67	.....
3	Survey and Settlement Act I of 1865 ... ..	.....	.....	.....
4	Hindus' Liabilities for Ancestor's Debts Act VII of 1866	H Di Ja No 311 of 28.10-80	1-12-80	7-11-80
5	Indian Post Office Act XIV of 1866 as amended by Act VI of 1898... ..	H Ju Ja 1275 of 21-9-1900	21-9-1900	7-10-1900
6	Indian Telegraph Act	H pol J No. 814 of 4-12-02	4-12-1902	7-1-1903
7	Evidence Act I of 1872 as amended by... .. Acts III of 1887, III of 1891 and V of 1899	H Ju Ja No. 550 of 1876 Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99.	1-1-1877 1-8-99	..... 7-4-99
8	Contract Act IX of 1872 as amended by... .. Acts IV of 1886 and VI of 1899...	H Ja No 420 of 22-11-81 Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99	15-12-81 1-8-99	7-1-82 7-4-99
9	Indian Oaths Act X of 1873	S. K.' No. 1157 of 14-8-82 Joint Ad's No. 56 of 29-3-1882.	14 8-1882	.....
10	Bombay Hereditary Offices Act III of 1874	Joint Ad's No. 275 of 4-6-1875. S. K.'s No. (Mu. Ja.) 182 of 30-6-76.	6-6-76	.....
11	Provisions of Bombay Act III of 1910 amending the Hereditary Offices Act III of 1874	H. No. 3285 of 23-11-10	1-1-1911	7-21-1910
12	European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874	H. Ma. Register No. 2442 of 27-10-84	1-11-84	.....
13	Majority Act IX of 1875... ..	H. No. 306 of 25-11-80	1-12-80	7-10-83
14	Opium Act I of 1878 The rules framed under sections 5 & 13 of the Opium Act by the Government of Bombay.	H. O. N. C 13 of 7-3-1.	.....	.....
15	Abkari Act V of 1878 as amended by Act V of 1901 Amending Abkari Act No. III of 1917 <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i>	H. No. 202 of 2-3-17	1-3-17	7-4-17
16	Forest Act VII of 1878	H ma Ja No. 3703 of 22-9-86	1-10-1886	7-10-1886
17	Easements Act V of 1882	H Ju Ja No. 1714 of 18-21-99	18-21-99	7-21-1900
18	Lunacy Act XXXV of 1856	H. Ju. Ja. No. 105 of 18-1-1901	18-1-1901	7-3-1901
19	Land Acquisition Act I of 1894	H. Ki. Ja. No. 6911 of 1902	2-9-1902	1-9-1902
20	Stamp Act II of 1899... ..	No. nil of 15-10-1902	2-1-1903	15-10-190
21	Succession Certificate Act VII of 1889... ..	" "	"	"
22	Suits Valuation Act VII of 1887.	" "	"	"
23	Transfer of Property Act IV of 1882 Amending Act VI of 1904 (Transfer of Property amendment Act of the Supreme Council of India).	H. No 86 of 30-9-1918	1-10-18	.....
24	Indian Trusts Act II of 1882	No. nil of 15-10-1900	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
	Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879	" "	"	"
	Acts relating to Bombay Land Revenue Code Act No. V of 1879.			
	1 Bombay Act No. IV of 1905			
	" " " I " 1910			
	" " " XI " 1912			
	" " " IV " 1913			
	" " " VII " 1914			
	" " " II " 1919 so far as it relates to Bombay Act V of 1879.			
	1 Bombay Act No. I of 1920	H. O. No. C 17 of 7-3-21.	... ..	.....

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
25	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
26	District Police Act IV of 1890 ...	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
	Amending Act IV of 1912 ...	H. No. 101 of 3-2-15	1-3-15	7-3-15
27	Village Police Act VIII of 1867...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-13	150 902
28	Whipping Act III of 1895 and V of 1900 ...	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
29	Specific Relief Act I of 1877 ...	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
30	Registration Act XVI of 1908 ...	H. No. 875 of 5-9-17	1-10-17	28-9-7
31	Revenue Jurisdiction Act X of 1876 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-0-902
32	Partition Act IV of 1893...	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
33	Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 ...	H. No. fnil of 15-10-1902	2-1-1903	15-10-1902
	Rules under Sec. 50 of the Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 ...	H. No. 355 of 21-7-17	1-8-17	7-9-17
34	Court Fees Act VII of 1870 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
	Imperial Legislative Council Act VI of 1905 amending Court Fees Act VII of 1870 ...	H. No. 869 of 5-9-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
	The Provisions of Government of India Notification No. 3970 Dated 8-7-15 in Political Department regarding the remissions in the fees leviable on probate, letters of Administration, Succession Certificates and heirship certificates in respect of persons who are killed or died of wounds &c. while on active field service ...	H. No. 810 of 28-8-15	1-9-15	7-9-15
	The new Table of Fees and Notes framed under Sec.20 of the Court Fee Act VII of 1870 ...	H. No. 879 of 5-8-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
35	General Clauses Act X of 1897 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
36	Bombay General Clauses Act III of 1886 ...	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
37	Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV of 1869... The Amendments made by the Bombay High Court in Rule No. 5 of Order IX of the Civil Procedure Code Act No. V of 1908 and the insertion of two new Rules viz 44 A and 72 A in order XXI of the same, Code..	H. No. 200 of 13-2-18	13-2-18	7-4-18
38	Indian Arms Act XI of 1878 ...	H. Ju Ja No. 62 of 11-1-01	11-1-1901	7-10-86
	Section 19 only of the above Act ...	H. Ma Ja 2920 of 30-7-86	30-7-86	1-11-78
39	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 ...	H. Fou Ja No. 237 of 15-10-78	1-78	15-10-1902
40	Ghee Adulteration Act I of 1899 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1903	15-10-1902
41	Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901 ... Acts amended III of 1902, II of 1903, IV of 1904, X of 1912 VIII of 1914.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
	Acts relating to the District Municipal Act III of 1901, Bombay Act No. III of 1915, VI of 1917, II of 1919 so far as it relates to Act III of 1901, & III of 190.	H. O. No. C 15 of 7-3-1921		
42	Probate and Administration Act V of 1881 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
43	Prisoners Act III of 1900 ...	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
	Prisoners Act IX of 1894 (Imperial Legislative Council of India) ...	H. No. 123 of 10-2-1915	1-3-15	7-3-15
44	Prisoners Testimony Act XV of 1869 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
45	Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 197 ...	P. A.'s Notification of 15-10-1904	18-11-1904	18-1-1904
46	Agriculturists Loans Act XII of 1834 ...	Do of 15-11-1904	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
47	Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883 ...	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
48	Sangli State Regulation No. I of 1904 ...	" " " " " "	9-11-1904	" " " " " "
49	Sangli State Regulation No. II of 1904...	" " " " " "	18-11-1904	" " " " " "
50	Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act IV of 1887 as amended by Bombay Act I of 1890 ...	Po. Ja. No. 22 of 18-5-1905	1-6-5190	18-5-1905
51	Debtor's Act VI of 1888...	Ad's No. 3480 of 1905	7-12-1905	7-12-1905
52	Judicial Officer's Protection Act XVIII of 1850..	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
53	Sections 3, 4, 6 & 8 and section 11 so far as it absolutely prohibits manufacture of salt &c. Chapters VII, VIII and IX and sections 59, 60 and 61 of Chapter X of the Bombay Salt Act II of 1890 as amended by Act I of 1901 <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i> ...	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	7-11-1906	24-4-1906
54	Mamlatdar's Courts' Act II of 1906	" " " " " "	1-9-1907	20-8-1907

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
55	Public conveyance Act VII of 1920 superceding the Act No. VI of 1883	H. O. No. 21 C of 7-3-21.	.....	.....
56	Explosive Act VI of 1908	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	13-8-1908	13-8-1908
	Indian Explosive Act IV of 1884 and Explosive Substances Act VI of 1908	" "	1-9-1908	21-9-1908
57	New Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908	" "	1-1-1909	7-12-1908
	Act No. XXIV of 1920, being an amendment to the Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908.	H. O. No. 19 C of 7-3-21.	.....	.....
58	Bombay Record of Rights Act IV of 1903	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	1-1-1909.	7-12-1908
59	Indian Limitation Act (Government of India's Act IX of 1908)	" "	"	11-1-1909
	Act No. XXVI of 1920 Indian Limitation...	H. O. No. 29 C of 29-4-21.	.....	.....
60	Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	1-6-1909	31-5-1909
61	The Public Dramatic Performance Act XIX of 1876..	" "	25 1 10	25-1-10
62	Government of India's Census Act XVI of 1910... ..	" "	.....	.....
63	The Co-operative Societies Act 11 of 1912	H. Ju. No.152 of 4-6-13	1-7--13	7-7-13
64	Government of India's Act III of 1911(Criminal Tribes Act)..	H. No. 728 of 31-7-1913	1-8-13	13-8-1913
65	Provisions of Bombay Regulation Number II of 1827 Chapter VI	H. No. 85 of 17-1-14	1-2-14	7-2-14
66	Ordinance No. I of 1914 for securing the control of the Press during the War	H. No. 704 of 12-8-14	12-8-14	12-8-14
67	Bombay Court of Wards Act I of 1905... ..	H. No. 173 of 19-2-15	1-3-15	7-31-5
68	Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903 amended by Act VI of 1913	H. N. 190 of 21-2-1916	1-3-1916	7-3-1916
69	Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914	H. No. 829 of 18-1916	7-8 1916	7-9-1916
	Rules under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914	H. No. 571 of 6-7-18	7-7-18	
70	Government of India Act VII of 1913 (Indian Companies' Act) so far as the management and working of the newly started " Sangli Bank Ltd " is concerned.	H. No. 1069 of 5-10-16	5-10-16	7-10-1916
71	The Registration Ordinance No. I of 1917	Fou. Ja. No. 391 of 22-2-17	22-2-17	3-3-17
72	The Defence of India Act IV of 1915 (Criminal Law Amendment Act) together with rules made thereunder... ..	H. No. 1084 of 11-10-17	15-10-17	13-10-17
73	The Ingress into India Ordinance No. V of 1914 read with Act I of 1915	H. No. " "	"	"
74	The Foreigners Ordinance No. III of 1914 as amended by Ordinances Nos. 7 and 8 of 1914 read with Act I of 1915... ..	H. No. " "	"	"
75	Government of India Ordinance No. II of 1915 entitled the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Ordinance of 1915... ..	H. No. 498 of 28-6-15	1-7-15	7-7-15
76	Act XII of 1850 of the Supreme Council of India called The Public Accounts De. faults Act... ..	H. No. 864 of 30-9-18	1-10-18	7-11-18
77	Criminal Procedure Code V of 1898... ..	P. Ja. No. 270 of 16-3-99	1-8-99	7 4-99
78	Articles of Commerce ordinance No. IX of 1914 read with No. I of 1915 of Government of India	H. No. 964 of 8-11-18	1-11-18	12-11-18
79	The rules under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act.	H. No. 571 of 6-7-18.	7-7-18	7-2 18
80	Census Act No. IV of 1920	H. No. Census 6 of 12-6-20	1-2 620	7 7-20
81	The temporary regulations issued by the Government of Bombay under the Epidemic diseases Act 1897	H. N. 141 & 144 of 12-6-20	6-12-20	7 1-21
82	Indian Lunacy Act (IV of 1912)	H. No. 134 of 6-12-20	"	"
83	The Act to amend the Registration Act (No. XV of 1917).	" "	"	"
84	An act to Validate certain transfers made prior to 1st June 1915 (Act No. XXVI of 1917)	" "	"	"
85	The Land Acquisition (amendment) Act No. XX of 1919	" "	"	"

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette
86	The Societies Registration Act No. XXI of 1860	H. No. 134 of 6-12-20.	6-1-20.	7-1-21.
87	The termination of the present War (definition) Act V of 1919	" "	" "	" "
88	The repealing and amendment Act XVIII of 1919 so far as the following Acts mentioned in the schedule 1st and 2nd are concerned Viz	" "	" "	" "
SCHEDULE I.				
1	The Court Fees Act VII of 1870			
2	The Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.			
3	The probate and Administration Act V 1881.			
4	The general clauses Act No. X of 1397.			
5	The Code of Cri. Pro. Code Act V of 1898.			
6	The Indian Stamp Act II of 1899.			
7	The Code of Civil Pro. Code Act V of 1908.			
8	The Indian Limitation Act IX of 1908.			
SCHEDULE II.				
1	The Code of Criminal Pro. V of 1898.			
2	The Indian Lunacy Act IV of 1912.			
Bombay Acts.				
1	The Bombay prevention of Gambling (amendment) Act VI of 1919.			
2	The Bombay repealing and amending Act IV of 1919 so far as it modifies the Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878			
89	An order not to hold public meeting, kirtan or jalasa within the limits of the Sangli State without the written permission of the District Magistrate Sangli...	H. No. C. 1 of 4-1-21.	4-1-21	7-1-21
90	The temporary Regulation issued by the Government of Bombay under the Epidemic Deceases' Act 1897, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Act, <i>Mutatis mutandis</i> ...	H. O. No 144 of 6-2-20.	.....	.....
91	The Court-Fees Act (No. 1 of 1922) H. No. C. 82 dated 2-11-22...	H. No. C. 82 of 2-11-22.	1-1-23	20-11-22
92	The Indian Stamp Act (No. 2 of 1922.)	H. No. C. 85 D 2-11-22.	1-1-23	20-11-22
93	The Civil Procedure Amendment Act (No. IX of 1922)	H. No. C. 88 D 2-11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
94	The Indian Limitation Amendment Act (No. X of 1922).	H. No. C. 88 Dated 2-11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
95	The Arms Act Rules (1920)	H. No. C. 94 D. 2-11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
96	The Land Reveuue Code Rules (1221)...	H. No. C. 94 D. 2-11-22.	2-11-22	20-11-22
97	The provincial Insolvency Act (No. 5 of 1920)	H. No. C. 42 Dated 15-4-23.	7-5-23	7-5-23
98	The Cotton Transport Act (No. III of 1923)	H. No. C. 42 D. 13-4-23.	7-5-23	7-5-23
99	Criminal Procedure Act (No. 5 of 1898) as amended up-to-date by Act No. XX of 1923	D. M. 273 of 14-7-23	1-8-23	7-8-23
100	Indian Patroleum Act No. 8 of 1899...	D. M. 263 of 14-7-23	7-8-23	7-8-23
101	Indian Stamp Act (No. 43 of 1923)	7-2-24	22-12-23	7-2-24

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
102	The Indian Electricity Act No IX of 1910 ...	H. No. 101 C. of 24-12-24	1-1-1925	7-1-1925
103	The repealing & amending Act No II of 1923	H. No. 105 C of 24-12-24	1-2-1925	7-1-1925
	(a) The Iddian Limitation Act No 9 of 1908...		1-2-1925	"
104	The Indian Penal Code (amending) Act No 20 of 1923 ...	" "	"	"
105	The Code of Civil Procedure (amendment) Act No 29 of 1923 ...	" "	"	"
106	The Code of Criminal Procedure(Second amendment) Act No 37 of 1923 ...	" "	"	"
✓ 107	The Land Acquisition (amendment) Act No 38 of 1923 ...	" "	"	"
✓ 108	The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act No 10 of 1923 ...	" "	"	"
109	The Provincial Small Causes Courts Act IX of 1887 as amended up to date ...	H. No. 65 C. of 18-7-25	1-9-1925	7-8-1925
110	The Negotiable Instrument Act XXVI of 1887 as amended up to date...	" "	"	"
✓ 111	The Usurious Loans Act X 1918 ...	" "	"	"
✓ 112	The Sangli Village Panchyat Act (Act No.1 of 1925) ...	H. No. 73 C, of 28-8-25	28-8-1925	7-10-25

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police and Sowars in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1926.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money.	No. able to read & write.	No. under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police...	1	295	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Inspector of Police. ...	1	100	1,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sub-Inspectors of Police...	10	545	7,620	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10	.....
Head Constables ...	75	1,345	17,388	2	9	2	6	1	75	.....
Constables... ..	382	4,632	64,752	3	79	3	32	2	282	100	
Sowars	35	1,883	22,596	.....	3	.....	2	.....	35	.....
Total	504	8,800	1,18,416	5	91	5	41	4	404	100	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1926.

Name of State	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions on accused arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent up for trial.		Remarks.
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sangli State.	204	210	245	247	244+29 273	224+38 262	120	114	113	106	49	46.2	43.9	43.5	2 Remained at the end of the year.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen & amount of recoveries in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1926.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries on property stolen.		Remarks.
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	
Sangli State.	29,247	17,470	10,957	6,505	37.5	37.2	

Receiving Stolen property Sec. 411	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	1
Mischief by fire Sec. 435-36	1	.	1	1	.	1	1
Miscellaneous	10	33	43	36	7	72	27	7	2	2	16	6	.	27	33	.	.	8	3	1	7	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	
Offences under other acts	2	15	17	16	1	30	8	.	.	.	3	5	.	8	18	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	
Total.....	23	139	162	139	23	262	114	2	10	4	68	30	.	114	106	.	.	24	11	5	14	6	4	2	6	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42			
<i>Arrested by Magistrates.—</i>																																								
Theft Sec. 379	1	11	12	11	1	56	3	.	2	.	.	1	.	3	48	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Criminal breach of trust Sec. 406	2	1	3	3	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Theft in a dwelling house Secs. 380 and 457.	2	4	6	6	.	28	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous	8	44	52	46	6	137	12	.	.	.	.	1	11	.	12	103	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
Offences under other acts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total.....	13	60	73	66	7	226	21	.	2	.	1	18	.	21	178	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	
<i>Non-cognizable.--</i>																																								
Miscellaneous	27	286	313	300	13	801	43	4	5	3	.	31	.	43	710	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	
Offences under other acts	3	33	36	36	.	52	21	2	5	.	2	72	.	21	31	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total.....	30	319	349	336	13	853	64	6	10	3	2	43	.	64	741	.	.	12	7	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48		
Grand Total.....	66	518	584	541	43	1381	199	8	22	7	71	91	.	199	1025	.	.	36	18	6	16	6	6	2	6	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	117				

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1926.

Names of courts.	No. of offences reported during the year.		No. of Persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
	1924-25	1925-26	Remaining at the end of the last year	Brought to trial in 1925-26					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	Upon summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1924-25	1925-26							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 District Magistrate
2 Sub-Divisional Magistrate.....	9	7	20	...	4	27	...	...	30	51	11	27	5	...	...	8
3 { Magistrate 1st Class Sangli State	111	97	82	52	7	104	1	...	282	246	12	167	29	5	...	33	
" " " City Sangli																	
4 " " " Mangalwedhe	28	41	2	17	10	53	3	...	80	85	37	21	25	1	...	1	
5 " " " Shahapur..	93	91	...	25	8	162	...	...	208	195	...	148	18	8	...	21
6 " " " Shirhatti.	80	70	23	45	7	133	3	...	208	211	...	146	45	3	...	17	
7 " " 2nd Kuchi.....	57	36	10	16	30	20	...	...	136	76	...	65	10	1	...	...
8 " " " Terdal.....	45	46	6	24	12	56	...	...	99	98	57	24	9	6	...	2
9 " " " Miraj-Prant	56	43	20	13	2	102	3	...	148	140	40	71	14	...	...	15
10 " " " Mhaisal...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 " " 3rd City Sangli. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 " " " Miraj-Prant	4	8	...	1	...	23	...	...	7	24	...	22	1	...	...	1
13 " " " Terdal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 " " " Shahapur..	9	24	...	5	...	45	...	...	9	50	...	42	8	...	...	...
15 " " " Shirhatti...	22	18	6	...	3	50	...	...	83	67	...	45	3	...	...	19
16 " " " Kuchi.....	17	3	...	1	2	1	1	...	33	5	...	4	1	...	...	...
17 " " " Mangalwedhe	23	33	1	5	...	86	...	...	46	92	...	84	8	...	...	...
18 " " " Dodwad	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
19 Honorary Magistrate 3rd Class Shirhatti .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 " " " Terdal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	560	518	163	205	85	871	11	...	1,379	1,341	157	866	177	24	...	117	
21 Huzur Court..	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	...	...	14	...	...	...
Sessions Court.	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	10	...	2	8	...	...	...

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the result of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1926.

Tribunals.	No. of Applications.	No. OF PERSONS AND CASES.																															
		Applications rejected.				Sentences.								Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry &c. ordered.				Pending.							
						Confirmed.				Modified.																				Reversed.			
		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.					
		1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26		
Huzur Court...	9	1	1	1	1	12	9	10	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Session Court..	14	0	0	0	0	5	7	5	7	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distrist Magistrate's Court	2	0	1	0	1	4	0	4	0	4	1	2	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Divisional Mag's Court...	12	0	0	0	0	2	8	1	5	0	0	0	0	3	6	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	6	7	2
Total.....	37	1	2	1	2	23	24	20	19	5	6	3	5	7	10	5	9	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	6	9	2

APPENDIX X.

Civil work Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1926.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value.	Suits filed during 1924-25.							Suits disposed of during 1924-25.					Remarks.				
	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26		Suits regarding landed property.	Suits of money transactions.	Suits of other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	<i>Ex parte.</i>	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.		Value.	Average duration.		
																										Years	Months	Days
Nyayadhish Court...	55	47	21	35	76	82	29	21	47	61	2,27,701	23	10	2	3	1	2	4	25	3	5	2	11	1,41,312	1	6	6	
Munsiff Court C. D.	369	389	764	1050	1133	1430	744	962	389	477	2,12,877	429	584	37	401	528	95	26	...	519	69	43	331	1,97,820	...	6	29	
" " S. D.	313	222	490	445	803	667	581	400	222	258	1,05,484	125	296	24	196	186	32	31	...	125	35	38	211	1,16,617	...	6	28	
" " N. D.	107	88	338	381	445	469	357	329	88	140	77,200	128	253	...	202	144	25	10	...	195	36	28	70	63,017	...	4	25	
Court of Sub—Saranjamdar of Mhaisal ...	22	22	9	28	31	50	9	26	22	24	5,208	7	19	2	15	11	1	1	...	1	10	11	4	4,827	1	1	4	
Total.....	866	768	1622	1939	2488	2707	1720	1747	786	960	6,28,470	712	1162	65	817	870	155	72	25	843	155	122	627	5,29,503	...	10	2	

APPENDIX XI.

Civil— WorkResults of applications for Execution of Decrees in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1926.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1925-26	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1925-26.		
	1924-25	1925-26		1924-25	1925-26	Value for 1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	Value for 1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	Value for 1925-26.	1924-25	1925-26	Value for 1925-26.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
Nyayadhish Court.	37	58	4,29,077	25	22	40,613	62	80	4,69,690	4	30	58,851	58	50	4,10,839	5	14	31
Munsiff Court C. D.	330	499	82,951	431	1,049	1,88,857	1,061	1,518	2,71,311	562	980	1,56,552	499	568	1,15,258	320	112	126
„ S. D.	198	311	94,420	442	490	1,09,342	640	801	2,03,762	329	521	82,911	311	280	1,20,851	120	129	31
„ N. D.	218	205	6,427	486	526	72,728	704	731	79,155	489	536	12,705	215	205	66,450	133	36	36
Court of Sub-Saran-jamidar of Mhaisal.	12	9	1,362	13	22	8,214	25	31	9,576	16	10	1,099	9	21	8,477	7	9	5
Total...	795	1082	6,14,240	1,697	2,109	4,19,754	2,492	3,191	10,33,994	1,400	2,077	3,12,118	1092	1124	7,21,875	595	300	229

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Sangli State, during the year ending 31st March 1926.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.								Average duration.							
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1924-25			1925-26		
	192-25	1928-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Huzur Court...	79	74	76	63	155	137	81	68	74	69	63,967	90,132	67	56	10	7	...	...	3	4	1	1	1	3	9	1	8	5
Nyaya-dhish Court...	221	310	252	190	473	500	163	198	310	302	92,759	97,624	100	114	29	31	24	22	9	21	1	10	1	1	17	1	3	2
Total...	300	384	328	253	628	637	244	266	384	371	1,56,723	1,87,756	167	170	39	38	24	22	12	25	2	11	1	2	13	1	5	18

APPENDIX XIII

65

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1926.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1924-25.	1925-26.				
				1924-25.	1925-26.						
SANGLI JAIL.											
Convicts...	1	82	62	170	144	68	66	73	Rs. 12,522	...	1
Under-trial Prisoners	...	5	90	98	95	16	13	11	728	45	Days.
Total	1	87	152	268	239	84	79	84	13,250	45	1
TALUKA-LOCK-UPS											
Convicts—											
Kuchi...	1	...	9	8	9	.2	.8	...	10-15-10	...	...
Mangalwedha...	1	...	21	3	21	.1	.2	...	38-10-9	...	...
Terdal...	1	1	5	7	6	.1	.2	1	18-14-6	...	...
Shahapur	1	...	13	19	13	.05	.3	1	42-0-6	...	...
Shirhatti	1	...	10	13	10	...	...	...	87-1-9	...	...
Mhaisal	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Dodwad	1	...	1	...	1	...	.03	...	.....	...	...
Total	7	1	59	50	60	...	...	2	197-1-4	...	...
Under-trial Prisoners—											
Kuchi...	...	...	14	20	14	1.9	1.2	5	265-8-11	...	...
Mangalwedha...	...	1	18	6	19	.05	.05	...	97-3-0	...	...
Terdal...	...	2	22	30	24	1.7	.2	1	77-13-0	...	...
Shahapur	...	1	23	27	24	.07	.06	1	117-11-11	...	...
Shirhatti	...	...	32	15	32	.04	.8	2	180-5-6	...	...
Mhaisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Dodwad	...	...	6	...	6	.5	.5	...	36-12-0	...	...
Total	...	4	115	98	119	...	...	9	775-6-4	...	...
Grand Total	8	92	326	416	418	...	...	95	14,223-1-8	...	...

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of Documents in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1926.

Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for registration.		NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgage deeds.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	
Miraj-Prant ...	1737	2136	1008	1149	392	503	13	19	2	0	322	465	1734	2129	10,15,844	11,88,556	2	7	1	1	
Shahapur ...	781	784	362	354	305	294	5	4	0	0	109	132	779	783	3,30,887	3,41,205	1	1	1	1	
Shirhatti ...	1064	995	412	392	514	480	9	11	0	0	139	112	1064	995	4,90,273	4,37,882	0	0	0	0	
Mangalwedha...	834	737	236	251	409	308	7	4	0	0	182	174	833	737	2,25,967	3,00,646	1	0	0	0	
Kuchi...	664	797	358	348	276	370	0	2	0	0	43	77	663	797	1,77,042	2,54,612	0	0	1	2	
Terdal..	509	547	282	290	83	115	1	6	2	1	141	135	509	547	1,67,495	1,80,858	0	0	0	0	
Dodwad ...	95	82	46	36	17	18	0	2	0	0	32	26	95	81	26,901	39,481	0	0	0	0	
Dist. Registry Office ...	11	12	5	2	5	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	12	24,840	10,820	0	0	0	0	
Total.....	5695	6090	2709	2822	1978	2017	36	49	4	1	968	1121	5688	6081	25,59,249	27,54,060	4	8	3	4	

APPENDIX XV.

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Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year ending 31st March 1926.

Description.	1924-25.			1925-26.		
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
Mortgage deeds.	2,709	11,30,971-8-0	14,613-4-0	2,822	10,88,285	15,767-12-0
Sale deeds ...	1,978	11,49,633-8-0	13,865-4-0	2,097	12,97,484	15,534-4-0
Wills ...	36	6,135-0-0	191-0-0	49	3,935	261-4-0
Money bonds...	4	581-0-0	61-4-0	1	100	1-8-0
Miscellaneous ...	968	2,75,467-3-7	5,413-7-6	1,121	2,80,172	5,488-12-0
Total.....	5,695	25,62,788-3-7	34,144-3-6	6,090	26,69,976	37,053-8-0
Deduct expenditure ...			1,714-0-0	0	...	1,784-8-0
Net Profit ...			32,430-3-6	0	...	35,269-0-0

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1926.

Names.	Opening balance on 1st April 1925.	Receipts during the year.		Total in 1925-26	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1926.	Remarks.
		1924-25	1925-26		1924-25	1925-26		
Sangli ...	60,410	40,705	31,993	92,403	33,288	32,215	60,188	
Mangalwedha..	2,112	7,024	7,152	9,264	7,009	6,995	2,269	
Terdal ...	7,557	4,410	4,455	12,012	5,200	3,299	8,713	
Rabkavi ...	2,979	7,108	6,847	9,826	6,625	6,308	3,518	
Shahapur ...	22,249	20,245	17,224	39,473	15,507	18,173	21,300	
Shirhatti ...	2,907	2,490	2,255	5,162	2,409	2,119	3,043	
Total.....	98,214	81,982	69,926	1,68,140	70,038	69,109	99,031	

APPENDIX XVII

Statement of Rain-fall in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1926.

Names of Talukas and the Head-Quarter Stations.	April 1925.		May 1925.		June 1925.		July 1925.		August 1925.		September 1925.		October 1925.		November 1925.		December 1925.		January 1926.		February 1926.		March 1926.		Total.	Total for 1924-25.		Average of past five years.	Remarks.			
	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.		I.	C.			I.	C.	
Miraj-Prant (Sangli)	50	365	185	330	40	375	130	30																	15	55	15	5	17	17		
Kuchi (Kavathe Mhankal)			213	1	146	520	4	3	437	182										50						20	51	26	36	23	43	
Mangalwedha (Mangalwedha)			15	230	120	390	525	470	135											50						20	25	18	35	16	39	
Terdal (Terdal)			1		226	66	813	470																		16	93	22	5	17	45	
Shahapur (Shahapur)	360	545	940	2235	325	275	315	50	90	80																52	15	48	50	47	77	
Shirhatti (Shirhatti)	410	751	220	145	575	650	250																			31	69	34	75	23	51	

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Sangli State during the month of March 1926.

Articles.	Average price per Indian Maund [80 Pals = 1 Seer; 40 Seers = 1 Maund.]												Remarks.
	TALUKAS.												
	Miraj-Prant.		Kuchi.		Mangalwedha.		Turdal.		Shahapur.		Shirhatti.		
	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Jawary...	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 11 0	4 7 1	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	
Rice ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 8 0	11 6 10	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
Wheat ...	8 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
Gram...	6 10 8	7 0 0	5 5 4	6 0 0	5 5 4	5 0 0	6 4 0	6 1 6	6 14 0	6 14 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
Turdal ...	6 10 8	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	7 4 0	7 4 4	7 4 0	10 0 0	7 4 0	7 14 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
Bajari ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	5 5 4	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 7 1	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	

APPENDIX XIX

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APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on Public Works during the year ending 31st March 1926.

Description of Works.	State Funds.				Local Funds.				Remarks.												
	Original.		Repairs.		Other expenditure.		Total.			Original.		Repairs.		Total.							
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.						
Comunications ...				34,140	1	4				34,140	1	4	2,158	8	1	4,688	15	11	7,147	8	0
Buildings ...	50,429	12	9	15,474	7	6				65,904	4	3	24,626	1	4	2,768	12	7	27,394	13	11
Water-Supply ...				2,233	0	1				2,233	0	1	5,612	8	5	357	11	6	5,970	3	11
Unforeseen minor works ...				2,540	5	8				2,540	5	8				153	15	0	153	15	0
Establishment ...							15,539	0	11	15,539	0	11									
Telephone ...							927	9	3	927	9	3									
Electric Installation..							2,502	11	11	2,502	11	11									
Total	50,429	12	9	51,387	14	7	18,969	6	11	1,23,787	1	5	32,697	1	10	7,969	7	0	40,666	8	10

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1926.

No.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.								Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Colts & Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep & Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding.		Load carrying.
				Male.	Female.										
1	Miraj-Prant ...	7,419	2,541	636	5,610	146	102	20	42	11,490	238	380	108	1,562	
2	Kuchi ...	6,286	4,868	108	2,651	67	101	...	60	18,734	899	101	68	870	
3	Mangalwedha ..	5,363	3,385	72	898	107	138	...	84	19,929	327	84	5	974	
4	Terdal ...	1,449	706	95	1,079	97	27	10	59	3,615	251	73	26	320	
5	Shahapur ..	7,352	6,059	980	7,347	45	39	...	35	8,990	2,858	426	237	1,895	
6	Shirhatti...	13,055	8,783	759	6,819	85	77	7	226	25,813	3,820	184	150	2,055	
	Total	40,924	26,342	2,650	24,404	517	484	37	506	88,601	8,403	1,248	594	8,276	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Number of Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Sangli State during the year 1925-26.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Country Liquor		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total.	181	120	5,022	
		No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.					
1	Miraj-Prant	5	984	8	984	3	138	...	61	16,050	16	551	21	321
2	Kuchi	1	1,183	4	1,183	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
3	Mangalwedha	...	2,492	9	2,492	1	101	...	...	11	800	...	...	...
4	Terdal	2	535	2	535	2	105	...	15	11,100	6	538	38	...
5	Shahapur	7	200	4	200	4	...	10	...	25	...	...	...	...
6	Shirhatti	10	...	...	50	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Sangli	1	3,740	1	3,740	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
Total		27	9,184	29	9,184	17	...	28	...	161	...	...	...	1,050

The Abkari rights of the State have been farmed to the British Government for a period of 10 years from 1st August 1924 for an yearly amount of Rs. 1,11,000

† The Hemp Drugs lease has been given to the British Government for a period of 10 years from 1st April 1925 for an yearly amount of Rs. 29,161.

APPENDIX XXII.

PART I.

RECEIPTS.

During Fasli Year

1335

Statement showing the Receipts of the Sangli State

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1884. (1924-25.)			Fasli 1885. (1925-26.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
	REVENUE HEADS.						
1	Land Revenue	8,62,987	0	11	6,56,616	9	3
2	Stamps	1,21,111	4	10	1,26,058	9	0
3	Excise	1,24,294	15	4	69,674	4	6
4	Registration	34,569	10	6	36,051	13	9
5	Interest	77,068	1	9	73,725	5	3
6	Law and Justice	15,129	2	9	23,310	13	5
6A	Do. Jails	3,169	1	4	3,955	12	6
7	Police	2,081	2	6	2,996	11	6
8	Education	25,544	15	1	28,456	15	3
9	State Printing Press	668	3	9	1,318	9	9
10	Saults Customs & Sayar Revenue	2,273	0	0	2,084	0	0
11	Administration	511	10	9	967	15	0
12	Forests	89,277	3	6	46,432	10	10
13	P. W. Department	57,325	7	6	63,742	9	5
14	Receipts from Sangli State Railway	39,945	2	1	35,838	10	10
15	Paga	26,230	8	4	30,126	3	2
16	Imarat Karkhana	2,132	4	10	7,123	2	5
17	Medical	3,100	8	9	4,723	14	0
18	Minor Department	2,354	12	0	1,720	0	1
19	Fixed contribution from Gaupati Sansthan and Khasgi on account of the amalgamation of its superior service with the State Service	17,320	13	8	19,563	14	3
20	Plague ... ..	.....			.....
21	Famine ... ..	.....			.....
22	Cash Recoveries	9,322	15	1	5,661	13	5
23	Pension & leave Contribution for service lent	225	13	0	384	3	3
24	Library and Museum ... ..	.....			.....
	Total of Revenue Heads.....	15,16,646	14	3	12,40,534	8	10

during the year 1335 Fasli, ending 5th June 1926.

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Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
.....			2,06,370	7	8	Decrease is mainly in the past arrears and current year's revenue.
4,947	4	2	.....		
.....			54,620	10	10	
1,482	3	3	.....		
.....			3,342	12	6	
8,181	10	8	.....			Increase is due principally to the sale proceeds to the sale proceeds of escheated properties and fees of sanads to pleaders etc.
786	11	2	.....		
912	9	0	.....		
2,912	0	2	.....		
650	6	0	.....		
.....			789	0	0	
456	4	3	.....		
.....			42,844	8	8	The decrease is principally in the revenue of sandal wood sold last year.
6,417	1	11	.....			Increase is mainly in the proceeds of road tolls.
.....			4,106	7	3	
3,895	10	10	.....			Increase is mainly in sale proceeds of horses, camels and oil articles.
4,990	13	7	.....			Increase is mainly due to adjustment of past bills.
1,623	5	3	.....		
.....			634	11	11	
.....					
2,243	0	7	.....			Increase is due to recovery of contribution on account of establishment in Superior service for the past year.
.....					
.....					
.....			3,661	1	8	
158	6	3	.....		
.....					
.....			2,76,112	5	5	Net decrease.

Statement showing the Receipts of the Sangli State

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1934. (1924-25.)			Fasli 1935. (1925-26.)		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
DEBT HEADS.							
25	Local Funds	78,952	8	2	60,208	4	11
26	Miscellaneous items of Revenue collected on behalf of the Chief .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Revenue Deposits... ..	5,42,596	6	4	2,96,336	6	3
38	Criminal Courts Deposits	6,868	10	11	5,824	0	5
29	Civil Do. Do.	73,891	4	3	77,019	7	5
30	Personal Deposits	6,51,836	5	6	4,45,327	2	6
31	Inam Japti... ..	1,493	15	1	1,032	12	11
32	Provident Fund	36,462	13	2	44,478	4	2
33	Municipal Fund	19,113	0	0	18,472	7	4
34	Educational Trust Fund	2,613	1	0	12,438	1	0
35	Public Endowment Do.	40	5	9	78	14	9
Total of 25—to—35.....		14,15,868	6	2	9,61,215	13	9
36	Advances Recoverable	6,74,921	8	5	6,23,643	14	5
37	Loans bearing interest made on valuable Securities	3,18,908	5	8	8,54,509	12	3
Total of 36—to—37.....		10,43,829	14	1	14,78,153	10	8
Total of Debt Heads 25—to—37		24,59,698	4	3	24,39,366	8	5
Grand Total of Receipts		39,76,345	2	6	36,79,904	1	3
Opening Balance		16,98,141	15	4	19,77,366	12	10
Grand Total.....		56,74,487	1	10	56,57,270	14	1

during the year 1335 Fasli, ending 5th June 1926.

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Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
.....			18,744	3	3	
.....					
.....			2,46,260	0	1	
.....			1,044	10	5	
3,128	3	2			
.....			2,06,509	3	0	
.....			461	2	2	
6,015	7	0	.....		
.....			640	8	8	
9,825	0	0	.....		
38	9	0	.....		
.....			4,54,652	8	5	Net decrease
.....			51,277	10	0	
4,85,601	6	7	.....		
4,34,323	12	7	.....		
.....			20,328	11	14	
.....			2,96,441	1	3	
2,79,224	13	6	.....		
.....			17,216	3	9	

APPENDIX XXII.

PART II.

EXPENDITURE

During Fasli Year

1335

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Sangli State

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1334. (1924-25.)			Fasli 1335. (1925-26.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
	SERVICE HEADS.						
1	Payments to British Government & Native States	19,851	10	8	19,851	10	8
2	Khasgi Department	1,30,000	0	0	1,30,000	0	0
2A	Expenses in connection with His Excellency's Visit	10,205	9	8	77,317	4	3
2B	Expenses in connection with Thread ceremony of Shrimant Yuvraj & Kumar P.B.	1,00,302	4	8	68,314	13	7
3	Paga	93,225	15	9	98,055	0	9
4	Administration	74,284	10	8	77,627	12	6
5	Land Revenue	1,31,835	12	4	1,53,103	10	5
6	Law and Justice... ..	53,477	10	1	52,964	7	5
7	Do. Jails	11,553	3	10	12,796	2	1
8	Police	1,04,226	9	10	1,07,825	6	7
9	Risala	22,671	9	10	23,951	15	8
10	Stamps	4,048	11	6	3,799	0	5
11	Registration	1,783	5	3	1,849	0	0
12	Education	1,32,566	7	0	1,31,406	1	2
13	State Printing Press	4,580	3	4	5,100	1	11
14	Forest	10,044	0	2	7,070	0	5
15	Medical Department	33,446	4	2	39,662	2	11
16	Imarat Karkhana... ..	5,794	1	3	6,723	0	7
17	Public Works Department	1,72,077	10	2	2,08,474	9	0
17A	Sangli State Railway ... ..	.....			.....
18	Excise	12,045	14	4	8,956	8	10
19	Devasthan & Dharmadaya allowance ...	3,316	4	7	2,588	4	8
20	Inam and Hucks	7,092	2	11	15,392	7	8
21	Allowance to non-service Tainatdars ...	16,645	0	3	19,300	3	11
22	Pension and Maintenance allowance ...	28,957	14	9	31,638	2	9
23	Allowance to Respected Brahmins ...	1,589	7	8	254	4	0
24	Minor Department..	98,257	11	6	1,14,631	2	2

during the year 1335 Fasli, ending 5th June 1926.

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Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
.....	
67,111	10	7	
.....	31,987	7	1	
4,829	1	0	Increase represents adjustments of assessments on Kuram lands for past years.
3,343	1	10	.....	.....	.....	Increase is principally on account of cost of books and dress of peons.
21,267	14	1	.....	.....	.....	Increase is mainly due to refund of excess Vadhava to Inamdars.
.....	.....	.....	513	9	8	
1,254	14	3	.....	.....	.....
3,598	12	9	.....	.....	.....	Increase is due to a increase in pay of Sub-Inspectors and Head-Constables.
1,280	5	10	.....	.....	.....	Increase is due to a supply of full dress to the Sowars
.....	.....	.....	249	11	1	
65	10	9	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3,160	5	10	
419	14	7	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2,973	15	9	
6,215	14	9	.....	.....	.....	Increase mainly due to a cost of Instruments.
928	15	4	.....	.....	.....
36,396	14	10	.....	.....	.....	Increase under original works and repairs and cost of Engines parts and Pipes
.....	.....	.....	3,089	5	6	
.....	.....	.....	727	15	11	
8,300	4	9	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	344	9	4	
12,680	4	0	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,335	3	8	
16,373	6	8	.....	.....	.....	Increase under Agricultural modal form, State bungalow etc.

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1934. (1924-25.)			Fasli 1935. (1925-26.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
25	Contribution to Municipality	800	0	0	3,800	0	0
26	Famine	34,160	2	10	36,556	12	6
27	Stamp Refunds	721	5	5	926	12	0
28	Remission on Land Revenue Adjusted ...	207	2	4	11,974	12	0
29	Refunds	26,899	4	1	13,683	10	3
29A	Record of Rights	2,983	7	9	3,173	15	6
30	Revision Survey ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Library and Museum	1,455	15	9	947	14	0
Total of Service Heads 1—to—32.....		13,60,207	10	4	14,83,917	5	7
DEBT HEADS.							
32	Local Funds	29,005	5	11	50,878	2	0
33	Repayment of Revenue collected for the Chief ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Do. Do. Revenue ,, ...	1,65,778	12	0	1,02,136	2	7
35	Do. Do. Criminal deposits	2,738	4	6	5,902	4	9
36	Do. Do. Civil ,,	63,080	12	5	80,723	11	0
37	Do. Do. Personal ,,	7,37,321	8	9	5,98,356	10	10
37A	Do. Do. Inam japti ,,	.....	.....	.....	183	5	9
38	Provident Funds... ..	30,703	4	9	32,946	11	2
39	Municipal Funds	18,701	4	10	15,230	12	0
40	Educational Trust Fund	2,469	8	0	2,663	0	0
41	Public Endowment Fund	40	0	0	40	0	0
Total 33—to—41.....		10,49,838	13	2	8,89,060	12	1
42	Advances Recoverable	7,92,402	9	1	5,56,805	8	9
43	Loans bearing interest made on valuable Securities	4,94,671	4	5	8,33,370	1	5
Total 42—to—43.....		12,87,073	13	6	13,90,175	10	2
Total of 33—to—43.....		23,36,912	10	8	22,79,236	6	3
Grand Total of Expenditure.....		36,97,120	5	0	37,63,153	11	10
Closing Balance.....		19,77,366	12	10	18,94,117	2	3
GRAND TOTAL.....		56,74,487	1	10	56,57,270	14	1

during the year 1335 Fasli, ending 5th June 1926.

93

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
3,000	0	0			Increase under adjustments of Bills on account of contribution due to the Shahapur Municipality.
2,396	9	8	.....		
205	6	7	.....		
1,767	9	8	.....		
.....			13,215	9	10	
190	7	9	.....		
.....					
.....			508	1	9	
1,81,815	3	8	58,105	8	5	
21,872	12	1	.....		
.....					
.....			63,642	9	5	
3,164	0	3	.....		
17,742	14	7	.....		
.....			1,38,964	13	11	
183	5	9	.....		
2,243	6	5	.....		
.....			3,470	8	10	
193	8	0	.....		
.....					
.....			1,60,778	1	1	
.....			2,35,597	0	4	
3,38,638	13	0	.....		
1,02,101	12	8	.....		
.....			57,676	4	5	
66,033	6	10	.....		
.....			83,249	10	7	
.....			17,216	3	9	

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1926.

No.	Dispensary.	No. of patients treated		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	Saugli	17,933	99	88	...	10	1	23,165 10 0	211	
2	Shahapur.. ...	5,803	6	5	...	1	.....	2,669 9 9	13	
3	Shirhatti	3,975	45	43	...	2	.....	2,582 6 2	29.6	
4	Mangalwedha	3,956	9	8	...	1	.....	1,756 13 9	38	
5	Kavatha Mahankal	4,126	9	9	...	...	.....	1,695 2 2	28.1	
6	Terdal	3,509	2	2	...	...	.....	1,540 6 2	27.1	
7	Dodwad	2,992	..	.....	...	...	.....	402 0 0	27	
	Total	42,294	170	153	...	11	1	33,812 0 7	...	

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital statistics of the Sangli State for the year ending 31st March 1926.

Name.	Population according to the census of 1921.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		1924-25.	1925-26.			1924-25.	1925-26.			Births.		Deaths.		
				1924-25.	1925-26.			1924-25.	1925-26.					
Sangli State ...	2,21,321	7,038	8,114	1,076	...	4,740	5,009	269	.	31.8	36.2	21.42	22.2	

APPENDIX XXV.

Information regarding Schools maintained by us well as those aided and unaided by the Sangli State in the year ending 31st March 1926

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on rolls on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
1924-25.	1925-26.		1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.		
2	2	High Schools ..	637	793	674	653	25964	
5	7	A. V. Schools (Middle)	162	267	125	194	4728	
145	146	Ver. Boys' Schools ...	11791	11904	8695	8745	} 95391	
12	12	Girls' Schools...	1462	1364	993	970		
5	5	Sanskrit Schools...	78	79	73	66		
1	1	Night School ...	25	24	11	11		
7	7	Low Caste Schools ...	361	323	246	219		
177	180		14516	14754	10817	10858	126083	
		(Aided Schools.)						
1	1	City High School Sangli	377	499	380	416	4412	State grant.
		(Unaided Schools.)						
1	1	A. P. Mission School...	31	23	26	20	...	
13	14	Vernacular Schools ...	714	892	...	.....	...
14	15		745	915	26	...	...
192	196	Total....	15638	16168	11223	11294	130495	







APPENDIX A

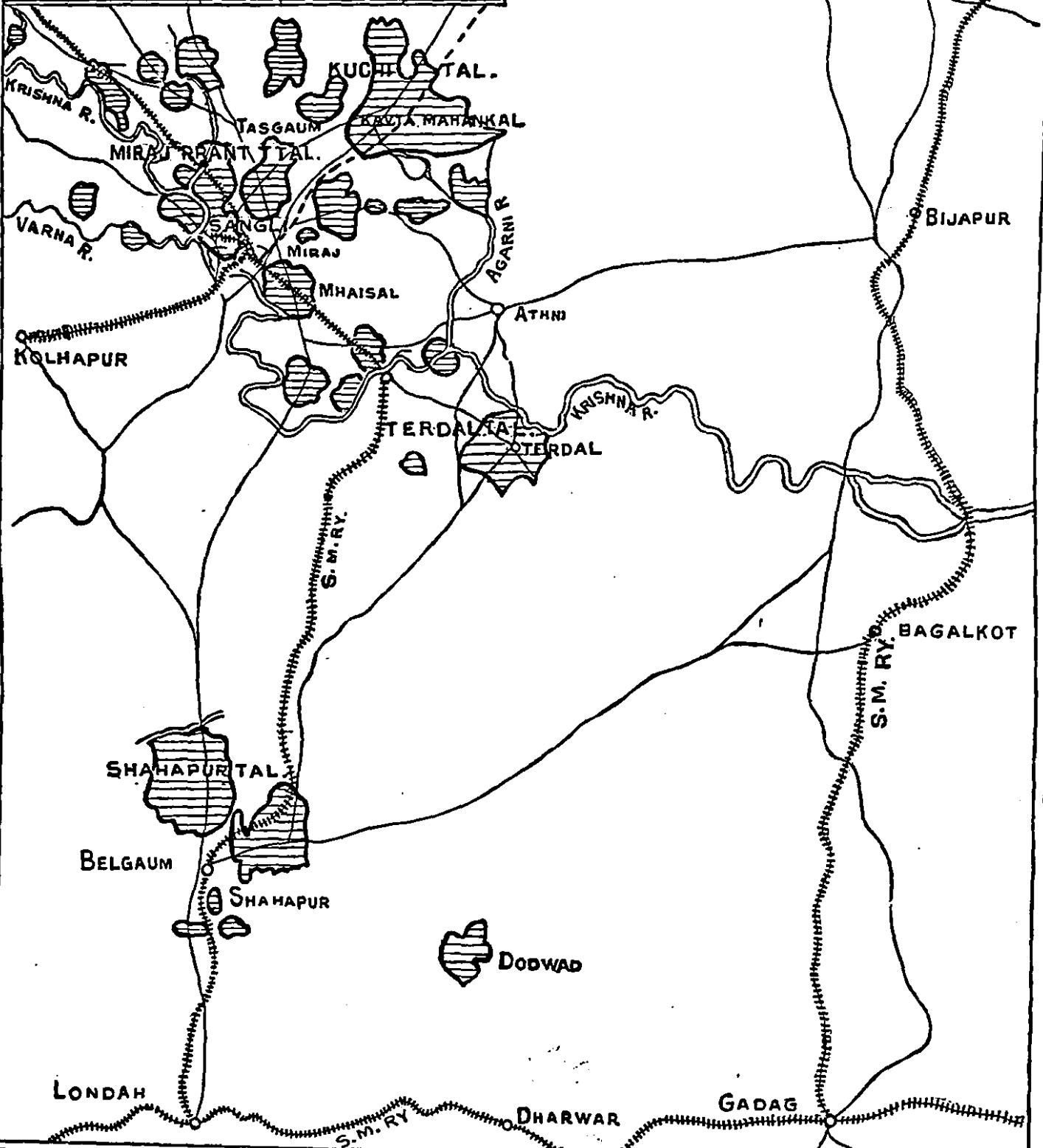
Information regarding the income and expenditure &c. of minors in charge of the State during the year 1925-26.

Item No.	Details.	IN CHARGE OF		Total.
		The Nyaya-dhish Sangli.	The Mamlatdars.	
1	Number of Minors	100		
2	" Estates	69		
	Opening balance.—			
	In cash	4,522		
	In State Treasury.	20,085		
	In Government Securities..	1,36,000		
	In Sangli Bank	13,450		
	In Postal Bank	28		
	Total... ..	1,74,085		
3	<i>Add:—</i>			
	Receipts during the year:—			
	Incomes from Lands & Houses	25,533		
	Recovery of debts.	4,329		
	Interest on Investments	6,690		
	Miscellaneous receipts	28,059		
	Total	64,611		
	Grand Total ..	2,38,698		
4	<i>Deduct.—</i>			
	Expenditure.—			
	Amount of investment in Govern- ment Securities	7,006		
	Charges (dictary & others) inclu- ding the property handed over to the extent of the amount of	66,499		
	Total... ..	73,505		
5	Balance.—			
	In cash with the Wahivatdars ..	4,345		
	In State Treasury..	17,378		
	In Government Securities &c. ..	1,27,820		
	In Sangli Bonk	15,648		
	Total	1,65,191		
6	Value of moveable property inclu- ding documents in hand	25,609		
7	Area of land under management	A. 2571	G. 21	
8	Assessment Rs.	5,583		

STATE-SCHOOLS-APPENDIX **B.**

Lingayats		Other advanced Hindus.		Marathas.		Artisans & others cl. incl. Chaturth.		Criminal tribes &c.		Jugli.	Kunbis and Kolies		Depressed class.		Mahomedans.		Others.		Total.	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	B. G.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	B.	G.	Boys	Girls
25	...	36	...	38	...	28	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	20	...	...	...	480	13
2	...	11	...	31	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	299	1
4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
2	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	24	...
5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	38	...
44	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...
18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	42	...
...	1	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
66	...	21	...	211	...	60	...	...	...	...	116	1	7	...	89	9	...	...	1,022	10
228	19	45	...	278	9	47	3	4	...	...	103	...	118	...	109	5	8	1	1,021	53
138	4	28	...	585	30	52	1	12	...	...	137	...	130	...	43	1	...	...	1,187	51
282	21	87	4	950	46	43	54	11	...	...	250	7	234	...	129	15	...	...	3,643	181
331	...	81	...	26	1	50	1	...	...	...	15	...	22	...	11	...	...	...	832	4
384	50	106	6	811	64	19	18	14	2	7	79	10	71	2	240	13	16	2	2,138	190
1039	185	94	10	83	15	176	29	...	...	9	441	75	40	2	174	10	57	2	2,208	364
...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	24	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	4	...	...	...	67	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	61	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	...	...	...	20	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	95	12	...	...	...	100	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	56	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...
...	16	...	11	...	21	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	375
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
...	7	...	3	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	61
...	6	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	34
...	7	...	...	...	7	...	10	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	52
...	127	...	6	...	10	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	110
...	69	...	39	...	17	...	38	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	364
...	65	...	15	...	12	...	27	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	212
6	...	16	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	497	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
106	...	135	7	238	3	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	31	1	201	...	...	...	874	18

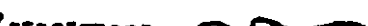



TALUKA	AREA IN	POPULATION	REVENUE
MANGALVEDA 			
MIRAJ PRANT (Inclg SANGLI) 			
KUCHI 			
TERDAL 			
SHAHAPUR 			
SHIRHATTI 			
TOTAL			



MAP OF SANGLI STATE



SCALE 16 MILES TO ONE INCH

- TALUKA BOUNDARY 
- RAILWAY 
- RAILWAYS PROJECTED 
- ROADS 

No. P. 744 of 1927.

*Diwan's Office,
Sangli, 22nd July 1927.*

From

R. S. Athavale Esqr. B.A.
Diwan of Sangli.

To

LT. COL. E. O'BRIEN.
Resident at Kolhapur & Political Agent,
S. M. C. States,
Kolhapur.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Sangli State, for the Fasli year 1336, ending 5th June 1927 and to state that the Chief Saheb has directed me to offer his most sincere thanks to you for the kind and courteous treatment, the very sound and sympathetic advice as well as the valuable help and assistance that he has always received from you. He has also asked me to take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to Major R. J. Macnabb, Assistant Political Agent, S. M. Country States, for the kindness and help received from him from time to time.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. S. ATHAVALE,

Diwan of Sangli.

Through

The Assistant Political Agent, S. M. C. States,
KOLHAPUR.

The Administration Report
of the
SANGLI STATE
for the year
1336 Fasli 1926-27 a. d.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1 The boundaries of the Sangli State may be given as follows:—

The Sangli State is divided into six wide scattered tracts forming 5 Talukas and 1 Mahal viz. Miraj-Prant, Kuchi, Mangalwedha, Terdal, Shahapur and Shirhatti which extend from the river Bhima in the North to the Tungbhadra in the South; and impinge on the five Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency viz. Satara, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar; and one of the Madras Presidency viz, Ballary. The Miraj-Prant and Kuchi Talukas are close to each other and within easy reach of Sangli, the capital of the State, and have their villages mixed up with those of the Satara Collectorate. The Mangalwedha Taluka is the Northern-most part of the State and lies to the south of Pandharpur in the Sholapur District. The Terdal Mahal is partly surrounded by the villages of the Belgaum District and partly by the Jamkhandi State. The Shahapur Taluka too is surrounded by the Belgaum Collectorate. Shirhatti the Southern-most Taluka is to the south of the Dharwar District and has the river Tungbhadra forming a portion of its south-east boundary.

Area, 2 The area of the State is 1136 square miles.

Population, 3 The population of the State according to the general census of 1921 is 2,21,321.

Gross Revenue. 4 The gross revenue of the State on the average of the gross revenue for the past five years is 13,60,872.

Tribute, 5 The State pays no tribute either to the Government or to any other State. It transferred lands to the amount of Rs, 1,35,000 in lieu of the contingent of 450 horse in accordance with the articles of stipulation dated Bijapur, 12th December 1820.

(vide Aitchison's Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, 4th Edition, Vol. VII page 270).

6 The full name and title of the Ruler of the State is Honorary Lieutenant Meherban Shrimant Sir Chintaman Rao Dhundiraj Shrimant Chiefsahab alias Appa Sahèb Patwardhan, K. C. I. E.; He is a Brahmin and his family, by caste and was born on the 14th of February 1890 and completed the 17th year of his rule on the 2nd June 1927. He is blessed with three sons and four daughters.

Shrimant Chiefsahab has a permanent salute of 9 guns. He is a permanent Member of the Chamber of Princes. He was made a K. C. I. E. on the 1st January 1923. He holds the Military Rank of Honorary Lieutenant conferred on him on the 14th October 1919 in recognition of his services in connection with the Great European War. He is an Honorary A. D. C. to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

7 The most notable event of the year was the celebration of the Marriage of the eldest daughter of Shrimant Chief Sahab, Shrimant Rajkumari's Marriage, Rajkumari Indumati Raje who was married on the 4th May 1927 to Shrimant Ramchandra Rao Raosaheb the eldest son of Major General Shrimant Raje G. R. Rajwade, O. B. E., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief of the Gwalior Forces. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was represented at the marriage by the Honorable Major J. E. B. Hotson, C. S. I., O. B. E., Home Member of the Council of the Government of Bombay, and Colonel E. O'Brien (now C. B. E.) Political Agent, S. M. C. States, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Hotson, and Mr. W. E. Jardine, C. I. E. were also pleased to give the pleasure of their company on the occasion. Col. His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, G. C. I. E., was also pleased to grace the celebrations with his presence; as also the Ruling Chiefs of Miraj Senior and Junior, Aundh, Bhor, Phaltan, Jath, Kurundwad, Ramdurg and Ichalkaranji and the Ranisahab of Akalkot, Sir M. V. Joshi, Rao Bahadur A. B. Lathe, the Diwan of Kolhapur and Mr. G. K. Deodhar, C. I. E. were among the distinguished guests present. In connection with the marriage ceremony the Chiefsahab had the honour of entertaining His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at a banquet on the 10th May 1927 in Mahabaleshwar. In proposing the health of the bride and the bridegroom, His Excellency said that he was himself exceedingly pleased to be able to be personally present to wish with all sincerity every happiness in life to the newly married pair. His Excellency went on to say that no young couple had ever started out under happier conditions. The bridegroom, His Excellency observed, was the son of a very distinguished soldier and Member of a very distinguished family, being also a keen and proficient sportsman and a Cricketer of no mean order, while the bride had the immense advantage of being the daughter of one of the most respected and honoured Princes of India, who with his Ranisahab looked after the wants of his subjects in such an excellent way as to make the Sangli State conspicuous both in the Presidency and in India. His Excellency added that he took the greatest interest in the affairs of Sangli, because its Rulers were so enlightened and so sympathetic.

8 His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was pleased to organise the Bombay Poona Agricultural Show in Poona in October last, in his words "to provide the agriculturists with an opportunity of studying the latest methods of agriculture and to supply them with valuable information likely to be useful to them in their daily life." The Chiefsahab was privileged to become a Patron of the Show and thus participate in this Gigantic undertaking of His Excellency, having contributed a sum of Rs. 2000 to its Dairy Section and borne the entire cost of a Model Cow Byre, which was named after the State. He was also pleased to donate a sum of Rs. 50 to a dramatic performance arranged at Poona in aid of the Show. The Darbar deputed their Assistant Revenue Officer Mr. Y. V. Kolhatkar, B.A. LL.B. as their Representative on the Dairying Sub-Committee and three Agricultural Graduates Messrs Y. G. Kale, G. V. Gokhale and K. N. Patwardhan and one Veterinary Graduate Mr. N. T. Kulkarni, to explain the items regarding the Cow Byre and assist in the several demonstrations throughout the Show. The State sent four bulls, four cows and two calves which were exhibited at the show and were successful in winning two medals and two certificates of merit. Some poultry exhibited by Mr. Lotalikar of Sangli also won a prize. Mr. K. N. Patwardhan, B. Ag. acting Head Karknn of Shirhatti Taluka arranged a demonstration of lac production at the Exhibition. Mr. G. C. Bhide of Andhali in the Miraj-Prant Taluka gave demonstrations with the aid of the State in preparing card board packets of safety matches as a suitable cottage industry for cultivators.

The Chief Sahab personally stayed in Poona during the days when the Exhibition was in progress and besides deputed the Diwan and the other Councillors, the Assistant Revenue Officer, the Mamlatdars of all the Talukas, the State Engineer, the Chief Medical Officer, and the Superintendent of State Gardens to the Show. He encouraged nearly 160 cultivators from different parts of the State to actually visit the Show and observe the methods exhibited there.

Shrimant Chief Sahab received the thanks of His Excellency the Governor for his contribution and the part taken by him in the Exhibition.

9 Shrimant Chief Sahab visited Delhi to attend the sessions of the Chamber of Princes held there from the 22nd to the 27th November 1926.

Chamber of Princes.
Delhi.

10 Shrimant Chief Sahab was in Mahabaleshwar from 16th May 1927 to the 7th June 1927 for a short change and rest during the hot season.

11 An Exhibition of the Art and Craft of women in the Sangli State was held at Sangli in October 1926. The Exhibition was opened by Shrimant Soubhagyawati Rani Sahab of Sangli and attracted thousands of people even from outside the Sangli State. The Exhibits numbered about 1200 and were most of them very encouraging. The Dowager Rani Sahab of Jamkhandi, Major Macnabb the Assistant Political Agent, S. M. C. States, Shrimant Bapusaheb Patwardhan and Shrimant Soubhagyawati Malati Bai Patwardhan were among those who were pleased to visit the Exhibition. At the request of

Shrimant Soubhagyawati Rani Saheb, Mrs. Macnabb was pleased to distribute the prizes to select exhibitors. The Exhibition owed all its success to the great interest and enthusiasm of the Rani Saheb.

12 The need for a bridge over the Krishna at Sangli is as old as the town itself. It has grown with the growth of the population of Sangli from some five thousand to the present figure of nearly 22 thousand. It was accentuated by the development of the town as a centre of export and import trade for the surrounding tract and a special fillip was given to it by the construction of the Sangli State Railway which has materially facilitated the transport of goods from and to the Sangli Market. But the communication between Sangli and the neighbouring villages to the south of Krishna is considerably hampered during the rainy season and later when the river is not fordable. A bridge at Sangli has thus been a desideratum for a number of years. The earliest public expression on the part of an organised body of this widely and long-felt need is to be found in a recommendation made by the Sangli State Assembly to the Chief Saheb in March 1916. The recommendation was supported by the Sangli Municipality, the Miraj-Prant Taluka Local Board and the Chamber of Commerce, Sangli, and was successively repeated at the sessions of the Assembly from 1921 to 1926. The lack of necessary funds however proved the main difficulty. On account of the persistent demand of the public it continued to engage the attention of the authorities and the Chief Saheb was finally pleased to take it up and having been satisfied on consulting expert engineering opinion that it was a practical administrative measure he was pleased to call for the necessary plans and estimates for the work, and sanction its construction. He performed the ceremony of turning out the first sod of earth by way of starting the undertaking on the 17th February and of laying the foundation stone on the 6th April 1927. The estimated cost of the work is about six lakhs of rupees which will be spread over three years. The work has been entrusted to Messrs Ranade and Sons, the well-known Contractors of Poona who constructed the Mahuli Bridge near Satara. The work is being supervised by the State Engineer Mr. Bhave who acts under the advice and guidance of Mr. V. N. Vartak an able and experienced retired Chief Engineer of the Government of Bombay.

13 The City Survey of the Sangli Town was also a great necessity. The fast development of the Sangli Town in the past few years and consequent rise in the value of land vacant as well as occupied and the growing number of disputes regarding the ownership of building sites have made it essential that an up-to-date City Survey of the Sangli Town according to the new method by Plane Table together with Enquiry into the ownership of plots should be carried out. The work is now fast progressing under the supervision of the Superintendent of Land Records, C. D. It was very kind of the Government of Bombay to have lent some of their experienced Officials to the State for the purpose of this work.

(Chapter—I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL).

7

14 Lt-Col., E. O'Brien, C. B. E., Resident, Kolhapur and Political Agent, Distinguished visitors. S. M. C. States, visited Sangli in December 1926. The Assistant Political Agent, S. M. C. States also paid visits to Sangli in October 1926 and January 1927.

The Superintendent, Land Records, C. D. visited Sangli in April 1927 and inspected the City Survey Work which has been started at Sangli.

15 During the year under report the Diwan visited Terdal, Shahapur, Tours of the Heads and Shirhatti Talukas and made Jamabandi of those Talukas and inspected several offices there.

The Assistant Revenue Officer visited Miraj-Prant, Kuchi and Mangalwedha Talukas, made Jamabandi and inspected the Taluka Offices.

16 The Annual session of the State Assembly was held in the year The State Assembly. under review on the 16th, 17th & 18th September 1926. The Mamlatdars' Conference was also held immediately afterwards for two days.

High Officials. 17 Appendix I shows the names of High Officials in the State.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

18 The land Revenue demand according to the Jamabandi of the year 1926-27 was roughly speaking Rs. 7,28,248 as against Rs. 7,33,322 of the last year. The arrears at the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,57,149 as against Rs. 2,69,462 in the last year. The increase in arrears was due to failure of crops in some villages of Miraj-Prant, Kuchi and Terdal Talukas.

19 During the year under report remission of land revenue was Remissions & suspensions, given as under:—

Rs. 4,387-0-6	In Miraj-Prant Taluka chiefly on account of remission of water-cess and partly (Rs. 179) in correction in accounts.
Rs. 7,339-5-3	In Kuchi Taluka
Rs. 354-0-0	In Mangalwedha T. } On accounts of water cess.
Rs. 360-0-0	In Shirhatti Taluka }
Rs. 168-4-10	In Shahapur Taluka on account of poverty of land holders.
Rs. 57-3-0	In Terdal Mahal on account of correction in accounts.

Total Rs 12,665-13-7

Owing to failure of crops in some villages of Miraj-Prant, Kuchi and Terdal, suspensions of Land Revenue have been ordered as detailed below:—

Name of the Taluka	Villages where both the instalments are suspended	Villages where 2nd instalment is suspended
Miraj-Prant...	6	15
Kuchi ...	0	2
Terdal ...	5	3

20 The following table will show the extent to which notices were issued for the recovery of land revenue. No other form of coercive measures was resorted to during the year under report.

Name of Taluka	No. of notices	Amount collected
		Rs. 17,887
Miraj-Prant	389	425
Kuchi	24	610
Mangalwedha	25	0
Terdal	0	0
Shahapur	3	114
Shirhatti	11	653
Dodwad	7	
Total	459	19,689

Land settlement 21 No new land settlements were introduced in the year under report.

22 The rates of assessment have been fixed in Revision by an Officer of the Survey Department with the approval of the Settlement Commissioner of the Bombay Presidency and sanctioned by Shrimant Chiefsahab. The whole of the State with the exception of 8 Inam villages has been brought under the operation of the Revision Survey; and assessment is being levied according to the revised rates. The revised rates were introduced into the several Talukas of the State in the years shown below:—

In Shirhatti Taluka	in 1320 Fasli
In Shahapur ..	1322 ..
In Mangalwedha ..	1322 ..
In Miraj-Prant ..	1326 ..
In Kuchi ..	1326 ..
In Terdal ..	1326 ..

23 The total number of villages in the Sangli State is 244. Out of Inam and Saranjam these, 11 are Saranjam villages, 30 Inam villages, 4 Makta villagas. villages, making a total of 45 alienated villages.

The following table will show the distribution of these villages according to Talukas.

Name of Taluka.	Total No. of Villages.	Saranjam Villages.	Inam villages.	Makta Villages
Miraj-Prant	41	5	2	0
Kuchi... ..	30	6	1	0
Mangalwedha... ..	32	0	0	0
Terdal.	12	0	6	0
Shahapur	56	0	19	4
Shirhatti	73	0	2	0
Total.....	244	11	30	4

(Chapter—II—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND)

11

The following are the 8 Inam villages where the Survey Settlement has not been introduced owing to the unwillingness of the Inamdars.

- 1 Byakud in Terdal Mahal.
- 2 Basapur in Shirhatti Taluka.
- 3 Khamkarhatti in Shahapur Taluka.
- 4 Sulebhavi in Shahapur Taluka.
- 5 Kardeguddi in " "
- 6 Shaganmatti in " "
- 7 Balekundri Budruk " "
- 8 Sutkatti " " "

24 The area of the surveyed and settled villages amounted to 1117 sq. miles and that of the unsurveyed villages was 19 sq. miles giving the total area of the State to be 1136 sq. miles.

The following table will show the total area of the land under cultivation in the current year:—

Talukas.	Total cultivable area.		Actually cultivated.		Increase.	Decrease.
	During		During			
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Miraj-Prant ...	1,04,114	1,03,978	1,03,435	1,03,565	130	.....
Kuchi.. ...	1,23,402	1,23,402	1,23,192	1,23,192	.....	.....
Mangalwedha..	1,35,128	1,35,130	1,33,100	1,33,102	2	.....
Terdal. ...	28,573	28,573	28,573	28,573	.....	.....
Shahapur ...	51,963	51,963	51,780	51,780	.....	.....
Shirhatti ...	1,65,878	1,65,878	1,64,252	1,64,300	48	.....
Total.....	6,09,058	6,08,924	6,04,332	6,04,512	180	.....

The decrease in cultivable area is due to 136 acres of land at Sangli being taken up for residential purposes.

25 Land measuring 11 acres 25 gunthas at Murdi and land measuring 37 acres, 21 gunthas at Hiremallapur were given during the year under report as Inam to Set Sanadis of the respective villages

26 Last year there were 13 Boundary Disputes pending disposal. During the year under report 9 new disputes cropped up making a total of 22. Out of them 8 were disposed of and 14 remained pending disposal at the end of the year under report. Out of these, 8 are between this State and the British Districts and the remaining six are between this State and other States.

27 The following table will give the details about the grants of Tagai advances made during the year and the arrears outstanding at the close of this year.

TAGAI ADVANCES.

Year.	Arrears at the beginning of the year.	Advances during the year.	Total.	Recoveries during the year.	Out-standing at the close of the year.
1925—26	42,012	1,850	43,862	8,222	35,640
1926- 27	35,640	2,783	38,423	7,182	31,241

28 The Diwan of Sangli completed the Revenue Jamabandi of Terdal, Examination of Shahapur, and Shirhatti Talukas while the Assistant Revenue Accounts Officer completed that of the rest—Mangalwedha, Kuchi, and Miraj-Prant Talukas. They also inspected the Revenue, Police and Forest Offices in the respective Talukas.

29 The work of introduction of Record of Rights is completed in all the Talukas of the State. Mutation Registers have been opened and care is being taken to keep them up-to-date. Proposals about their re-writing are being called for.

30 The Accounts and Jamabandi were completed during the year under report according to the new forms. A Book on Introduction of new Taluka Accounts is ready and will soon be given out for printing after it is approved.

31 Taluka Revenue Records were sorted in A, B, C, D, Sorting & destruction of Taluka Records Classes during the year under report & were destroyed that were due for destruction in all Talukas except Miraj-Prant.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION

1 Legislation.

Laws in force, 32 Appendix II gives a list of laws in force in the State in the year under report.

2 Military Force.

Military Force, 33 The State maintains no Military Force.

3 Police.

34 The Police force consists mostly of local men of all classes. The details Organization & descrip- as regards their classes, number and pay, as well as re- tion of the force, its wards, punishments and their educational qualifications &c. number and class of are given in Appendix IV. The total sanctioned strength of weapons. of the Police was 504. The number of foot police was 471 and that of the mounted police was 35 as against 469 Foot Police and 35 Mounted Police in the last year. Out of the Foot Police 175 are armed with bored out Martini-Henry Rifles which are now quite worn out and need to be replaced by new ones. A requisition for a new stock has been made and it is hoped it will soon arrive. Of the remaining foot police 271 are armed with batons and 25 with swords.

35 The total expenditure of the police force amounted to Rs. 1,11,763-4-0 as against Rs. 1,02,608-4-3 in the previous year. The total cost of the as against Rs. 1,02,608-4-3 in the previous year. The body and ratio of Police increase- is mainly due to the new woollen dresses supplied to population & area. to the Police. The ratio of the foot police to the total population of 2,21,321 is 1 to 474 souls and to the area which is 1136 square miles is 1 to every 2.4 square miles as in the previous year. Owing to the improved salaries there is no difficulty in getting recruits for the Police duties.

The foot police were distributed as under:--

1	Detection of crime...	...	..	191
2	Treasury, Jail and Lock-up Guards..			175
3	Town and City Guards ...	...		52
4	Reserve at the Head Quarters	...		20
5	Orderlies in Offices..	...	...	24
6	Orderlies in Courts..	...	...	9

471

The mounted police are employed on escorts and other miscellaneous duties. They are armed with swords and spears.

Distribution of Police according to Talukas. 36 The subjoined table shows the distribution of Police force—mounted and others—according to Talukas.

No.	Name of Division.	Policemen.		Sowars.	Remarks.
		Armed.	Unarmed.		
1	Sangli:—				
	Head Quarters ...	112	65	35	
	City ...	.....	47	...	
2	Taluka Miraj-Prant ...	.....	29	...	
3	„ Kuchi... ..	10	24	...	
4	„ Mangalwedha..	15	39	...	
5	„ Terdal Mahal .	10	20	...	
6	„ Shahapur ...	16	41	...	
7	„ Shirhatti ...	10	28	...	
8	Thana Dodwad ...	2	3	...	
	Total.....	175	296	35	

Special parties are sent to different localities as required out of the reserved force at the Head-quarters.

37 The number of village police was the same as in the previous year viz. 235. They assisted the District Police in the detection and prevention of crime. Some of them worked partly on service tenure lands and partly on remuneration in cash and the remaining in cash only. The subjoined table shows the details of the village police according to Talukas:—

No.	Name of Division.	Working on remuneration		Total.
		Cash.	Cash & on service land.	
1	Sangli and Sangli-wadi ...	2	...	2
2	Taluka Miraj-Prant.. ...	33	4	37
3	„ Kuchi	22	7	29
4	„ Mangalwedha	33	...	33
5	„ Terdal	6	6	12
6	„ Shahapur	48	1	49
7	„ Shirhatti	70	2	72
8	Thana Dodwad	1	...	1
	Total.....	215	20	235

Additional Police. 38 No additional Police were employed during the year under report.

Working of the police. 39 The results of the working of the Police are given in Appendices V, VI and VII which would appear to be fairly satisfactory.

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The total number of cases for disposal by the Police was 336 in the year under report as against 371 in the previous year. Of these 169 were cognizable true cases, 57 were found not punishable by Criminal Courts, 15 were false and malicious and out of remaining 95 cases 51 were under investigation at the close of the year and 44 have been reported for being struck off the register. Out of 169 cognizable cases 106 were sent up for trial and 63 were undetected at the close of the year as against 210, 116 and 94 respectively of the last year.

Malicious complaints, 40 Ten persons in 10 cases were prosecuted for making malicious complaints. Out of them 7 were convicted and 3 discharged.

Bad characters, 41 Three cases of bad characters under Chapter 8 were dealt with under section 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the year under report as against 2 in the preceding year. In one of the cases only the accused were bound over. Of the 15 accused involved in them 4 were convicted and 11 were discharged.

Cases of suicide and accidental deaths. 42 The number of cases of suicides and accidental deaths was as shown below:—

Description.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suicide	1925-26	9	16	25
	1926-27	13	18	31
Accidental deaths...	1925-26	50	29	79
	1926-27	56	35	91

Accidental fires and Incendiarism. 43 Accidental and other fires which destroyed property were as shown below:—

Description.	Year.	Worth of property destroyed.
Accidental fires	1925-26	Rs. 4,362-13-0
	1926-27	„ 13,881- 0-0
Incendiarism...	1925-26	„ 8,057-0-0
	1926-27	„ 6,240-8-0

Drill & musketry. 44 Drill Masters were performing their work properly. The Superintendent of Police and a retired Military Officer, Subhedar Major Yeshwantrao Bhosle has been supervising the drill and the musketry practice of the Police force in addition to the Head-quarter Sub-Inspector. The Police men in the Talukas also are improving in drill.

45 Two Head Constables had appeared for the Police Higher Standard Police Examination. Departmental Examination, both of them came out successful.

46 During the year under report 84 Police men and 4 Sowars as against Health of the Police. 115 Police men and 8 Sowars of the last year were under medical treatment, the mortality being 4 as against 7 of the preceding year.

47 During the year under report the Superintendent of police visited all the Talukas and completed the inspection of all of them except Terdal and Police Head-quarter Station and inspected 20 out of 22 Out-posts in the State and he found the work to be satisfactory on the whole. The Superintendent of Police could not complete the inspection of all the Talukas and Outposts as he was engaged in the detection of some serious crimes.

4 Criminal Courts.

48 The Number of Criminal Courts in the State was 22 in the year under report, 20 Magistrial and 2 Sessions Courts viz. the Criminal Courts. Huzur Court and the Nyayadhish Court. The Huzur Court takes up cases punishable with death or transportation for life while the other Courts dispose of other cases.

Working of the Criminal Courts. 49 The details of the working of these Courts are given in Appendices VII and VIII.

50 The number of Criminal Appellate Courts during the year under report was 4, the Huzur Court, the Nyayadhish Court, the District Appellate Courts, Magistrate's Court and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court. Detailed information regarding the working of these Courts is given in Appendix IX. The Huzur Court disposed of 14 Revisionary Applications while the Nyayadhish Court disposed of 6 such applications.

5 Civil Justice.

51 During the year under report the number of civil Courts was the same as that of the last year viz. 6. The pecuniary and territorial jurisdiction of the Courts remained the same. Civil Courts and their works. The details of the work of these Courts including the execution of decrees etc., are given in Appendices X and XI.

The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act (IX of 1889) has been made applicable in this State from 1st of September 1925 and all the subordinate courts have been invested with the powers under it to decide suits valued up-to Rs. 50, and 356 such suits were disposed of by them during the year under report as against 70 disposed of in the preceding year.

52 In addition to regular suits disposed of during the year 142 miscellaneous applications were dealt with by the Subordinate Applications, Courts as against 146 of the last year.

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53 The number of Civil Appellate Courts was 2 as in the last year Appellate Courts and viz. the Huzur Court and the Nyayadhis Court. The their work, details of their working will be found in Appendix XII.

Besides the regular appeals 51 Miscellaneous Applications (Applications for certificates of guardianship and administration of minors' estates, applications for Probates and letters of administration &c.) were disposed of by the Nyayadhis Court during the year under report as against 29 of the last year.

54 The receipts during the year under report from all sources including stamps, Court fees, Process fees &c. were Rs. 61,438 against Receipts & Expenditure, Rs. 60,792 of the last year and the expenditure on all the heads in connection with the administration of justice was Rs. 29,036 against Rs. 29,668 of the last year.

55 During the year under report the Nyayadhis inspected the working of the Sub-Judges' Courts of Shahapur and Shirhatti and Inspection by Nyayadhis found the work satisfactory. The working of the Civil Record is satisfactory both as regards the public and as regards the State. The total receipts on account of the comparing and searching fees credited to the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 332 as against Rs. 307 of the last year and the expenditure of the Civil Record was Rs. 1265 as against Rs. 1427 of the previous year.

6 Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

56 The Mamlatdars of all Talukas including the Wahiwatdar of Dodwad and the Sub-Saranjamdar of Mhaisal disposed of 29 cases Mamlatdars' Courts Act. as against 24 in the last year under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

There was only one Revisionary application to the Diwan against the Mamlatdars' orders pending in the Diwan's Court at the end of the last year, which has been disposed of during the year under report. No revisionary application was filed during the year under report.

7 Extradition.

57 The following statement gives details regarding persons handed over Extradition. by the British Government and other Native States to the Sangli State.

By whom handed over.	Persons.	convicted	Acquitt- ed.	Dischar- ged.	Commit- ted.	Pending.
British Government...	12	7	3	1	0	1
Native States...	5	1	4	0	0	0
Total.....	17	8	7	1	0	1

On the other hand 14 persons were handed over to the British Government and 1 to other States.

8 Prisons.

58 There is one Central Jail at Sangli and 7 Lockups at Taluka Stations including those at Mhaisal and Dodwad. Information regarding the persons admitted into the Jail and Lock-ups and the cost are given in Appendix XIII.

59 The Central Jail is located within the walls of the Fort at Sangli where accommodation is sufficient for the requirements of the State, the rooms are well ventilated, well lighted and well protected. It has a well of its own in the compound which supplies water for the vegetable and flower garden of the Jail. The supply of drinking water is taken from the City Water Works.

The Lock-ups are situated in the Taluka Towns close to the Revenue Offices and are well lighted and ventilated. There too the accommodation is sufficient for local requirements.

60 The Civil prisoners are kept in a separate room in the Central Jail, In the year under report 10 Civil prisoners were admitted and released.

61 The number of Jail Offences in the year under report was 23 as against 12 in the previous year. The Prisoners had gone on hunger strike, due to the ill-advice of 2 or 3 mischievous convicts among them. These leaders were transferred to other jails and the strike ended immediately.

62 The remission system is in vogue and has been working well in the Central Jail. 39 out of 73 prisoners (released) got advantage of it according to rules.

63 The prisoners in the jail as a rule enjoyed good health. 203 prisoners were under medical treatment of whom 199 were cured, 1 was released being incurable and 3 remained under treatment at the close of the year, as against 92 prisoners under medical treatment of whom 85 were cured, 1 died 6 remained at the close of the year under treatment in the previous year. There was no epidemic prevalent during the year under report. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon has been permanently placed with an allowance in charge of the Jail, under the general superintendence of the Chief Medical Officer.

64 The total expenditure on the dietary and clothing of the prisoners in the jail under report was Rs. 8,232 as against Rs. 6,683 in the last year. The annual cost per head on account of the dietary charges comes to Rs. 79 as against Rs. 73 in the previous year and the total annual cost per head on account of all charges amount to Rs. 94 as against Rs. 84 in the last year. The increase was due to revision in the diet test.

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65 The mail convicts sentenced to hard labour were given full task according to their health and working capacity while female convicts were employed in grinding and winnowing grain and spinning and twisting fibers etc.

66 There are two Japanese looms, 3 Fly-shuttle looms and 4 Hand-looms and 4 verticle looms. They are all in good order except the Japanese looms. The looms turned out cloth and articles worth Rs. 1,836 as against Rs. 1,068 in the previous year and articles and cloth worth Rs. 616 were sold as against Rs. 792 in the last year. This cost does not include wages of the prisoners but shows only the cost of the raw materials used. The industry of preparing bricks and flower-pots was not carried out during the year under report as there was sufficient stock of the articles on hand in the jail.

The Jail Garden supplied vegetables to the prisoners during the year under report which according to the contractor's rate may be valued at about Rs. 610 and vegetables worth Rs. 67 were sold outside the jail during the year. The total of the products of vegetables was thus Rs. 677 as against Rs. 984 of the previous year.

67 The total amount realised in the year under report on account of jail labour came to Rs. 3,053 as against Rs. 2,692 in the last year as shown below:—

1	Jail factory	...	...	...	Rs. 576
2	Cleaning Palace Compound	...	...	...	„ 869
3	Cleaning Hospital.	...	...	...	„ 518
4	Cleaning Mal Bungalow...	...	...	...	„ 435
5	State Press work..	...	...	...	„ 151
6	Grinding ...	...	...	...	„ 470
7	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	„ 34
					3,053

68 During the year under report Dr. S. G. Paranjpe H. K. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy and Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Vardha, C. P. paid a visit to the Jail and passed the following remarks:—

“ I took the opportunity of visiting the Sangli Jail with Mr. Athavle of course with the courtesy of Dr. Thakar the Superintendent. ”

The evening meal was being served at the time of visit and I was glad to see the quality of food which was quite good. The scale of diet is also sufficient and the prisoners appeared to be in good health.

There were 94 prisoners in all consisting of 71 convicts and 20 under trial prisoners including one female and 3 children. I understand that the latter are kept in the jail for the time being until the trial of their mother is over,

The jail premises were found quite clean and the bar-racks well ventilated. I am told that the long term-convicts are taught weaving industry so that they may earn their living honestly after their release. Some prisoners are employed in the jail garden where they grow their own vegetables.

The Political Agent, S. M. C. States, visited the jail and passed the following remarks on 14-12-1926.—

“Visited the jail with Diwan. 90 convicts and 12 under trial prisoners. The convicts looked healthy and well nourished. Everything clean and in good order.”

The Assistant Political Agent also paid a visit to the jail on 13-1-1927 and found everything in excellent order.

9 Registration.

Working of the Registration Department 69 Appendix XIV gives details of the work done by Registration Department.

70 Receipts and expenditure of the Registration Department amounted to Rs. 32989 and Rs. 1836 respectively. The details of the same are given in Appendix XV.

71 During the year under report the Nyayadhish who is the District Registrar inspected the working of the Sub-Registrars Offices at Shirhatti and Shahapur Talukas during his tour.

13 Municipalities.

72 The number of Municipalities in the State during the year under report was 6 as in the previous year. All these Municipalities are at the Head-quarter towns of the Talukas with the exception of Rabkavi. The Taluka town of Kuchi has no Municipality. Being a small place, there is a village Committee there. Appendix XVI gives the figures of receipts and expenditure as well as the opening and closing balances of the 6 Municipalities in the State.

73 The total receipts of the Municipalities are Rs. 74095 as against Rs. 69226 in the previous year. The total expenditure of all Municipalities amounted to Rs. 82,644 as against Rs. 69109 of the last year.

74 The total amount of outstanding arrears of the six Municipalities at the end of March 1927 was Rs. 50,223 as against Rs. 37,042 of the last year.

The Sangli, Mangalwedha, and Shahapur Municipalities show great laxity in collecting arrears and the attention of these Municipalities has been drawn to the same and the necessity of seeing that the arrears are collected as early as possible.

The following table will show the arrears of each Municipality during the last two years.

Name of Municipality.	Arrears.	
	1925-26	1926-27
1 Sangli	20,827	22,630
2 Mangalwedha	5,171	6,822
3 Terdal	2,288	2,951
4 Rabkavi	4,265	2,477
5 Shahapur	3,875	4,137
6 Shirhatti	616	1,206
Total.....	37,042	50,223

75 The main sources of income of all Municipalities is house-tax. The octroi duty is levied at Mangalwedha and Rabkavi only. Sources of income. The income from that source to the said two Municipalities is Rs. 1,427 and Rs. 905 respectively.

76 Cattle Bazars are held at Sangli and Mangalwedha. The Sangli and Mangalwedha Municipalities levy a small tax per head on Cattle Bazar, all cattle which are sold at the Bazars. The income from that source to Sangli for the year under report was Rs. 2,420 as against 2,420 of the previous year and to the Madgalwedha Municipality was Rs. 480 as against Rs. 826 of the last year.

77 Out of the six Municipalities only three, Sangli, Shahapur and Mangalwedha have the right of election of their members. Elective Franchise. The Mamlatdars are Ex-Officio Presidents of Mangalwedha, Terdal and Shirhatti Municipalities. It is the Shahapur Municipality only that elects its own President.

78 A Drainage scheme for the town of Sangli is a dire necessity as the water-supply scheme is to the small town of Rabkavi. Wants. Mangalwedha is also in want of a good water supply but the schemes proposed are all too costly to undertake, considering the means of the Municipality. At Shahapur service privies are being substituted for pit privies.

II Wards and their estates.

79 At the beginning of the year under report there were 96 minors with 65 estates under the care of the State. Two minors with two estates as against 8 minors with 6 estates for the previous year come under the State management during the year making a total of 98 minors and 67 estates. During the year under report 11 estates were handed over to 16 minors on their attaining majority. At the end of the year under report there remained 56 estates owned by 82 minors against 65 estates and 96 minors for the last year. Particulars of these estates are given in Appendix A annexed hereto.

80 The opening and closing balance of minors' estates for the year under report were Rs. 1,65,191 and Rs. 1,29,535 respectively. Financial position, as against Rs. 1,74,085 and Rs. 1,65,191 respectively of the last year. The closing balance of the minors amounting to Rs. 1,29,535 was held as follows:—

Government Securities	Rs.	90,507
Sangli Bank. ...	"	19,631
Pathak Treasury ...	"	15,777
In the hands of the Wahiwatdars	"	3,162
In Society ...	"	458
		1,29,535

Details of income 81 The income of minors realised during the year consisted of the following principal item:—

1 Rent of lands ...	Rs.	17,658
2 Interest on loans ..	"	5,537
3 Recovery of debts ...	"	15,062
4 House-rent ...	"	887
5 Other miscellaneous receipts	"	11,735
	Rs.	50,879

Details of estates, 82 The aggregate money value of the minors' estates amounts to Rs. 6,30,894. It is made up as follows:—

(1) Immoveable property (lands measuring 2417 acres 34 gunthas assessed at Rs. 4951) ...	Rs.	4,83,400
(2) Cash invested in Government securities, Sangli Bank, Co-operative Credit Societies etc ...	"	1,29,535
(3) Moveable property including bonds, personal debts, ornaments etc, ...	"	17,959
	Total Rs.	6,30,894

The sub-joined table classifies the 56 estates in regard to their annual income.

Not exceeding Rs. 50	Above Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100	Above Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500	Above Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 1000	Above Rs. 1000 but not exceeding Rs. 5000	Above Rs. 5000 but not exceeding Rs. 10,000	Total
1	3	28	14	9	1	56

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83 Out of the 82 minors 13 are girls (2 Brahmins and 11 non-Brahmins).
 Education of minors Of the 13 girl minors one only attends school. All the other girls are married and grown up girls and their guardians are unwilling to send them to school although asked to do so several times.

Out of the 69 boy minors 62 attend school, 3 are below school-going age and 4 follow their usual avocations.

84 The minors' affairs were carefully looked after during the year under report. The Nyayadhish inspected the working of the estates in Shahapur and Shirhatti Talukas and found the work satisfactory. He saw the minors in these said Talukas in person and satisfied himself that they were well cared for.

85 There are six Taluka Local Boards in the six Talukas of the State, each Board consisting of 3 nominated and 3 elected members and 1 nominated President who is generally the Mamlatdar of the Taluka. They have their own account separately kept, prepare their budgets and submit them for the sanction of the Chiefsahab. The elected members are returned by the members of the Taluka assembly who are in their turn returned by the land-holders in the Taluka.

The Boards are authorized to execute works of the value of Rs. 200 and below, the remaining being entrusted to the State Engineer for execution. The members of the Board can supervise them and can make suggestions. The important works that were entrusted to the State Engineer for execution during the year under report are entered in the list given in Chapter IV of the report. The actual receipts of these Taluka Boards amounted to Rs. 55,687 during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

86 Information regarding the rain-fall at the Headquarter Stations of the six Talukas of the State is given in Appendix XVII. Rain-fall, The total rain-fall at Sangli was 18.6 inches as against 15.55 inches of the last year. The highest rain-fall recorded in the State out-side Sangli during the year was 44.22 inches at Shahapur and the lowest at Terdal being 11.11 inches.

2 PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

87 A comparative statement showing the prices of food-grains in the current year and previous year is given in Appendix XVIII. Wages, labour & prices of food-grains. During the year under report the prices of food-grains remained nearly the same as those of the last year. The wages of skilled labour at Sangli ranges from 1 rupee to 1 rupee and half and those of unskilled labour from 6 annas to 8 annas.

3 FOREST.

88 About 55 acres and 11 gunthas of land under forests in the Shirhatti Taluka has been given for cultivation during the year under report. The area of the State Forests now remaining is 60,546 acres comprised in the Shahapur and Shirhatti Talukas measuring 32,683 and 27,863 acres respectively. The forests in Shahapur Taluka are divided into blocks and coupes. During the last four years the standing trees in the coupes are being auctioned instead of the Department felling such trees and then selling them in heaps. This is certainly the best method of disposal and ensures greater care on the part of the contractors. It also yields a distinctly better revenue. Forest area.

89 The income and expenditure of the Forest Department of the State in the year under report amounted to Rs. 38,332 & 7,644-6-1 respectively as against Rs. 59,538 and 8,346-0-2 respectively of the last year. The decrease in income was due principally to the sale of sandal-wood last year and its absence this year upto the end of March. Sandal-wood was however sold in April 1927 which fetched Rs. 54,000 but this amount will appear in the accounts of the next year. Income & expenditure.

90 There is a small Forest Nursery at Godihal in the Shahapur Taluka and it is in fair condition. Nursery.

Damage. 91 There was no damage from fire to speak of in the Shahapur and Shirhatti Forests during the year under report.

Demarkation. 92 No new demarkation operations were undertaken during the year under report.

93 Both the Forests in Shahapur and Shirhatti Talukas were fairly looked after during the year under report by the Forest **Crime.** Department. The number of forest offences detected during the year was 17 of which 13 were disposed of. There were 6 cases of cattle-trespass as against 8 in the last year and the number of animals impounded was 55 as against 114 of the last year.

94 Mr. Hasan Mohodin Kittur the Forest Officer of the State continued **Personel,** to be in charge of the Department and kept the Forests in a fairly good condition.

4 TRADE.

95 Sangli is noted for its trade in Jagree, ghee, turmeric, tobacco, cotton, chillies and groundnut. These commodities are chiefly **Trade.** exported to Bombay, Nagpur, Gujarat, Punjab and other places. Among the imports may be mentioned rice, kerosine oil, cloth, wheat Dal, timber, iron etc. There was no difficulty in securing rolling stock during the year under report.

96 The other trade centres in the State are Shahapur and Rabkavi **Other trade centres.** which export cotton piece-goods, coloured cotton and silk yarn. They have been since long known for the fast colour of their cotton and silk goods.

5 MANUFACTURE.

97 Sangli and Shahapur are also noted for copper and brass ware. Sangli **Manufacture.** is also noted for ornaments and other articles of gold and silver. Shahapur, Terdal and Hangandi make copper and brass pots of large size. Rough blankets are manufactured at Shirhatti and in the adjoining villages and also at Mangalwedha. Kavtha-Mahankal manufactures felts and rough woollen carpets. Marihal and Balekundri in the Shahapur Taluka and Bannikop in the Shirhatti Taluka have small factories of plain glass bangles. Belhatti in the Shirhatti Taluka makes some articles of soft stones such as utensils for domestic use etc. as this sort of stone is found only in the quarries in the Shirhatti Taluka. Cotton articles such as Pasodis and carpets are manufactured on a large scale in several places in the State such as Kavlapur, Dudhondi, Nagrale, Kavtha-Mahankal etc., on hand-looms. There are two weaving factories at Sangli which produce Lugdis and Dhotirs of various kinds for the use of middle class people on a large scale. Those for the Gajanan Mills are very popular now-a-days and command a fairly market even in distant places. There are two Oil-Mills at Sangli which extract oil from groundnut and other seeds by the aid of power machines.

6 FACTORIES.

Factories.

98 The following is the list of factories that were in working order in the year under report in the Sangli State.

Place.	Ginning factories.	Ground-nut and Turmeric factories.	Grinding Mills	Cotton press.	Oil mills.	Weaving mills.	Leather Factories.	Factories of uder ware&flocks
Sangli. ...	7	3	8	2	3	2	-	-
Shahapur ...	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	2
Terdal ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rabkavi ...	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Mangalwedha ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dodwad ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yerebudhihal ...	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hiregunjal... ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chikgunjal.. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhalli ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yelvatti ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belhatti ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	18	3	14	2	3	3	2	2

99 The Public Works Department in the State is under the supervision and control of the State Engineer. There were 7 Sub-Overseers under him—6 permanent and 1 temporary for supervising special works such as the Maternity Home and additions to the Guest House etc. There is one more Sub-Overseer for the Town Extension work who works under the Town Extension Officer. The State Engineer makes arrangements for carrying on of all works original as well as repairs in the State. He also executes Local Fund Works costing more than Rs. 200 each, the remaining ones being got executed by the Taluka Mamlatdars.

The total expenditure of the P. W. Department including establishment charges came to Rs. 2,06,054-8-11 as against Rs. 1,23,781-9-5 in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the construction of a portion of the new palace at Sangli and addition to the Green Wood Bungalow at Mahabaleshwar. Appendix XIX shows the details about classes of works undertaken in the year and the amounts spent on them. The total number of buildings owned by the State and entrusted to the P. W. Department for upkeep was 229. The total length of the several roads under the management of the P. W. Department is 151 miles. The State Engineer, Sangli Mr. V. G. Bhave visited Terdal, Miraj-Prant and Kuchi Talukas and is reported to have inspected all the works in them. Important works either completed or undertaken during the year under report by the P. W. Department and Local Boards are given below,—

STATE FUND WORKS.

Name of work.	Expended amount.
1 Extension of the new Waiting Room on Mal Bungalow	Rs. A. P. 9,556 2 0.

2	Houda for wrestling on Mal Bungalow	...	1,759	4	7
3	Partition in the Tea Room	... ..	406	10	8
4	New Latrine in Sangli Post Office	...	257	13	6
5	Additions & alterations in Post Office building at Sangli	... ..	1,035	3	7
6	Pavilion in Ambrai Gardens	... ..	2,261	12	0
7	Glass partition to the pavilion in Ambrai Gardens	541	0	0	
8	Mali quarter in Green Wood Bungalow at Mahabaleshwar	... ..	2,416	2	5
9	Providing Zaddies in Green Wood Bungalow at Mahabaleshwar	... ..	5,502	0	11
10	Special repairs to Shilangan road..	...	963	2	2
11	" " the Western Varandah of the Kitchen in Green Wood Bungalow at Mahabaleshwar	... ..	1,201	11	0
12	Special repairs to the State Bungalow at Kolhapur	... ..	393	7	0
13	Special repairs to the Treasury at Dodwad...		450	14	9

Local Fund Works.

1	Nandre Station Road	... ..	947	10	3
2	New Road from Mangalwedha to Patkhal.		1,050	4	10
3	Special repairs to Rabkawi River Road	...	824	4	4
4	" " Terdal Satti Road.	...	1,417	10	2
5	New Chawadi at Balekundri Khurd	...	1,581	13	10
6	Special repairs to Chawadi at Nagarale	...	5,260	5	4
7	" " the Chawadi at Shirguppi..		2,799	14	0
8	" " " Khomnal...		878	11	8
9	" " " Halingali ..		1,399	8	5
10	" " to the Vithoba's temple at Nagaon Kawatha	... ..	414	12	2
11	" " to the Maruti's temple at Uplawi ..	... ..	515	0	1
12	" " to the Laxmi's temple at Basarikatte	... ..	797	7	2
13	" " to the Dharamshala at Khamkarhatti	... ..	783	0	1
14	" " to the well at Kalkhamb	...	1,285	10	0
15	" " to the well at Dodwad	...	2,000	0	0

8 SANGLI WATER WORKS.

100 The Sangli Water Works supply water to the town, the palace on the Mal, the Guest House, State Gardens and to the Willingdon College. These works are under the direct control of a First Class Mechanical Engineer under the general supervision of the State Engineer. The engines and boilers were supplied by Messrs James Sympson and Co. in 1911 and erected in 1913. The engines work at about 14 hours a day and supply about 6,22,080 gallons of water per day. During

the year under report the cost of running the plant was about Rs. 34,911-13-4. The water-tax collected during the year amounted to Rs. 21,637. The expenditure during the year under report was as under.—

1	Establishment	...	Rs. 4,629-12- 8
2	Coal...	...	„ 13,181-11-10
3	Pipes..	...	„ 12,893- 4- 3
4	Miscellaneous.	...	„ 4,237- 0- 7

Total Rs. 34,911-13- 4

Unless a general water-tax is levied and water is given by the meter whenever connections are given, from the main line we shall not be able to meet the two ends meet but until that the work must be run at a heavy loss.

The Boilers were inspected by the Government Boiler Inspector as usual. The distribution of water to all the parts of the town—new and old—is ample. The steel Reservoir is in good order except that it is a slightly rusted at the top and to prevent further rusting it is painted inside and outside by anticorrosive paint.

Kakadwadi Water Works could not supply any water owing to the insufficient rain fall for the last seven or eight years and the wells are practically dry.

9. ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION.

101 Electric Light Installations at the Mal Bungalow and the Vishram Electric Installation. Bag palace and at the Green Wood Bungalow at Mahabaleshwar are working satisfactorily. The working cost of the installations was Rs. 1,377.

10 TELEPHONES.

Telephones. 102 The Telephone system also worked satisfactorily during the year under report. The working cost was Rs. 396 as against Rs. 927 in the last year.

11 POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

103 A new Telegraph Office has been opened this year at Terdal and Post and Telegraph Offices. the number of Post and Telegraph Offices in the State is therefore 18 and 4 respectively as against 18 and 3 of the previous year.

12 MINT.

Mint, 104 There is no Mint in the State.

13 EXCISE.

105 The Abkari and Hemp Drugs revenues of the State have been Excise. formed out to the British Government who control the manufacture and sale of liquor, toddy and hemp drugs.

Opium is obtained from the nearest Government Treasuries.

Appendix XXI gives the number of shops and the revenue realised during the year.

14 GENERAL HEALTH AND SEASON CONDITION.

106 From Appendix XVII it will be seen that in Kuchi & Shahapur Talukas there was sufficient rain-fall this year while in the other Talukas it was just sufficient for sowing. The later rain failed all over and at the same time grass-hoppers sprang up and destroyed the crops in Mangalwedha and Miraj-Prant Talukas. Fodder supply was scanty. Drinking water was sufficient. Cholera epidemic prevailed to a small extent in Sangli town proper and in some villages of Miraj-Prant and Shahapur Talukas during the year under report. Due precautions and preventive remedies were promptly used and the epidemic did not rise in severity.

CHAPTER V

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Income & Expenditure 107 Appendix XXII shows the income and expenditure of the State in the last two years namely 1925-26 and 1926-27

108 The gross revenue of the State, exclusive of Inam adjustments amounted to Rs. 12,99,419 as against Rs. 12,40,535 of the Gross Income. last year. Explanation of increase and decrease has been given in Appendix XXII where necessary.

Debt, 109 The State did not incur any debt in the year under report nor had it any previous debt to pay.

110 In the year under report the State Bank at Sangli had only four accounts as against five in the previous year. The Branch State Bank. Bank at Shirhatti had 99 accounts in the year under report as against 70 accounts in the previous year. The Sangli Bank Ltd. which was established on the 5th October 1916 does most of the business that the State Bank at Sangli used to do formerly. No fresh loans have this year been advanced from the Pathak Treasury on the security of gold. The amount shown in column 2 of the statement below as advanced during the year, under "Bank at Sangli" is the total of advances made from time to time to the Sangli Bank Ltd, for short periods on the security of Government paper. The amount of interest received from the 2 Banks was Rs. 3,640 as against Rs. 2,889 of the last year. The following will show the position of the cash balance and investments of the State at the close of the Financial year 1336 Fasli *i. e.* on the 6th of June 1927:—

Cash in hand	7,38,080-2-5
In the Huzur & Taluka Treasuries with Cash Bankers	4,62,608-12-3
1 The Imperial Bank of India	2,69,904-15-2*
2 The Central Bank of India	3,184-4-3†
3 The Bombay Prov: Cooperative Bank ...	2,374-9-0
5 The Postal Savings Bank	7-9-9
	Total.....7,38,080-2-5

*This figure represents the balance as shown in our books. The actual balance with the Bank as shown in the Pass Book is Rs. 80,651 only. This difference is due to amounts of some cheques which have not been adjusted.

†Similarly in the case of the Central Bank the difference due to unadjusted amounts of cheques is Rs. 2,564-3-0

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Investments	22,56,393-0-0
Face value of G. P. Securities purchased from the general balances of the State and of those purchased on account of the Provident and Trust Funds.	13,86,200-0-0
Fixed deposit with the Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Cash Certificates (actual amount tendered at the time of purchase )	...	...	...	...	60
Balance due out of advance made from time to time on the security of the G. P. Notes and gold.	...	...	...	...	1,06,148
Do on the security of land or other immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	2,42,819
Other investments and loans.	...	...	...	...	4,21,166
					Total..... 22,56,393
					Grand Total..... 29,94,473-2-5

Since the beginning of 1927, a Savings Bank on the model of the Postal Savings Bank has been opened with its Head Office at the Huzur Treasuay at Sangli and Branch Offices at the Head-quarters of the various Talukas. The scheme, which is intended to give facilities to small investors in the State, is apparently sanctioned as an experimental measure. By the end of May 1927, there was an amount of Rs. 5,183-12-0 due from the State to 42 account holders in the aggregate. The Savings Banks having been started very recently, it will be too early to say anything about its success.

CHAPTER VI

1 Vital Statistics.

111 The number of births and deaths and their ratio per thousand of the population during the year under report as compared with that in the previous year is given in Appendix XXIV. The ratio of births during the year is 38.7 and that of deaths is 23.3 as against 35.2 and 22.2 respectively of the previous year.

2. Epidemics

112 During the year under report cholera prevailed at Shirhatti, Sangli, Shahapur, Dodwad and Terdal.

The following table shows the number of attacks and deaths by cholera at the above named places.

Name of the place	Attacks	Deaths	Remarks
Shirhatti	1	1	
Sangli	1	2	
Shahapur	96	20	
Dodwad	61	30	
Terdal	6	6	
Total	165	59	

113 Small-Pox appeared in some of the villages of the following Talukas of the State. The annexed table shows the number of attacks and deaths from the epidemic during the year under report.

Name of the Taluka	Attacks	Deaths	Remarks
Miraj-Prant... ..	11	5	Imported cases
Shahapur	60	8	
Terdal	0	3	
Kuchi..	87	19	
Total.....	158	35	

Re-vaccination and other preventive measures were promptly taken to hold the epidemic in check.

Plague prevailed in two Talukas of the State viz, Shahapur and Shirhatti. The total number of persons who resorted to inoculation in these two Talukas was 1775. The following table will show the number of attacks and deaths from plague during the year under report.

Taluka	Attacks	Deaths	Persons inoculated
Shirhatti	61	44	291
Shahapur	188	139	1,484
Total	249	183	1,775

The total expenditure incurred in connection with epidemics was Rs. 2,808-5-3 as against Rs. 1,700 in the previous year. The increase is due to the precautionary measures taken to check the spread of cholera.

MEDICAL RELIEF

Hospital and Dispensaries

114 During the year under report the number of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State continued to be 7 as in the previous year. All of them, except that at Dodwad have accommodation for indoor-patients and quarters for the staff. The Dispensary at Shirhatti was in charge of an Assistant Surgeon while the remaining 5 were in charge of duly qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons, during the year under report. The Branch Dispensary at Dodwad is intended only for that single village which is situated at a far off distance from the Shahapur Taluka. There are the Wahivatdar and his small staff and the Police Station staff located there. The Dispensary is placed in charge of a senior compounder having a fair knowledge to deal with ordinary common ailments and diseases. It is meant to be just better than a medical chest supplied to touring Officers and to give better relief than "First-aid" in cases of accidents &c. and serves its object very well.

115 The details of the work done in these Institutions and the expenditure incurred in connection therewith are given in Appendix XXIII. The total attendance in these institutions was 48,631 as against 42,294 of the previous year. The expenditure incurred on Medical Relief during the year under report was Rs. 26,972-8-3 as against Rs. 33,812-0-7 in the previous year. The increase in the last year was due to the purchase of some surgical instruments. Medical relief is afforded in all the dispensaries free of charge and without any distinction of caste and creed.

116 Besides the dispensaries, 18 Medical Chests are kept in big villages in charge of respectable persons with full instructions to dispense the medicines when necessary. The stock of medicines in the chest is replenished from time to time from the Taluka Dispensaries.

Vaccination.

117 Vaccination with Glycerinated Lymph is in force in this State and the supply of Lymph is received from the Government Vaccine Institute at Belgaum. The State has to pay a yearly contribution of Rs. 443 for the supply of the Lymph.

118 The Chief Medical Officer of the State is also the Superintendent of Vaccination. There are six Taluka Vaccinators and 2 Vaccination Inspectors, one of whom is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and there is one paid candidate Vaccinator. The candidate is attached to the Office of the Superintendent of Vaccination and acts as a relieving hand Vaccination is free and has become popular.

119 The sub-joined table shows the work done by the Vaccination Department during the year under report as compared with that in the preceding year.

Operations	Persons vaccinated.		RESULTS.					
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.		Unknown.	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
Primary Vaccination ...	7,831	7,479	7,803	7,429	10	18	18	32
Re-vaccination ...	997	813	137	75	843	730	17	8
Total...	8,828	8,292	7,940	7,504	853	748	35	40

120 The total expenditure incurred in connection with the Vaccination Expenditure. Department was Rs. 4,741-11-4 as against Rs. 4,896-5-2 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

121 The State has made adequate provision for the Primary & Secondary Education of its subjects in all the Talukas. Primary Educational facilities in the State. Education has been made free throughout the State. It has also been made compulsory in 71 schools with 2,894 pupils as against 2,523 of the last year. There are three full High Schools in the State and the Deccan Education Society has established a full Grade Arts College on Kupwad Mal near Vishrambag Station on the Sangli State Railway. Sangli thus affords up-to-date educational facilities to the children and youths of the State as well as of the neighbouring Districts and has been recognised as a centre for the University Examinations also. It has thus developed into an important Educational Centre. The number of school-going boys and girls in the Primary and Secondary Schools at Sangli was about 3,143 as against 3,110 in the previous year. Many of the students are helped by kind and benevolent persons in prosecuting their studies in various ways.

The State also helps a large number of pupils by providing them food twice a day for 2½ months in summer. 88 students are given sufficient food daily throughout the year on production of certificates of eligibility from the respective Head Masters, and about 100 students or more are served with food as Madhukaris. There are Jain and Lingayat Boarding Houses also, maintained by those Communities. The Namdev Samaj also has a Boarding House of its own.

To make Primary education efficient a system of Shikshak Sammelan gatherings of teachers, has been recently introduced in large and central schools of each Taluka.

122 The total number of all kinds of schools in the State is 196 with 15,548 pupils in the current year as against 196 schools with 16,168 pupils in the previous year. The decrease is due to epidemics and famine etc. The percentage of students receiving instruction in these Institutions to the entire population of the State was 7 as against 7.3 in the previous year. The details of these schools are given in Appendix XXV and Schedule B.

High Schools

123 Of the three High Schools mentioned above two are maintained by the State and the third is conducted by the Sangli Educational Society with a liberal contribution from the State. All the three High Schools are ably conducted and are doing efficient work as will be seen from the past results of the University Examinations.

In addition to the usual curriculum, moral and religious education continued to be imparted as before. Physical education has been properly attended to. Drilil, Cricket and Foot-ball as also the Indian Games namely Atya Patya and Khoko form the chief items of the physical education. Scouting and Excursion also form important features of the school training.

Singa Sports and Swimming Races are held annually at Sangli and prizes are given to some of the successful candidates by the State.

124 Drawing is one of the optional subjects selected for the first five Standards and is taught in all the three High Schools. The results of the Drawing Examinations during the year under report given below will speak for themselves.

Examination.	Sangli High School.		Shahapur High School.		City High School.	
	Sent up.	Passed	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
Elementary	25	19	8	5	5	5
Intermediate... ..	16	14	2	0	3	3

Singing is also taught regularly in the Sangli State and the City High Schools.

125 The number of free-studentships in the Sangli and Shahapur High Schools is kept at 15% and half of this has been reserved for the backward classes. In the Sangli High School there are 22 scholarships of which 11 are open for general competition, 7 are reserved for backward classes and 4 for the depressed classes. In the Shahapur High School there are 8 scholarships open for general competition in the four higher standards. In the City High School at Sangli the number of free-ships is 10 percent.

A. V. Schools.

126 There are 7 Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Sangli State, 5 for boys at Kavthe-Mahankal, Mangalwedha, Terdal, Rabkavi and Shirhatti; 2 for girls at Sangli and Shahapur. The A. V. School at Rabkavi is maintained by the Rabkavi Municipality and the other six by the State. They teach upto III English Standards in addition to higher vernacular standards. The number of students in these institutions was 258 during the year under report. Drawing and Gymnastics are also taught in the Boys' A. V. Schools for which trained Teachers have been engaged. The percentage of freeships in these A. V. Schools is the same as is in the High Schools. Girls in the A. V. schools take advantage of Drawing only. There are 8 open scholarships attached to these schools,

Primary Education.

127 The total number of Primary Schools maintained by the State is 178 of which one is a Night School, 12 are Girls' Schools proper, 7 Low Caste Schools and the remaining 158 Boys' Schools. Provision has been made for girls and low caste boys for admission in Boys' Schools in places where there are no special schools for them. Nine Vernacular Boys' Schools teach the full Vernacular course and send up pupils for the Vernacular Final Examination. During the year under report 85 students were sent up of whom 62 came out successful.

Girls' Schools.

128 There are 12 Girls' Schools in the State. The number on the rolls in them was 1199 on 31 March 1927 as against 1,453 in the previous year. Besides these there are 10 classes attached to Boys' Schools. In villages where there are no independent Girls' Schools, girls are admitted into the Boys' Schools and the number of such girls was 732 as against 853 of the last year. Most of the Girls' Schools in the State have been provided with Charkas in addition to needle-work. The management of the Girls' Schools and the Mahila Vidyalaya at Sangli has been in the hands of a mixed Board of ladies and gentlemen. The number of ladies attending Mahila Vidyalaya was 106. It teaches the first three English Standards in addition to 7 vernacular standards. Prof. Karve of Indian Women's University, Poona, has undertaken to start the higher classes and to develop the institution into a full-grade Girls' High School and with this object in view he has started the 4th Standard and named it as Kanya Shala. The State also has shown its sympathy with his attempts by way of contribution. The Mahila Vidyalaya sent up 11 girls for Vernacular Final Examination of whom 10 passed out successfully.

In all Boys' and Girls' Schools the system of Namaskar has been introduced compulsorily in addition to the other means of physical culture. Attempts are being made to introduce gradually Scouting in all Boys' Schools generally.

Hindusthani Schools.

129 There is one Hindusthani School at Sangli and 5 Urdu classes at several other places in the State. The number of pupils attending these institutions was 254 as against 262 of the previous year.

Low-Caste Schools.

130 There are 7 independent schools for the depressed classes in the State. In addition to these, there is one class attached to the Boys School at Shahapur. The number of pupils in these schools was 344 as against 348 of the last year. Besides these, boys and girls of the depressed classes are allowed to attend the ordinary Vernacular Schools and the number of such

pupils was 625 against 622 of the previous year. There are 18 scholarships in all specially reserved for the depressed classes.

Unaided Schools.

131 There are 15 unaided schools in the State. The boys and girls attending them were 895 as against 915 of the last year.
 Indigenous schools. There is one Preparatory Class at Sangli for teaching the first three English Standards in one year.

Sanskrit Schools.

132 There are five Sanskrit schools at Sangli, with 83 pupils as against 79 of the last year. These Schools form a peculiar feature of the Educational Department of the State. Nowhere else in this part of the country is there such a facility for acquiring the knowledge of the ancient lores of the country. The schools have been sending year after year full-fledged Sanskritists and Pandits in different branches of the old lore.
 Sanskrit schools.

Inspection.

133 Almost all the schools, were regularly examined during the year under report. The conduct and discipline of the students were found to be satisfactory everywhere. The progress of the system of compulsory education introduced in the State is carefully watched and scrutinized by the Deputy Educational Inspector and his Assistants.
 Departmental inspections.

134 Primary education has been made free from the year 1906 throughout the State. A detailed account about it was given in the administration Report for the year 1919-20. It was also made compulsory in 1906 in some villages. In 1916 a scheme for the free and compulsory education was formulated in the light of the experience gained during the preceding years. The number of villages in which compulsory education has been introduced so far is 71 and the average attendance of such pupils was 2,894 during the year under report as stated above.
 Primary and compulsory education.

Libraries.

135 There are 12 Libraries in the State. Of these three are at Sangli 1 at Kavathe Mahankal, 1 at Mangalwedha, two at Rabkavi, 1 at Terdal, 1 at Digraj, 1 at Shahapur, 1 at Yerebudihal and 1 at Shirhatti.
 Libraries & reading rooms.

The Libraries at Sangli, Shahapur, Mangalwedha and Shirhatti are in excellent condition, while the rest are small institutions with a limited number of News papers and subscribers. The General Libraries at Sangli and Shahapur receive grants from both the State and the Municipality. The Libraries at Mangalwedha, Rabkavi and Kavathe Mahankal receive grants from

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Municipalities. Reading Rooms are also opened in some of the schools and they are maintained by subscriptions from students.

General Remarks.

136 Time-scale promotion is given to the Vernacular Trained teachers and to those of English Schools who possess University qualifications. The encouragement has made the educational service more attractive and efficient. The progress of education in the State is on the whole quite satisfactory.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

1 *Printing Press*

137 There are five Printing Presses in the State. One of them belongs to the State which is called the Sangli State Press and it does most of the printing work for the State. The other Presses are:—

- 1 The Chintamani Press belonging to Mr. Vishnu Ramchandra Rajwade.
- 2 The Shri Datta Printing Press belonging to Mr. Appaji Bidesh Inamdar.
- 3 Shri Ram Press belonging to Mr. Narayan Laxman Jog of Vita.
- 4 The Mahavir Press Sangli, belonging to Mr. Bhau Tavanappa Upadhyaya.

All of them are located at Sangli. They do not print any News papers but do only job work.

2 *Destruction of wild animals.*

Destruction of wild animals. 138 During the year under report two panthers were killed at Terdal and two at Shirhatti.

3 *Removal of Prickly Pear.*

About 5-15 acres in Shahapur Taluka and 2 gunthas in Kuchi Taluka were cleared of prickly pear during the year under report.

4 *Fairs.*

139 This year owing to the prevalence of cholera Fairs were not allowed to be held in the hot season.

5 *Railway.*

140 The Sangli State Railway was opened in the year 1907. The net earnings of this Railway during the year ending 31st March 1927 amounted to Rs. 36,513-5-0 as against Rs. 38,526-13-1 in the previous year.

6 *State Cattle.*

141 The State Cattle are kept under the supervision of the Superintendent of State gardens, Sangli. The State has Kuran lands in three Talukas at 12 different places.

	795	acres in the	Miraj-Prant	Taluka.
	4,778	"	"	Kuchi Taluka.
	2,202	"	"	Mangalwedhe Taluka.

These Kuran lands supply the wants of the State cattle in the matter of fodder and enable a large number of cattle being maintained for agricultural and other purposes. Some 1,54,000 sheaves of green grass were preserved in silo pits during the year under report.

In the year under report the State had 286 heads of cattle in all as against 318 of last year, out of which 15 bull-calves were sold for Rs. 1,045. The State also keeps a camel herd which contains 113 camels. The total expenditure incurred by the State on the maintenance of these animals were Rs. 6,146 as against Rs. 9,249 of the last year.

7 Town Extension.

142 The work of Town Extension is progressing since 1914 when the unusually high floods of the Krishna river inundated almost the whole of the town. From that year the State has acquired more than 78 acres 21 gunthas of land and has divided it into suitable building sites suitable for both rich and the poor. There are at present 431 blocks in all out of which 385 have been given out to the people 326 buildings have been completed. The State has upto this time incurred an expenditure of Rs. 99,953 on the work of Town Extension. The buildings in the new sites are very popular and attractive and a large number of people from outside come here for the benefit of their health and the education of their children. Although the extension sites were meant as a relief mainly to the town's people, there are scarcely any townsmen who have made use of any of the plots for their own residence. The town of Sangli has become a sort of sanitorium and an important educational & trade centre in this part of the country. The State has however derived on return to speak of for the large expenditure it has incurred on acquiring the land, making roads, pipe connection &c. There is no Municipality nor Sanitary Committee for this area so far. There are as yet no lighting nor street-sweeping arrangements and the pipe water is all soaking in the ground in the absence of drainage. The area must need be given in charge of the Town Municipality or must constitute a Municipality by itself. Both the matters are still under consideration.

8 Agriculture.

143 Agriculture being the main stay of the Sangli State as in the rest of the country, efforts are being made to introduce improved methods of agriculture and to induce people to take to them kindly. This is being done by the aid of two persons in the State service of whom one is an Agricultural Graduate while the other person who has been newly appointed is a resident of the Kuchi Taluka of the State having 30 years ripe experience in agriculture by old as well as by improved methods. They supervise the State's farms and gardens at Sangli as well as in the several Talukas. But their principal duty lies in disseminating the knowledge of the improved methods of agriculture amongst the people and to pointing out to them the defects in the old methods they follow and the ways to avoid them.

Dry farming system has become much popular in those tracts of the State where annual rain-fall is scanty. The principal thing to be observed in this system is the conservation of the moisture in the soil. Actual experience has shown that this system when properly followed can raise on any average black soil a fairly good crop even with 8 or 9 inches of rain provided proper tillage is given to the soil. During the last two years several experiments of dry farming were tried in Terdal and crops grown under this system compared very favourably with the crops in the surrounding cultivators' fields raised under the ordinary methods.

During the year under report Mr. Kale Agricultural Graduate visited almost all the villages in the three Talukas of Miraj-Prant, Kuchi and Terdal and impressed upon the minds of the cultivators the advantages of improved implements of agriculture over the old ones of timely harrowing, selection of seeds and steeping them in Copper Sulphate solution before sowing.

Co-operative Societies.

144 The Co-operative movement in the State was for the first time started in 1908. In view however of the rapid strides of progress that this movement has taken in surrounding British Districts and with a desire to develop the movement in the State on the same lines the services of Mr. S. H. Talwalkar, Co-operative Auditor, Poona, were taken on loan from British Government for a period of one year; and has been entrusted with the work of organisation and development of the movement in the State since October 1926. He has been appointed the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies in the State and the services of one Assistant Registrar, one Auditor and one clerk with necessary staff of menials have been placed at his disposal. At the close of the Fasal year 1335 there were 24 Co-operative Credit Societies in the State. During the year under report six new Societies were organised and registered at the following places in the Miraj-Prant Taluka, viz. Kumthe, Tupari, Ghogav, Nagrale, Bhadkambe and Retre.

The total number of members of the Societies during the year under report is 2,718 as against 2,638 of the last year. The amount of working capital is Rs. 71,234 as against Rs. 61,406 and the amount of reserve fund is Rs. 18,101 as against Rs. 20,919 of the previous year.

The activities of the Registrar were mainly confined during the year under report to the Miraj-Prant Taluka as he had also to attend to the working of the Co-operative sale shop newly started at Sangli. Sufficient economic inquiries into the existing conditions of the villagers have been made before the organization of the new Societies.

A Central Co-operative Bank at Sangli has been organised and duly registered during the year under report. It is intended to finance all the co-operative activities in the State by this bank and it is hoped that it will be able to advance loans to the existing Societies as well as to those that may hereafter be organised according to their requirements.

9 *Co-operative Sale Shop.*

145 With a view to secure a timely and fair custom to the agricultural produce of the cultivators generally and especially of the members of the Agricultural Societies that might be established in the State hereafter, the shop had been opened under the name of "Shri Ganpati Co-operative sale-shop, Sangli". The establishment of the shop consists of one Manager, two clerks and one menial. The yearly expenditure of this establishment comes to Rs. 2,400 including the rent of the shop building and other sundry expenses. The working of the shop is supervised by a Board consisting of a majority of officials.

Sums are advanced to the shop from the State in the first instance, which the shop in its turn advances to its cultivators in proportion to the goods it receives from them. The advances are recouped with interest and commission by sale of their goods subsequently when the goods find a profitable market. The shop commenced its business on the 6th November 1926. During the last 7 months the gross earnings of the shop were fairly decent in its initial stage. The fair and honest dealings of the shop not only attracted the cultivators from the villages of the Sangli State but could attract cultivators of the neighbouring Indian States as well as of the British Districts.

During the period under report the gross earnings of the shop amounted to Rs. 1948-11-0.

The agricultural produce brought to the shop by the cultivators consisted of groundnut, tobacco, jagree, turmeric, cotton and chillies etc.

12 *The Sangli Bank Ltd.*

146 The Sangli Bank Ltd, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Company's Act III of 1913 as applied to the Sangli State, and having its registered office at Sangli commenced its business in October 1916. The authorised capital of the Company is 2 lacs of rupees divided into 2,000 shares of rupees 100 each. Half the number of these shares has been subscribed by the Sangli State. The State however, does not hold itself in any way responsible for the affairs of the Bank save in the capacity of a shere-holder. Under the articles of Association an officer in the higher grade in the State service, is to represent the State on the Board of Directors and is to act as their Chairman. The services of one of the Officers from the State have been made available to the Bank to do the duties of the Bank Manager. The accounts of the Bank were for the last 3 years audited by a Firm of certified Auditors, Messrs Khare and Co. and Mr. J. K. Parulkar. No material irregularities were detected. Their suggestions have been adopted and introduced as far as practicable. The

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following table will serve to give an idea of the working of the Bank since its establishment.

Year ending	Paid up capital Rs.	Reserve fund Rs.	Reserve liability.	Net profit Rs.
1917... ..	1,00,000	Nil	1,00,000	10,729-10-1
1918... ..	"	1,000	"	17,119-6-10
1919... ..	"	4,500	"	27,088-0-0
1920... ..	"	17,000	"	29,945-0-0
1921... ..	"	30,000	"	23,669-9-0
1922... ..	1,42,000	40,000	57,500	7,962-7-5
1923... ..	1,42,000	44,000	57,500	6,881-1-5
1924... ..	"	"	"	17,744-13-2
1925... ..	1,50,000	9,823-2-6	50,000	26,282-15-2
1926... ..	1,50,000	14,311-13-6	50,000	36,509-5-2

LIST OF APPENDICES.

No.	Name of Appendix.
1	High Officials.
2	Laws in force
3	Military force. (Nil)
4	Strength &c. of the Police.
5	Working of the Police.
6	Value of property stolen and recovered.
7	Crimes and their nature.
8	Working of the Magisterial Courts.
9	Criminal Appeals.
10	Civil work, nature and value of original suits.
11	Civil work, Execution of decrees.
12	Civil work, Appeals.
13	Jail and Lock-ups.
14	Registration of documents.
15	Registration, Receipts and expenditure.
16	Municipalities, receipts and expenditure.
17	Rain fall.
18	Prices of food grains.
19	Public Works expenditure.
20	Agricultural Stock.
21	Excise Shops and their revenue.
22	Receipts and disbursements.
23	Medical relief.
24	Vital Statistics.
25	State School.
	And A, B.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Sangli State, showing changes in the personnel during the year ending 31st March 1927.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks
			From.	To.	
1	Mr. R. S. Athavle, B. A.	Diwan.	1-4-26	31-3-27	
2	Mr. C. P. Bapat, B. A. LL. B.	Joint Judge Huzur Appellate Court.	"	"	Second Coun- cillor.
3	Mr. K. S. Redkar, B. A. LL. B.	"	"	"	Third Coun- cillor.
4	Mr. Y. A. Thombare, B. A.	"	"	"	Fourth Coun- cillor.
5	Rao Bahadur G. V. Patwardhan, B. A. LL. B.	Nyayadhish & Sessions Judge.	"	"	
6	Dr. R. G. Thakar, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	"	"	
7	Khan-Saheb Sayad Amin Ibrahim.	Supdt. of Police.	"	"	
8	Mr. Y. V. Kolatkar, B. A. LL. B.	Asst. Rev. Officer.	"	"	
9	Mr. S. H. Talwalkar.	Registrar Co-operative Societies.	20-10-26	1-4-27	
10	*Mr. K. G. Limaye, B. A.	Treasury Officer.	1-4-26	15-7-26	
10A	Mr. G. J. Kunte.	"	15-7-26	31-3-27	
11	Mr. G. K. Deshpande.	Private Secretary to Shri. Chief-Saheb.	1-4-26	"	
12	Mr. V. G. Bhave L.C.E.	State Engineer.	"	"	
13	Mr. A. G. Paranjape. B. A.	Dy. Edl. Inspector.	"	"	
14	Mr. D. R. Nargunde, B. A.	Ganpati Manager & City Magistrate.	"	"	
15	Mr. S. N. Thakur M. A. LL. B. S. T. C.	Hd. Master, Sangli High-School.	"	"	
16	Mr. R. V. Modak, B. A.	State Auditor.	"	"	
17	Mr. H. M. Kittur.	Forest Officer.	"	"	

*Proceeded on leave preparatory retirement from 15-7-1926.

APPENDIX II

List of Laws in force in the Sangli State for the year ending 31st March 1927.

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
1	Indian Penal Code Act XLV of 1860 as amended by	Swari Ba Ja 220 of 17-5-72	6-6-1872	.....
	Acts VIII of 1882 and	H No 862 Dt. 13-3-85	1-4-85	.....
	Act IV of 1898	Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99	1-8-99	7-4-99
	Amendments to Indian Penal Code Sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130 and 153A.	P A's Notification without No. and date	7-12-1908	7-12-1908
	Act VIII of 1913 of the Supreme Council of India viz The India Criminal Law Amendment Act	H. No. 860 of 30-9-18	1-10-18	7-11-18
2	Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (Heirship Certificate)	Di Ja No. 148 of 24-12-1867	24-12-67	.....
3	Survey and Settlement Act I of 1865 ... ..	.....	.....	.....
4	Hindus' Liabilities for Ancestor's Debts Act VII of 1866	H. Di Ja No 311 of 28.10-80	1-12-80	7-11-80
5	Indian Post Office Act XIV of 1866 as amended by Act VI of 1898... ..	H Ju Ja 1275 of 21-9-1900	21-9-1900	7-10-1900
6	Indian Telegraph Act	H Pol J No. 814 of 4-12-02	4-12-1902	7-1-1903
7	Evidence Act I of 1872 as amended by... ..	H Ju Ja No. 550 of 1876	1-1-1877	.....
	Acts III of 1887, III of 1891 and V of 1899	Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99.	1-8-99	7-4-99
8	Contract Act IX of 1872 as amended by.	H Ja No 420 of 22-11-81	15-12-81	7-1-82
	Acts IV of 1886 and VI of 1899... ..	Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99	1-8-99	7-4-99
9	Indian Oaths Act X of 1873	S. K.' No. 1157 of 14-8-82		
		Joint Ad's No. 56 of 29-3-1882..	14 8-1882	.....
10	Bombay Hereditary Offices Act III of 1874	Joint Ad's No. 275 of 4-6-1875.	6-6-76	.....
		S. K.'s No. (Mu. Ja.) 118- of 30-6-76.		.....
	Provisions of Bombay Act III of 1910 amending the Hereditary Offices Act III of 1874	H. No. 3285 of 23-11-10	1-1-1911	7-12-1910
11	European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874			
12	Majority Act IX of 1875... ..	H. M. a Register No. 2442 of 27-10-84	1-11-84	.....
13	Opium Act I of 1878	H. No. 306 of 25-11-80	1-12-80	7-10-83
	The rules framed under sections 5 & 13 of the Opium Act by the Government of Bombay.	H. O. No. c 13 of 7-3-1	.....	.....
14	Abkari Act V of 1878 as amended by Act V of 1901			
	Amending Abkari Act, No. III of 1917 <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i>	H. No. 202 of 2-3-17	1-3-17	7-4-17
15	Forest Act VII of 1878	H ma Ja No. 3703 of 22-9-86	1-10-1886	7-10-1886
16	Easements Act V of 1882	H Ju Ja No. 1714 of 18-12-99	18-12-99	7-12-1900
17	Lunacy Act XXXV of 1856	H. Ju. Ja. No. 105 of 18-1-1901	18-1-1901	7-3-1901
18	Land Acquisition Act I of 1894	H. Ki. Ja. No. 6911 of 1902	2-9-1902	1-9-1902
19	Stamp Act II of 1899... ..	No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
20	Succession Certificate Act VII of 1889... ..	" "	"	"
21	Suits Valuation Act VII of 1887.	" "	"	"
22	Transfer of Property Act IV of 1882	" "	"	"
	Amending Act VI of 1904 (Transfer of Property amendment Act of the Supreme Council of India).	H. No 86 of 30-9-1918	1-10-18	.....
23	Indian Trusts Act II of 1882	No. nil of 15-10-1900	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
24	Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879	" "	"	"
	Acts relating to Bombay Land Revenue Code Act No. V of 1879.			
	Bombay Act No. IV of 1905			
	" " " 1 " 1910			
	" " " XI " 1912			
	" " " IV " 1918			
	" " " VII " 1914			
	" " " II " 1919 so far as it relates to Bombay Act V of 1879.			
1	Bombay Act No. I of 1920	H. O. No. C 17 of 7-3-21.	... ..	.....

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
25	Police Troops Act VI of 1878 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
26	District Police Act IV of 1890 ...	H. No. 101 of 3-2-15.	1-3-15	7-3-15
	Amending Act IV of 1912 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
27	Village Police Act VIII of 1867...	" "	"	"
28	Whipping Act III of 1895 and V of 1900	" "	"	"
29	Specific Relief Act I of 1877 ...	H. No. 875 of 5-9-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
30	Registration Act XVI of 1908 ...	H. No. nil of 15.10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
31	Revenue Jurisdiction Act X of 1876 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	2-1-1903	15-10-1902
32	Partition Act IV of 1893...	H. No. 355 of 21-7-17	1-8-17	7-9-17
33	Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 ..	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
	Rules under Sec. 50 of the Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-8-17	7-9-17
34	Court Fees Act VII of 1870 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
	Imperial Legislative Council Act VI of 1905 amending Court Fees Act VII of 1870 ...	H. No. 869 of 5-9-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
	The Provisions of Government of India Notification No. 3970 Dated 8-7-15 in Political Department regarding the remissions in the fees leviable on probate, letters of Administration, Succession Certificates and heirship certificates in respect of persons who are killed or died of wounds &c. while on active field service ...	H. No. 810 of 28-8-15	1-9-15	7-9-15
	The new Table of Fees and Notes framed under Sec.20 of the Court Fee Act VII of 1870 ...	H. No. 879 of 5-8-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
35	General Clauses Act X of 1897 ...	H. No. nil of 15 10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
36	Bombay General Clauses Act III of 1886 ...	" "	"	"
37	Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV of 1869...	" "	"	"
	The Amendments made by the Bombay High Court in Rule No. 5 of Order IX of the Civil Procedure Code Act No. V of 1908 and the insertion of two new Rules viz 44 A and 72 A in order XXI of the same, Code..	H. No. 200 of 13-2-18	13-2-18	7-4-18
38	Indian Arms Act XI of 1878 ...	H. Ju Ja No. 62 of 11-1-01	11-1-1901	
	Section 19 only of the above Act ...	H. Ma Ja 2920 of 30-7-86	30-7-86	7-10-86
39	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 ...	H. Fou Ja No. 237 of 15 10-78	1-11-78	1-11-78
40	Ghee Adulteration Act I of 1899 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1903	15-10-1902
41	Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901	" "	"	"
	" " " " Acts amended III of 1902, II of 1903, IV of 1904, X of 1912 VIII of 1914. ...	H. No. 1057 of 2-12-1814	1-1-15	7-12-14
	Acts relating to the District Municipal Act III of 1901, Bombay Act No. III of 1915, VI of 1917, II of 1919 so far as it relates to Act III of 1901, & III of 190.	H. O. No. C 15 of 7-3-1921		
42	Probate and Administration Act V of 1881 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
43	Prisoners Act III of 1900 ...	" "	"	"
	Prisoners Act IX of 1894 (Imperial Legislative Council of India) ...	H. No. 123 of 10-2-1915	1-3-15	7-3-15
44	Prisoners Testimony Act XV of 1869 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
45	Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 ...	P. A.'s Notification of 15-10-1904	18-11-1904	18-12-1904
46	Agriculturists Loans Act XII of 1834 ...	Do of 15-11-1904	"	"
47	Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883 ...	" "	"	"
48	Sangli State Regulation No. I of 1904 ...	" "	9-11-1904	"
49	Sangli State Regulation No. II of 1904...	" "	18-11-1904	"
50	Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act IV of 1887 as amended by Bombay Act I of 1890 ...	Po. Ja. No. 22 of 18.5-1905	1-6-1905	18-5-1905
51	Debtor's Act VI of 1888...	Ad's No. 3480 of 1905	7-12-1905	7-12-1905
52	Judicial Officer's Protection Act XVIII of 1850..	" "	"	"
53	Sections 3, 4, 6 & 8 and section 11 so far as it absolutely prohibits manufacture of salt &c. Chapters VII, VIII and IX and sections 59, 60 and 61 of Chapter X of the Bombay Salt Act II of 1890 as amended by Act I of 1901 <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i> ...	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	7-11-1906	24-4-1906
54	Mamlatdar's Courts' Act II of 1906	" "	1-9-1907	20-8-1907

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
55	Public conveyance Act VII of 1920 superceding the Act No. VI of 1883	H. O. No. 21 C of 7-3-21.	.....	.....
56	Explosive Act VI of 1908 Indian Explosive Act IV of 1884 and Explosive Substances Act VI of 1908	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	13-8-1908	13-8-1908
57	New Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908 Act No. XXIV of 1920, being an amendment to the Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908.	" "	1-9-1908 1-1-1909	21-9-1908 7-12-1908
58	Bombay Record of Rights Act IV of 1903	H. O. No. 19 C of 7-3-21. P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	..... 1-1-1909.	..... 7-12-1908
59	Indian Limitation Act (Government of India's Act IX of 1908)... .. Act No. XXVI of 1920 Indian Limitation...	" "	"	11-1-1909
60	Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907	H. O. No. 29 C of 29 4-21. P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	..... 1-6-1909	..... 31-5-1909
61	The Public Dramatic Performance Act XIX of 1876..	" "	25 1 10	25-1-10
62	Government of India's Census Act XVI of 1910... ..	" "	.....	.....
63	The Co-operative Societies Act 11 of 1912	H. Ju. No.152 of 4-6-13	1-7-13	7-7-13
64	Government of India's Act III of 1911(Criminal Tribes Act)..	H. No. 728 of 31-7-1913	1-8-13	13-8-1913
65	Provisions of Bombay Regulation Number II of 1827 Chapter VI	H. No. 85 of 17-1-14	1-2-14	7-2-14
66	Ordinance No. I of 1914 for securing the control of the Press during the War	H. No. 704 of 12-8-14	12-8-14	12-8-14
67	Bombay Court of Wards Act I of 1905... ..	H. No. 173 of 19-2-15	1-3-15	7-3-15
68	Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903 amended by Act VI of 1913	H. N. 190 of 21-2-1916	1-3-1916	7-3-1916
69	Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914 Rules under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914	H. No. 829 of 1 8-1916	7-8-1916	7-9-1916
70	Government of India Act VII of 1913 (Indian Companies' Act) so far as the management and working of the newly started " Sangli Bank Ltd " is concerned.	H. No. 571 of 6-7-18	7-7-18	7-2-1918
71	The Registration Ordinance No. I of 1917	H. No. 1069 of 5-10-16	5-10-16	7-10-1916
72	The Defence of India Act IV of 1915 (Criminal Law Amendment Act) together with rules made thereunder... ..	Fou. Ja. No. 391 of 22-2-17	22-2-17	3-3-17
73	The Ingress into India Ordinance No. V of 1914 read with Act I of 1915	H. No. 1084 of 11-10-17	15-10 17	13-10-17
74	The Foreigners Ordinance No. III of 1914 as amended by Ordinances Nos. 7 and 8 of 1914 read with Act I of 1915... ..	H. No. " "	"	"
75	Government of India Ordinance No. II of 1915 entitled the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Ordinance of 1915... ..	H. No. " "	"	"
76	Act XII of 1850 of the Supreme Council of India called The Public Accounts De. faults Act... ..	H. No. 498 of 28-6-15	1-7-15	7-7-15
77	Criminal Procedure Code V of 1898... ..	H. No. 864 of 30-9-18	1-10-18	7-11-18
78	Articles of Commerce ordinance No. IX of 1914 read with No. I of 1915 of Government of India	P. Ja. No. 270 of 16-3-99	1-8-99	7 4-99
79	Census Act No. IV of 1920	H. No. 964 of 8-11-18	1-11-18	12-11-18
80	The temporary regulations issued by the Government of Bombay under the Epidemic diseases Act 1897	H. No. Census 6 of 12-6-20	12 6-20	7-7-20
81	Indian Lunacy Act (IV of 1912)	H. N. 141 & 144 of 12-6-20	6-12-20	7-1-21
82	The Act to amend the Registration Act (No. XV of 1917)	H. No. 134 of 6-12-20	"	"
83	An act to Validate certain transfers made prior to 1st June 1915 (Act No. XXVI of 1917)	" "	"	"
84	The Land Acquisition (amendment) Act No. XX of 1919	" "	"	"

Serial Number	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette
85	The Societies Registration Act No. XXI of 1860	H. No. 134 of 6-12-20.	6-1-20.	7-1-21.
86	The termination of the present War (definition) Act V of 1919	" "	"	"
87	The repealing and amendment Act XVIII of 1919 so far as the following Acts mentioned in the schedule 1st and 2nd are concerned Viz	" "	"	"
SCHEDULE I.				
1	The Court Fees Act VII of 1870			
2	The Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.			
3	The probate and Administration Act V 1881.			
4	The general clauses Act No. X of 1397.			
5	The Code of Cri. Pro. Code Act V of 1898.			
6	The Indian Stamp Act II of 1899.			
7	The Code of Civil Pro. Code Act V of 1908.			
8	The Indian Limitation Act IX of 1908.			
SCHEDULE II.				
1	The Code of Criminal Pro. V of 1898.			
2	The Indian Lunacy Act IV of 1912.			
Bombay Acts.				
1	The Bombay prevention of Gambling (amendment) Act VI of 1919.			
2	The Bombay repealing and amending Act IV of 1919 so far as it modifies the Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878			
88	The temporary Regulation issued by the Government of Bombay under the Epidemic Diseases' Act 1897, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Act, <i>Mutatis mutandis</i>	H. O. No 144 of 6-2-20.	.....	.....
89	The Court-Fees Act (No. 1 of 1922) H. No. C. 82 dated 2-11-22... ..	H. No. C. 8 of 2-11-22.	1-1-23	20-11-22
90	The Indian Stamp Act (No. 2 of 1922.) ...	H. No. C. 85 D 2-11-22.	1-1-23	20-11-22
91	The Civil Procedure Amendment Act (No. IX of 1922)	H. No. C. 88 D 2-11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
92	The Indian Limitation Amendment Act (No X of 1922).	H. No. C. 88 Dated 2-11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
93	The Arms Act Rules (1920)	H. No. C. 94 D. 2-11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
94	The Land Revenue Code Rules (1221)... ..	H. No. C. 94 D. 2-11-22.	2-11-22	20-11-22
95	The provincial Insolvency Act (No. 5 of 1920) ...	H. No. C. 42 Dated 15-4-23.	7-5-23	7-5-23
96	The Cotton Transport Act (No. III of 1923) ...	H. No. C. 42 D. 15-4-23.	7-5-23	7-5-23
97	Criminal Procedure Act (No. 5 of 1898) as amended up-to-date by Act No, XX of 1923	D. M. 273 of 14-7-23 ...	1-8-23	7-8-23
98	Indian Petroleum Act No. 8 of 1899... ..	D. M. 263 of 14-7-23 ...	7-8-23	7-8-23
99	Indian Stamp Act (No. 43 of 1923)	7-2-24	22-12-23	7-2-24

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
100	The Indian Electricity Act No IX of 1910 ...	H. No. 101 C. of 24-12-24	1-1-1925	7-1-1925
101	The repealing & amending Act No II of 1923	H. No. 105 C of 24-12-24	1-2-1925	7-1-1925
	(a) The Indian Limitation Act No 9 of 1908...		1-2-1925	"
102	The Indian Penal Code (amending) Act no 20 of 1923 ...	" "	"	"
103	The Code of Civil Procedure (amendment) Act No 29 of 1923 ...	" "	"	"
104	The Code of Criminal Procedure(Second amendment) Act No 37 of 1923 ...	" "	"	"
✓ 105	The Land Acquisition (amendment) Act No 38 of 1923 ...	" "	"	"
✓ 106	The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act No 10 of 1923 ...	" "	"	"
107	The Provincial Small Causes Courts Act IX of 1887 as amended up to date ...	H. No, 65 C. of 18-7-25	1-9-1925	7-8-1925
108	The Negotable Instrument Act XXVI of 1887 as amended up to date...	" "	"	"
✓ 109	The Usurious Loans. Act X 1918 ...	" "	"	"
✓ 110	The Sangli Village Panchyat Act (Act No.1 of 1925) ...	H. No. 73 C, of 28.8-25	28-8-1925	7-10-25
111	The Stamp Amendment Act II of 1922...	H. No. 73C of 22-12-26	1-1-27	22-12-26

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police and Sowars in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1927.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money.	No. able to read & write.	No. under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police Pay Rs. 200+75T. A. + 20 House rent.,	1	295	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Inspector of Police Rs. 100 + 30	1	100	1,568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sub-Inspectors of Police Rs. 50—70	9	500	6,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....
Head Constables Rs. 17-30	76	1,385	17,868	.....	12	1	7	1	74	2	
Constables Rs. 12—16 ...	382	4,642	64,762	1	74	.....	87	6	308	73	
Sowars Rs. 16—60 ..	35	1,883	22,596	.....	2	.....	4	.....	35	.....
Total.....	504	8,795	1,18,176	1	88	1	48	8	428	76	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1927.

Name of State	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions on accused arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent up for trial.		Remarks.
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sangli State.	210	169	247	214	224+38 262	209+42 251	114	98	106	113	46.2	45.3	43.5	39.4	39 Remained under trial at the close of the year. and 1 died before trial.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen & amount of recoveries in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1927.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries on property stolen.		Remarks.
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	
Sangli State.	17,470	27,838	6,505	8,079	37.2	29.5	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of offences committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the
Sanyli State during the year ending 31st March 1927.

Description of offences.	No. of offences			No. of cases disposed of during 1925-26	No. of cases remaining undisposed of during 1925-26.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial	Terms of imprisonment.								No. of persons awaiting trial.	Remarks.			
	Balance from 1924-25.	Committed during 1925-26.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	" 2 to 3 "	" 3 to 6 "	" 6 to 12 "	" 1 to 2 years.	" 2 to 3 "	" 3 to 5 "			Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Cognizable.--																														
<i>Arrested by the Police.--</i>																														
Murder Sec. 302	3	3	6	6	.	20	10	.	9	1	.	.	.	10	10	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Culpable Homicide Sec. 304 ...	.	3	3	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grievous hurt Secs. 325 to 327 ...	1	9	10	8	2	33	18	1	.	.	15	2	.	18	12	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Theft Sec. 379	5	25	30	27	3	39	22	3	9	1	9	.	.	22	13	.	.	6	4	2	3	4	3	2	1	1	1	.	.	
Theft in a dwelling house Secs. 380 and 457	1	21	22	20	2	38	15	.	1	1	12	1	.	15	17	.	.	4	3	1	2	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.
Robbery Sec. 392	2	6	8	7	1	11	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Dacoity Sec. 395..	2	2	4	4	.	5	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.

Receiving Stolen property Sec. 411	1	5	6	5	1	7	3	.	1	.	2	.	.	3	3	.	.	1	2	1
Mischief by fire Sec. 435-36	.	7	7	5	2	15	4	.	2	.	2	.	.	3	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Miscellaneous	7	30	37	31	6	67	12	.	3	1	4	4	.	12	40	.	1	1	3	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	
Offences under other acts	1	10	11	10	1	13	8	1	1	.	2	4	.	8	4	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Total	23	121	144	125	19	251	98	5	26	4	52	11	.	98	113	.	1	15	16	4	8	9	7	10	9	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	39			
<i>Arrested by Magistrates.—</i>																																						
Theft Sec. 379	1	10	11	7	4	20	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	8	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Criminal breach of trust Sec. 406	.	2	2	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Theft in a dwelling house Secs. 380 and 457.	.	1	1	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Miscellaneous	6	30	36	28	8	112	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Offences under other acts	.	4	4	2	2	4	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	7	47	54	39	15	143	6	.	.	.	5	1	.	6	108	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	
<i>Non-cognizable.—</i>																																						
Miscellaneous	13	265	278	260	18	673	61	.	4	9	10	38	.	61	566	.	.	18	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46		
Offences under other acts	.	76	76	72	4	129	54	3	12	2	18	19	.	54	64	.	.	21	3	5	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11		
Total	13	341	354	332	22	802	115	3	16	11	28	57	.	115	630	.	.	39	5	5	2	.	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57			
Grand Total	43	509	552	496	56	961	219	8	42	15	85	69	.	219	851	.	1	58	22	9	10	.	11	12	10	1	8	.	.	.	.	125				

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offenses reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1927.

Names of courts.	No. of offences reported during the year.		No. of Persons dealt with							Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	REMARKS.																		
	1925-26	1926-27	Remaining at the end of the last year	Brought to trial in 1926-27					Total		Discharged	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred			Died, escaped or transferred																	
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	Upon summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1925-26	1926-27																								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18																	
1 District Magistrate .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...												
2 Sub-Divisional Magistrate.....	7	3	8	...	...	9	...	...	51	17	...	7	2	8	...	...	...														
3 { Magistrate 1st Class Sangli State	97	97	33	54	...	163	4	...	246	254	...	159	33	11	...	51	...																	
" " " City Sangli																																		
4 " " " Mangalwedhe																		41	44	1	22	1	60	1	...	85	85	...	63	18	2	...	2	...
5 " " " Shahapur..																		91	106	21	43	32	136	2	...	195	234	...	141	62	13	...	18	...
6 " " " Shirhatti.																		70	52	17	30	16	67	...	...	211	130	...	89	15	...	...	26	...
7 " " " 2nd Kuchi.....																		36	60	...	31	34	52	...	...	76	117	...	93	20	4	...	...	...
8 " " " Terdal.....																		46	20	2	7	13	24	...	...	98	46	13	27	4	...	...	2	...
9 " " " Miraj-Prant																		43	56	15	29	...	105	2	...	140	151	40	60	18	19	...	14	...
10 " " " Mhaisal... .....																		...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 " " " 3rd City Sangli. ....																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 " " " Miraj-Prant																		8	6	1	...	...	12	...	...	24	13	...	12	1	...	...	...	...
13 " " " Terdal ... .....																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 " " " Shahapur..																		24	19	...	...	...	41	...	...	50	41	...	38	3	...	...	...	...
15 " " " Shirhatti...																		18	21	19	...	1	44	...	1	67	65	...	53	4	...	1	7	...
16 " " " Kuchi.....																		3	6	...	...	...	10	...	...	5	10	...	9	1	...	...	...	...
17 " " " Mangalwedhe																		33	14	...	1	...	26	...	...	92	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
18 " " " Dodwad																		1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
19 Honorary Magistrate 3rd Class Shirhatti .....																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 " " " Terdal .....																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....																		518	509	117	217	98	754	9	1	1,341	1,196	53	780	184	57	1	121	...
1 Huzur Court..	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	21	...	10	10	...	...	1	...																	
2 Sessions Court.	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	36	...	8	25	...	...	3	...																	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the result of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1927.

Tribunals.	No. of Applications.	No. OF PERSONS AND CASES.																														
		Applications rejected.				Sentences.								Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry &c. ordered.				Pending.						
						Confirmed.				Modified.																				Reversed.		
		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.				
		1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27			
Huzur Court..	18	1	12	1	6	9	14	7	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	8
Sessions Court.	18	0	0	0	0	7	18	7	13	4	6	3	2	4	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
District Magistrate's Court	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Dis. M's Court ...	11	0	0	0	0	8	14	5	7	0	0	0	0	6	2	5	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	2	1
Total	47	2	12	2	6	24	46	19	23	6	6	5	2	10	5	9	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	13	2	9

APPENDIX X

Civil work Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1927.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value.	Suits filed during 1926-27.						Suits disposed of during 1925-27.						Remarks				
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27		Suits regarding landed property.	Suits of money transactions.	Suits of other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	<i>Ex parte.</i>		Value.	Average duration.					
																				Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.		Otherwise disposed of.		Years	Months	Days	
Nyayadhish Court...	47	61	35	25	82	86	21	28	61	58	3,03,396	10	15	...	...	2	1	1	21	3	12	3	10	1,56,178	1	4	6	
Munsiff Court C. D.	389	477	1050	1079	1439	1556	962	1056	477	500	2,28,961	370	652	48	419	492	110	58	...	557	63	32	404	2,09,202	...	6	12	
" " S. D.	222	258	445	425	667	683	409	381	258	302	1,10,194	132	263	30	127	230	46	22	...	83	40	34	224	1,15,795	...	7	1	
" " N. D.	88	140	381	352	460	492	329	321	140	171	75,724	139	210	3	195	107	37	13	...	218	35	28	40	60,612	...	5	20	
Court of Sub—Saranjamdar of Mhaisal ...	22	24	28	15	50	39	26	3	24	36	1,720	1	14	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1,065	2	4	10	
Total.....	768	960	1939	1896	2707	2856	1747	1789	960	1067	8,09,995	661	1154	81	749	838	194	04	21	861	150	98	680	5,43,512	1	...	6	

APPENDIX XI.

Civil— Work Results of applications for Execution of Decrees in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1927.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1926-27	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1926-27.		
	1925-26	1926-27		1925-26	1926-27	Value for 1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	Value for 1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	Value for 1926-27.	1925-26	1926-27	Value for 1926-27.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
Nyayadhish Court..	58	50	4,10,839	22	19	94,405	80	69	5,05,244	30	20	59,075	50	49	4,46,169	6	6	37
Munsiff Court C. D.	499	508	1,15,258	1,049	825	1,02,729	1,548	1,393	2,17,987	980	853	75,745	568	540	1,42,242	224	172	144
„ S. D.	311	280	64,618	490	427	90,740	801	707	1,55,358	521	403	94,582	280	304	60,776	52	130	122
„ N. D.	205	205	66,450	526	395	65,757	731	600	1,32,207	536	417	60,338	205	183	71,868	103	36	44
Court of Sub-Saran-jamidar of Mhaisal	9	21	8,477	22	10	1,401	31	31	9,878	10	8	7,118	21	23	2,760	10	...	13
Total.....	1082	1124	6,65,642	2,109	1,376	3,55,032	3,191	2,800	10,20,674	2,077	1,701	2,96,858	1124	1099	7,23,815	395	344	360

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Sangli State, during the year ending 31st March 1927.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.								Average duration							
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1925-26			1926-27		
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Huzur Court...	74	69	63	75	137	144	68	48	69	96	90,132	17,364	56	38	7	7	...	...	4	3	1	...	1	8	5	1	10	25
Nyaya-dhish Court...	310	302	190	138	500	440	198	153	302	287	97,624	38,317	114	96	31	26	22	11	21	12	10	8	1	3	2	1	8	19
Total. .	384	371	253	213	637	584	266	201	371	383	1,87,756	55,681	170	134	38	33	22	11	25	15	11	8	1	5	18	1	9	22

APPENDIX XIII

65

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1927.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total		1925-26.	1926-27.				
				1925-26.	1926-27.						
SANGLI JAIL.											
Convicts...	1	73	98	144	171	66	83.9	98	Rs. 12,843	...	
Under-trial Prisoners	...	11	92	95	103	13	12.5	3	864	21 Days.	
Total	1	84	190	239	274	79	96.4	101	13,707		
TALUKA-LOCK-UPS											
Convicts—											
Kuchi...	1	...	9	9	9	.8	.8	1	131- 2- 3	...	
Mangalwedha...	1	...	13	21	13	.2	.1	...	46- 4- 3	...	
Terdal...	1	1	2	6	3	.2	...	...	24- 0- 7	...
Shahapur	1	1	29	13	30	.3	.9	1	166-10- 0	...	
Shirhatti	1	...	4	10	4	...	...	...	43-11- 1	...
Mhaisal	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Dodwad	1	...	...	1	...	.03	...	...	.....	...
Total	7	2	57	60	59	...	...	2	4 1-12- 2	...
Under-trial Prisoners—											
Kuchi...	...	5	12	14	17	1.2	1.4	...	83- 8- 9	...	
Mangalwedha...	...	...	15	19	15	.02	.05	...	139- 7- 6	...
Terdal...	...	1	2	24	3	.2	...	...	6-14- 0	...
Shahapur	...	1	29	24	30	.06	.5	...	202- 4- 6	...	
Shirhatti	...	2	10	32	12	.8	...	...	108- 8- 6	...
Mhaisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Dodwad	...	...	4	6	4	.5	1	...	15-11- 0	...
Total	...	9	72	119	81	...	...	...	556- 6- 3	...
Grand Total...	8	95	319	418	414	...	...	103	14,675- 2- 5	...

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1927.

Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for registration.		NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks
			Mortgage deeds.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	
Miraj-Prant ...	2136	1861	1149	992	503	448	19	11	...	...	465	410	2129	1861	11,88,556	9,82,514	7	1	1	...	
Shahapur ...	784	822	354	375	294	285	4	4	...	...	132	158	733	819	3,41,205	3,66,515	1	2	1	2	
Shirhatti ..	995	1119	392	417	480	540	11	6	...	...	112	156	995	1119	4,37,882	4,99,693	...	...	...	...
Mangalwedha...	737	718	251	226	308	337	4	4	...	...	174	151	737	717	3,00,646	2,70,646	...	1	...	...
Kuchi ..	797	784	348	346	370	362	2	2	...	...	77	74	797	784	2,54,612	2,45,815	...	...	2	2	
Terdal...	547	466	290	284	115	116	6	4	1	1	135	91	547	496	1,80,858	1,62,844	...	...	...	...
Dodwad ...	82	88	36	50	18	16	2	2	...	...	26	20	81	88	39,481	23,192	...	...	...	...
Dist. Registrar Office ...	12	11	2	2	9	5	1	1	...	...	...	3	12	11	10,820	20,980	...	...	...	...
Total.....	6090	5899	2822	2692	2017	2109	49	34	1	1	1121	1063	6081	5895	27,54,060	25,72,199	8	4	4	4	

APPENDIX XV.

67

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year ending 31st March 1927.

Description.	1925-26.			1926-27.		
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
Mortgage deeds.	2,822	10,28,285-0-0	15,767-12-0	2,692	11,20,615	12,723-13-0
Sale deeds ...	2,097	12,97,484-0-0	15,534-4-0	2,109	10,94,302	14,885-0-0
Wills ...	49	3,935-0-0	261-4-0	34	5,562	192-4-0
Money bonds...	1	100-0-0	1-8-0	1	200	3-0-0
Miscellaneous ...	1,121	2,80,172-0-0	5,488-12-0	1,063	3,53,466	5,185-4-0
Total.....	6,090	26,69,976-0-0	37,053-8-0	5,899	25,74,145	32,989-5-0
Deduct expenditure ...			1,784-8-0	0	.....	1,835-8-0
Net Profit ...			35,269-0-0	0	...	31,153-13-0

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1927.

Names.	Opening balance on 1st April 1926.	Receipts during the year.		Total in 1925-26	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1927.	Remarks.
		1925-26	1926-27		1925-26	1926-27		
Sangli ...	60,188	31,993	35,063	95,251	32,215	40,703	54,548	
Mangalwedha..	2,269	7,152	6,041	8,310	6,995	6,223	2,087	
Terdal ...	8,713	4,455	3,648	12,861	3,299	4,758	7,603	
Rabkavi ...	3,518	6,847	8,055	11,573	6,308	9,854	1,719	
Shahapur ...	21,300	17,224	19,534	4,0834	18,173	19,018	21,816	
Shirhatti ...	3,043	2,255	1,754	4,797	2,119	2,088	2,709	
Total	9,9031	69,926	74,095	1,73,126	69,109	82,644	90,482	

APPENDIX XVII

Statement of Rain-fall in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1927.

Names of Talukas and the Head-Quarter Stations.	April 1926.	May 1926.	June 1926.	July 1926.	August 1926.	September 1926.	October 1926.	November 1926.	December 1926.	January 1927.	February 1927.	March 1927.	Total.	Total for 1925-26.	Average of past five years.	Remarks.
	I.C.	J.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	
Miraj-Prant (Sangli)	1 55	5 10	5 31	3 60	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	15 55	16 76	
Kuchi (Kavathe Mhankal)	4 90	2 70	3 65	9 30	...	...	50	...	...	...	21 5	20 51	20 78	
Mangalwedha (Mangalwedha)	2 50	1 25	1 55	10 48	...	57	...	31	...	...	20 16	85 20	25 17	56
Terdal (Terdal)	3 80	1 25	1 50	4 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	16 93	14 22	
Shahapur (Shahapur)	3 35	3 15	18 10	16 65	3 32	...	55	...	...	...	...	10 45	22 52	15 49	96
Shirhatti (Shirhatti)	90	2 10	3 30	1 55	5 20	1 20	...	...	...	...	...	14 25	31 69	22 1	

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Sangli State, during the month of March 1927.

Articles.	Average price per Indian Maund [80 Tolas=1 Seer; 40 Seers=1 Maund.]												Remarks.
	TALUKAS.												
	Miraj-Prant.		Kuchi.		Mangalwedha.		Terdal.		Shahapur.		Shirhatti		
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Jawary ...	4 4 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 11 4	4 7 1	4 3 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	3 10 2	
Rice ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 2 1	8 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
Wheat ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 12 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	19 0 0	10 0 0	
Gram...	7 0 0	7 4 4	6 0 0	6 2 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 1 6	5 14 0	6 14 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 14 6	
Turdal ...	8 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 14 0	7 4 4	8 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	7 14 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	
Bajars..	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 5 4	4 7 1	4 9 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	3 10 2	

APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on Public Works during the year ending 31st March 1927.

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Description of Works.	State Funds.				Local Funds.				Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Other expenditure.	Total	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Comununications ... ..	.....	31,356 7 2	.....	31,356 7 2	1,124 10 11	3,095 10 9	4,220 5 8	
Buildings	1,38,173-1-7	14,402 6 0	.....	1,52,575-7-7	19,427 6 6	4,516 9 3	23,943 15 9	
Water-Supply ... ..	.....	1,959 4 4	.....	1,959 4 4	5,763 8 0	1,781 8 4	7,545 0 4	
Unforeseen minor works ... ..	.....	2,296 6 3	... ..	2,296 6 3	314 11 2	444 0 0	758 11 2	
Establishment ... ..	.....	.....	16,093 11 0	16,093 11 0	.....	.....	.....
Telephone ... ..	.....	.....	396 8 0	396 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Electric Installation ... ..	.....	.....	1,376 12 7	1,376 12 7	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,38,173-1-7	50,014 7 9	17,866 15 7	2,06,054-8-11	26,630 4 7	9,837 12 4	36,468 0 11		

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1927.

No.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Colts & Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep & Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
1	Miraj-Prant ...	7,419	2,541	636	5,610	146	102	20	42	11,490	238	380	108	1,562	
2	Kuchi ...	6,286	4,868	108	2,651	67	101	...	60	18,734	899	101	68	870	
3	Mangalwedha ...	5,363	3,385	898	72	107	138	...	84	19,929	327	84	5	974	
4	Terdal ...	1,449	706	95	1,079	97	27	10	59	3,645	251	73	26	320	
5	Shahapur..	7,805	4,679	1,235	6,058	53	37	...	35	7,933	3,012	384	360	2,114	
6	Shirhatti...	13,055	8,783	7,559	6,819	85	77	7	226	25,813	3,820	184	150	2,655	
	Total.....	41,377	24,962	10,531	22,289	555	482	37	506	87,544	8,547	1,206	717	8,495	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Number of Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Sangli State during the year 1926-27.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Country Liquor.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total		Remarks.
		No. of shops.	Revenue. *	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue. †	No. of shops.	Revenue. *	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
1	Miraj-Prant ...	5		8	875	3		...		16		<p>* The Abkari rights of the State have been farmed to the British Government for a period of 10 years from 1st August 1924 for an yearly amount of Rs. 1,15,000</p> <p>† The Hemp Drugs lease has been given to the British Government for a period of 10 years from 1st April 1925 for an yearly amount of Rs. 32,166.</p>
2	Kuchi ...	1		3	434	1		...		5		
3	Mangalwedha ...	1		9	3,563	1		..		11		
4	Terdal ...	2		2	825	2		...		6		
5	Shahapur. ...	7		4	191	4		10		25		
6	Shirhatti... ..	11		1	45	5		7		24		
7	Sangli	1		1	2,175	1		...		3		
	Total.....	28		28	8,108	17		17		90		

APPENDIX XXII.

PART I

RECEIPTS.

During Fasli Year

1336

Statement showing the Receipts of the Sangli State

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1935. (1925-26.)			Fasli 1936. (1926-27.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
REVENUE HEADS.							
1	Land Revenue	6,56,616	9	3	6,38,995	4	10
2	Stamps	1,26,058	9	0	1,18,276	9	0
3	Excise	69,674	4	6	1,46,891	14	7
4	Registration	36,051	13	9	33,411	7	0
5	Interest	73,725	5	3	79,643	15	1
6	Law and Justice	23,310	13	5	15,015	4	0
6A	Do. Jails	3,955	12	6	3,785	1	1
7	Police	2,996	11	6	2,125	4	0
8	Education	28,456	15	3	29,499	7	6
9	State Printing Press	1,318	19	9	2,077	0	9
10	Saults Customs and Sayar Revenue	2,084	0	0	2,187	0	0
11	Administration	967	15	0	351	2	7
12	Forests	46,432	10	10	50,522	11	0
13	P. W. Department	63,742	9	5	65,137	12	10
14	Receipts from Sangli State Railway	35,838	10	10	39,532	6	6
15	Paga..	30,126	3	2	26,466	4	8
16	Imarat Karkhana	7,123	2	5	3,740	15	6
17	Medical	4,723	14	0	3,204	6	8
18	Minor Department... ..	1,720	0	1	1,852	8	4
19	Fixed contribution from Ganpati Sansthan and Khasgi on account of the amalgamation of its superior service with the State Service	19,563	14	3	28,233	7	2
20	Plague ... ..	.....			.....
21	Famine ... ..	.....			.....
22	Cash Recoveries	5,661	13	5	8,189	1	3
23	Pension and leave Contribution for service lent	384	3	3	280	9	2
24	Library and Museum ... ..	.....			.....
Total of Revenue Heads.....		12,40,534	8	10	12,99,419	9	5

during the year 1335 Fasli, ending 5th June 1927.

75

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
.....			17,621	4	5	
.....			7,782	0	0	
77,217	10	0	.....		
.....			2,640	6	9	
5,918	9	10	.....		
.....			8,295	9	5	
.....			170	11	5	
.....			871	7	6	
1,042	8	3	.....		
758	7	0	.....		
103	0	0	.....		
.....			616	12	5	
4,090	0	2	.....		
1,395	3	5	.....		
3,693	11	8	.....		
.....			3,659	14	6	
.....			2,382	2	11	
.....			1,519	7	4	
132	8	8	.....		
.....					
8,669	8	11	.....		
.....					
.....					
2,527	3	10	.....		
.....			103	10	1	
.....					
58,885	0	7	.....		

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1935. (1925-26.)			Fasli 1936. (1926-27.)		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	DEBT HEADS.						
25	Local Funds.	60,208	4	11	55,687	14	0
26	Miscellaneous items of Revenue collected on behalf of the Chief ... ..	.....			.....
27	Revenue Deposits	2,96,336	6	3	1,63,312	13	6
28	Criminal Courts Deposits	5,824	0	6	4,115	14	9
29	Civil " "	77,019	7	5	60,073	13	11
30	Personal Deposits... ..	4,45,327	2	6	7,25,279	11	11
31	Inam Japti... ..	1,032	12	11	1,583	2	10
32	Provident Fund	44,478	4	2	47,972	19	6
32A	Savings Bank ... ..	.....			6,952	0	0
33	Municipal Fund	18,472	7	4	10,211	7	8
34	Educational Trust Fund	12,438	1	0	15,034	4	3
35	Public Endowment Fund..	78	14	9	37	12	3
	Total of 25 to 35	9,61,215	13	9	10,90,261	8	7
36	Advances Recoverable	5,23,643	14	5	5,35,547	10	4
37	Loans bearing interest made on valuable Securities.	8,54,509	12	3	6,77,390	5	0
	Total of 36—37	14,78,153	10	8	12,12,937	15	4
	Total of Debt Heads 25—37	24,39,366	8	5	23,03,199	7	11
	Grand Total of Receipts	36,79,904	1	3	36,02,619	1	4
	Opening Balance.....	19,77,366	12	10	18,94,117	2	3
	Grand Total.....	56,57,270	14	1	54,96,736	3	7

during the year 1335 Fasli, ending 5th June 1927.

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
.....			4,520	6	11	
.....					
.....			1,33,023	8	9	
.....			1,708	1	9	
.....			16,945	9	6	
2,70,952	9	5	.....		
550	5	11	.....		
3,494	5	4	.....		
6,952	0	0	.....		
.....			8,260	15	8	
2,596	3	3	.....		
.....			41	2	6	
<hr/>			<hr/>			
1,29,045	10	10	.....		
.....			88,096	4	1	
.....			1,77,119	7	3	
<hr/>			<hr/>			
.....			2,65,215	11	4	
<hr/>			<hr/>			
.....			1,36,167	0	6	
<hr/>			<hr/>			
.....			77,284	15	11	
<hr/>			<hr/>			
.....			83,249	10	7	
<hr/>			<hr/>			
.....			1,60,534	10	6	

APPENDIX XXII

PART II

EXPENDITURE.

During Fasli Year

1336

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1885. (1925-26.)			Fasli 1886. (1926-27.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
	SERVICE HEADS.						
1	Payments to British Government & Native States	19,851	10	8	19,851	10	8
2	Khasgi Department	1,30,000	0	0	1,30,000	0	0
2A	Expenses in connection with His Excellency's Visit..	77,317	4	8	45	11	8
2B	Expenses in connection with Thread ceremony of Shrimant Yuvraj and Kumar P. B.	68,314	13	7	.....	
2C	Expenses in connection with Marriage ceremony .. ... ..	.....			337	8	0
3	Paga	98,055	0	9	78,562	7	0
4	Administration	77,627	12	6	87,415	5	5
4A	Co-operative Societies ... ..	.....			5,072	7	6
✓5	Land Revenue	1,53,103	10	5	1,75,050	4	9
✓6	Law and Justice... ..	52,964	7	5	51,512	1	6
✓7	Do. Jails	12,796	2	1	16,214	14	10
✓8	Police	1,07,825	6	7	1,09,317	3	3
9	Risala	23,951	15	8	22,907	6	7
10	Stamps	3,799	0	5	4,277	15	9
11	Registration.	1,849	0	0	1,887	0	0
✓12	Education	1,35,406	1	2	1,41,406	13	3
13	State Printing Press	5,100	1	11	9,314	1	3
14	Forest	7,070	0	5	8,897	0	0
✓15	Medical Department	39,662	2	11	35,243	7	1
16	Imarat Karkhana... ..	6,723	0	7	6,623	8	9
✓17	Public Works Department	2,08,474	9	0	1,54,754	14	11
17A	Sangli State Railway ... ..	.....			2,593	0	2
18	Excise	8,956	8	10	12,377	15	4
19	Devasthan & Dharmadaya Allowance	2,588	4	8	4,038	2	3
20	Inam and Hucks	15,392	7	8	14,781	2	10
21	Allowance to non-service Tainatdars	19,300	6	11	19,558	12	5

during the year 1335 Fashi, ending 5th June 1927.

81

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
.....					
.....					
.....			77,271	8	7	
.....			68,314	13	7	
337	8	0	.....		
.....			19,492	9	9	
9,787	8	11	.....		
5,072	7	6	.....		
21,946	10	4	.....		
.....			1,454	5	11	
3,418	12	9	.....		
1,491	12	8	.....		
.....			1,044	9	1	
478	15	4	.....		
38	0	0	.....		
6,000	12	1	.....		
4,213	15	4	.....		
1,826	15	7	.....		
.....			4,418	11	10	
.....			99	7	10	
.....			53,719	10	1	
2,593	0	2	.....		
3,421	6	6	.....		
1,449	13	7	.....		
.....			611	4	10	
258	5	3	.....		

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1335. (1925-26)			Fasli 1336. (1926-27.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
22	Pension and Maintenance allowance ...	31,638	2	9	31,265	7	11
23	Allowance to Respected Brahmins..	254	4	0	141	0	8
24	Minor Department.	1,14,631	2	2	1,09,857	14	10
25	Contribution to Municipality	3,800	0	0	800	0	0
26	Famine	36,556	12	6	18,162	2	8
27	Stamp Refunds	926	12	0	404	1	0
28	Remission on Land Revenue Adjusted ...	1,974	12	0	67	0	11
29	Refunds	13,683	10	3	9,807	13	3
29A	Record of Rights	3,173	15	6	3,168	10	6
30	Revision Survey .. ..	.....			36	12	0
31	Library and Museum	947	14	0	1,021	14	6
Total of Service Heads 1—31.....		14,83,917	5	7	12,86,773	13	2
DEBT HEADS.							
32	Local Fuuds.	50,878	2	0	43,814	9	3
33	Repayment of Revenue collected for the Chief ... ..	.....			.....
34	Do. Do. Revenue	1,02,136	2	7	1,02,903	6	11
35	Do. Do. Criminal deposits	5,902	4	9	3,375	4	0
36	Do. Do. Civil ,,	80,723	11	0	64,812	1	11
37	Do. Do. Personal ,, ..	5,98,356	10	10	6,03,013	8	11
37A	Do. Do. Inam japti ,,	183	5	9	48	0	0
38	Provident Funds	32,946	11	2	38,422	12	6
38A	Savings Banks ... ..	.....			1,599	4	0
39	Municipal Funds	15,230	12	0	19,166	3	9
40	Educational Trust Fund	2,663	0	0	2,191	0	0
41	Public Endowment Fund... ..	40	0	0	40	0	0
Total 32—41.....		8,89,060	12	1	8,79,386	3	3

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
.....			372	10	10	
.....			113	3	4	
.....			4,773	3	4	
.....			3,000	0	0	
.....			18,394	9	10	
.....			522	11	0	
.....			1,907	11	1	
.....			3,875	13	0	
.....			5	5	0	
36	12	0	.....		
74	0	6	.....		
.....			1,97,143	8	5	
.....						
.....			7,063	8	9	
.....					
767	4	4	.....		
.....			2,527	0	9	
.....			15,911	9	1	
4,656	14	1	.....		
.....			135	5	9	
5,476	1	4	.....		
1,599	4	0	.....		
3,935	7	9	.....		
.....			472	0	0	
.....					
.....			9,674	8	10	

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Sangli State

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1935. (1925-26.)			Fasli 1936. (1926-27.)		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
42	Advances Recoverable	5,56,805	8	9	8,73,967	13	4
43	Loans bearing interest made on valuable Securities	8,33,370	1	5	6,15,836	14	2
	Total of 42—43.....	13,90,175	10	2	14,89,804	11	6
	Total of 32—43.....	22,79,236	6	3	23,69,190	14	9
	Grand Total of Expenditure	37,63,153	11	10	36,55,964	11	11
	Closing Balance....	18,94,117	2	3	18,40,771	7	8
	Grand Total.....	56,57,270	14	1	54,96,736	3	7

during the year 1335 Fasli, ending 5th June 1927.

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
3,17,162	4	7	.....		
.....	..		2,17,533	3	3	
99,629	1	4	.....		
89,954	8	6	.....		
.....	..		1,07,188	15	1	
.....			53,345	10	7	
.....			1,60,534	10	6	

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1927.

No.	Dispensary.	No. of patients treated		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	Sangli	19,513	102	87	..	9	6	15,427 0 0	306	
2	Shahapur.. ...	4,783	1	1	..	..	.....	2,906 7 8	83.5	
3	Shirhatti... ..	5,104	44	43	1	..	.....	2,567 4 0	48	
4	Mangalwedha ...	8,001	20	19	..	1	.....	2,262 7 9	32	
5	Kavatha Mahankal	3,983	13	13	..	..	.....	1,555 8 2	23.6	
6	Terdal	3,643	2	2	..	..	.....	1,520 9 0	32	
7	Dodwad	3,604	...	.....	—	..	.....	733 3 8	32	
	Total	48,631	182	165	1	10	6	26,972 8 3	557.1	

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital statistics of the Sangli State for the year ending 31st March 1927.

Name.	Population according to the census of 1921.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		1925-26.	1926-27.			1925-26.	1926-27.			Births.		Deaths.		
				1925-26.	1926-27.			1925-26.	1926-27.					
Sangi State ...	2,21,321	8,114	8,575	461	...	5,009	5,160	151	..	36.2	38.7	22.2	23.3	

APPENDIX XXV.

Information regarding Schools maintained by as well as those aided and unaided by the Sangli State in the year ending 31st March 1927

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on rolls on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
1925-26.	1926-27.		1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.		
2	2	High Schools... ..	793	865	653	706	26727	
7	7	A. V. Schools (Middle Schools)	267	258	194	235	4747	
146	146	Ver. Boys' Schools ...	11904	11405	8745	8488	94,436	
12	12	Girls' Schools... ..	1364	1199	970	844		
5	5	Sanskrit Schools ...	79	83	66	68		
1	1	Night School... ..	24	30	11	26		
7	7	Low Caste Schools ...	323	315	219	197		
180	180		14754	14155	10858	16764	125910	
		Aided Schools.						
1	1	City High School Sangli	499	498	416	401	4443	
		Unaided Schools.						
1	1	A. P. Mission School...	23	27	20	.....	...
15	15	Vernacular Schools ...	892	868	.....	.....	...
196	196	Total.....	16168	15548	11294	11165	130353	







Information regarding the income and expenditure &c. of minors
in charge of the State during the year 1926-27.

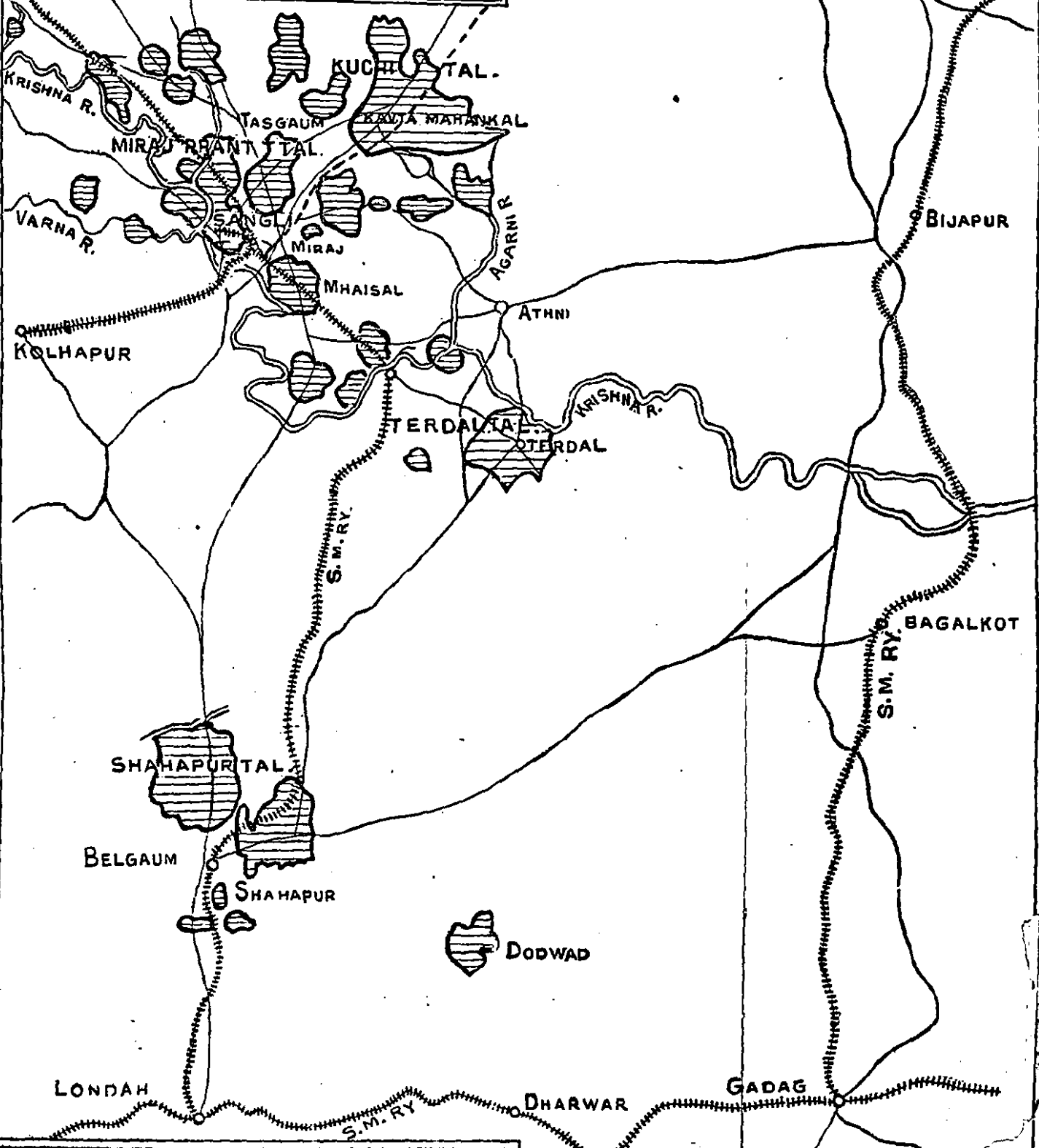
Item No.	Details.	IN CHARGE OF		Total.
		The Nyaya- dhish Sangli.	The Mamlatdars.	
1	Number of Minors	56		
	„ Estates	65		
2	Opening Balance.—			
	In Cash	4,345		
	In State Treasury	17,378		
	In Government Securities.. ...	1,27,820		
	In Sangli Bank	15,648		
	Total	1,65,191		
	Add:—			
3	Receipts during the year:—			
	Income from land & houses ...	18,545		
	Recovery of debts.	15,062		
	Interest on investments,.. ...	5,537		
	Miscellaneous receipts	11,735		
	Total.....	50,879		
	Grand Total ...	2,16,070		
4	Deduct:—			
	Expenditure:—			
	Amount of investment in Govt. Securities... ..	3,878		
	Charges (dietary & others) inclu- ding the property handed over to the extent of the amount of..	82,657		
	Total.....	86,535		
5	Balance:—			
	In cash with the Wahiwatdars ..	3,162		
	In State Treasury.. ..	15,777		
	In Government Securities	90,507		
	In Society	458		
	In Sangli Bank	19,631		
	Total ...	1,29,535		
6	Value of Moveable property including documents in hand ...	17,959		
7	Area of land under management ..	A. 2,417	G. 34	
8	Assessment Rs.	4,951		

STATE-SCHOOLS-APPENDIX **B.**

No.	Name of institution.	No. on rolls on 31st Mar. 1927	Average No. on roll.	Average daily attendance.	Indian Christians.		Brahmins.		Jains, excluding Chaturth.	
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
STATE SCHOOLS.										
HIGH SCHOOLS.										
1	Sangli High School.	510	582	480	4	2	281	11	92	5
	Chintamanrao H. School Shahapur..	335	327	276	...	...	256	2	20	...
2	S. G. A. V. Schools.									
	Mangalwedha.	16	17	16	...	...	11	...	1	...
	Kavathe-Mahankal... ..	24	26	22	...	...	8	...	...	...
	Terdal	40	38	35	...	...	21	...	10	...
	Rabkavi	40	48	45	...	...	2	...	3	...
	Shirhatti	32	38	29	...	...	13	...	...	...
	Sangli	67	71	53	..	1	...	60	...	8
	Shahapur	39	37	35	...	1	...	30	...	2
3	Ver. Boys' Schools									
	Sangli (Proper)	1,014	1,037	781	7	...	389	...	34	...
	Mangalwedha.	1,146	1,135	911	...	...	70	11	11	...
	Kuchi	1,231	1,105	909	...	...	52	11	11	...
	Miraj-Prant..	2,554	2,717	2,086	...	...	97	20	279	51
	Terdal	803	778	616	...	...	46	...	148	1
	Shahapur	2,202	2,399	1,605	1	...	170	16	27	5
	Shirhatti	2,455	2,531	1,780	...	...	106	32	8	2
4	NIGHT SCHOOL.									
		30	34	26	...	...	1	...	3	...
5	LOW-CASTE SCHOOLS.									
	Sangli	71	71	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mangalwedha	65	56	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kavathe-Mahankal... ..	25	24	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miraj-Prant..	103	109	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Terdal	51	45	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	SANSKRIT SCHOOLS ...									
		83	81	68	...	...	83	...	...	...
7	GIRLS' SCHOOLS AND MAHILA CLASS.									
	Sangli Girls' School	357	342	253	...	1	...	269	...	22
	Sangli Mahila Vidyalaya	30	41	20	...	...	...	36	...	...
	Mangalwedha	50	60	35	...	...	...	21	...	2
	Kavathe-Mahankal... ..	33	34	21	...	...	...	8	...	...
	Miraj-Prant... ..	45	46	30	...	...	...	7	...	1
	Terdal	185	193	129	...	...	...	22	...	1
	Shahapur	318	374	250	...	2	...	127	...	29
	Shirhatti	172	186	106	..	...	...	62	...	...
8	AIDED SCHOOLS.									
	Sangli City High School	498	466	401	1	...	420	2	81	...
9	UN-AIDED SCHOOLS.									
	Sangli A. P. Mission A. V.	27	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ver. Primary unaided Schools	868	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	15,548	14,968	11,665	13	7	2026	747	687	124

Lingarats		Other advanced Hindus		Marathas.		Artisans & others cl. inclu. Chaturth.		Criminal tribes &c.		Jungli.		Kunbis and Kolies		Depressed class.		Mahomedans.		Others.		Total.	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	B.	G.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	B.	G.	Boys	Girls
30	...	21	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	...	21	...	...	...	492	18
10	...	17	...	24	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	2
2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
2	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	24	...
7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
33	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
14	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	32	...
...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
71	...	19	...	317	...	64	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	97	10	...	...	1,004	10
213	17	40	4	863	9	62	3	...	...	1	1	68	...	127	...	110	6	...	...	1,095	51
187	4	17	2	623	30	47	1	12	...	...	...	89	...	141	...	51	3	...	...	1,180	51
278	24	47	2	952	37	254	7	8	...	1	...	135	4	229	8	119	5	...	...	2,396	158
840	5	80	...	21	...	28	1	...	...	...	...	22	2	15	...	94	...	...	...	794	9
401	48	131	5	771	44	197	13	12	1	7	...	60	6	66	...	206	15	...	...	2,049	153
985	154	843	89	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	38	1	158	11	...	...	2,166	289
...	...	14	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	30	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	71	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	2	...	...	...	...	63	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	24	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	90	8	...	...	...	...	95	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	51	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...
...	18	...	5	...	23	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	8	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	50
...	7	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	33
...	7	...	...	...	23	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	45
...	131	...	2	...	11	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	185
...	59	...	48	...	15	...	22	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	318
...	59	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	172
8	...	14	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	496	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	868	...
2561	545	1247	223	3187	208	667	88	65	6	12	1	388	22	919	21	868	76	...	...	13489	2059


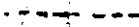

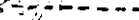
TALUKA	AREA IN	POPULATION	REVENUE
MANGALVEDA 			
MIRAJ PRANT (Inclg SANGLI) 			
KUCHI 			
TERDAL 			
SHAHAPUR 			
SHIRHATTI 			
TOTAL			



MAP OF SANGLI STATE



SCALE 16 MILES TO ONE INCH

- TALUK BOUNDARY 
- RAILWAY 
- RAILWAYS PROJECTED 
- ROADS 

No. P. 966 of 1929

*Diwan's Office,
Sangli, 17th August 1929.*

From

R. S. Athavale Esq., B. A.,
Diwan of Sangli.

To

Major L. E. Long, C I. E., M. C.,
Resident at Kolhapur & Political Agent,
S. M. C. States,
Kolhapur.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Sangli State, for the Fasli year 1338, ending 5th June 1929 and to state that His Highness Shrimant Chief Sahab of Sangli has directed me to offer his most sincere thanks to you for the kind and courteous treatment, the very sound and sympathetic advice as well as the valuable help and assistance that he has always received from you.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. S. ATHAVALE,
Diwan of Sangli.

The Administration Report

of the

SANGLI STATE

for the year

1338 Fasli *i. e.* 1928-29 A. D.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1 The Sangli State is divided into 6 widely scattered tracts forming five Talukas and one Mahal, namely Miraj-Prant, Kuchi, Mangalwedha, Shahapur, Shirhatti and Terdal which all lie between the river Bhima in the north and the river Tungbhadra in the south, and impinge on five Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, viz, Satara, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar and on one of the Madras Presidency viz Ballary. Miraj-Prant and Kuchi Talukas are close to each other and within easy reach of Sangli the capital of the State and have their villages mixed up with those of the Satara Collectorate. The Mangalwedha Taluka is the northern most part of the State and lies to the south of Pandharpur in the Sholapur District. The Terdal Mahal is surrounded by the villages of the Belgaum District and partly by those of the Jamkhandi State. The Shahapur Taluka too is surrounded by the Belgaum Collectorate. Shirhatti the southern most Taluka is to the south of the Dharwar District and has the river Tungbhadra forming a portion of its south-east boundary.

Administrative
divisions and
boundaries.

Area. 2 The area of the State is 1,136 square miles.

Population, 3 The population of the State according to the general census of 1921 is 2,21,321.

4 The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the gross revenue for the past five years is Rs. 13,68,992.

5 The State pays no tribute either to Government or to any other State. It transferred lands to the amount of Rs. 1,35,000 in lieu of the contingent of 450 horse in accordance with the articles of stipulation dated Bijapur, 12th December 1820. (Vide Aitchison's "Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, &c." 4th edition, Volume VII, Page 270).

Tribute.

6 The full name and title of the Ruler of the State is, Honorary Lieutenant Meherban His Highness Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundiraj alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, K. C. I. E. He is a Brahmin His Highness Shri- by caste. His Highness was born on the 14th of February mant Chief-Saheb 1890 and he completed the 19th year of his rule on the and Family. 2nd June 1929. His Highness has two sons and four daughters. His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor of India was graciously pleased to award the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal of the first class, for public service in India, to Her Highness Shrimant Soubhagyawati Lady Saraswati-lai-Saheb Patwardhan, Ranisabeb of Sangli on the 3rd June, 1929 (Vide Bombay Government Gazette, 1st part, dated 13-6-1929, page 1304).

His Highness has a permanent salute of nine guns and a personal one of eleven. He is a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes. He was made a K. C. I. E. on the 1st January 1923. He holds the military rank of Honorary Lieutenant conferred on him on the 14th October, 1919 in recognition of his services in connection with the Great European War.

7 The saddest event of the year was the death of Shrimant Matoshri Maisaheb the natural mother of His Highness who passed away at Alandi on the 12th August 1928.

8 The most memorable event during the year was the visit to Sangli of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes. They were accompanied by Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C. I. E., Private Secretary, Miss Norton Griffiths and Captains C. A. G. Nicholson and G. H. Cawley Way, Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency. His Excellency arrived at the Sangli Station by a special train at 8 A. M. on Saturday the 6th of April 1929 and was received at the Station by His Highness the Chief Saheb and the Diwan, a salute of 17 guns having been fired as His Excellency alighted from the train. After His Excellency had inspected the Guard of Honour supplied by the Sangli State Police, State Officials and a few leading citizens were presented to him by His Highness and to Lady Sykes by the Diwan. His Excellency was then conducted to a big and nicely decorated Shamiana where the Sangli Municipality presented him in a crowded meeting of the citizens an address of welcome expressing their deep sense of gratitude to Government for bestowing the honour of 11 guns on the much beloved Ruler and referring in very high terms to the interest which His Highness took in Municipal matters and civic affairs and the financial support which he generously extended to them for the progress and welfare of the town and the efforts he made to raise Sangli to its present position of a trading and educational centre. His Excellency in his reply, heartily thanked the Municipality for the cordial welcome offered to him and Lady Sykes and paying a compliment to His Highness for his sympathetic and generous treatment to the Municipality expressed his hope that the new bridge under construction over the Krishna would add much to the growing commercial prosperity of the town.

From the Municipal Shamiana accompanied by His Highness His Excellency and Party drove in state through the town inspecting on their way the Bridge under construction over the Krishna and the Sangli Water Works and went to the Vishrambag. At 10-20 A.M. His Highness paid a formal visit to His Excellency at the Vishrambag and His Excellency was pleased to return the visit when he was received by His Highness at a Public Darbar held at the Old Palace at 11 A.M. Visits were also exchanged between Her Highness the Rani Saheb and Lady Sykes. After the Darbar Their Excellencies paid a visit to the State Museum and Armoury. His Excellency then accompanied by His Highness went to Willingdon College while Lady Sykes and Her Highness the Rani Saheb paid a visit to the Mahila Vidyalaya, where the Sangli State Girls' Guides received them under an arch of staves and an interesting programme was gone through in honour of the distinguished guest. In a brief speech Her Highness welcomed Lady Sykes and gave a short history of the Institution. Lady Sykes in her reply thanked Her Highness for the welcome given to her at the Vidyalaya and complimented the Womens' Managing Board for their having shown so much initiative, such a real understanding of the requirements that here at any rate the policy of entrusting the education of women to women has been fully justified. She wished all success to the institution and expressed a hope that those who had received education there may be instrumental in spreading it yet more widely in the villages of the State and so help the object for which Her Highness and all those ladies helping her have been so nobly working.

In the evening Lady Sykes performed under the auspices of His Excellency the ceremony of declaring open the Shri Saraswatibai Patwardhan Maternity Home. In thanking His Highness on behalf of Lady Sykes and himself His Excellency assured him "that he had felt all the more pleasure in declaring this building open because the name which it bears is a testimony to the zeal which Her Highness has always displayed in matters affecting the welfare of Indian Women".

The Garden Party and Reception were held in the Amrai Gardens at 6 P.M. in honour of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Sykes to which were invited a large number of gentlemen of all communities and professions from the Sangli Town.

His Excellency was then pleased to pay a visit to the Scout Rally on the Sangli High School New Play Ground: an interesting programme was exhibited at which His Excellency was very much pleased and he congratulated the Scouts on their smart turn-out. The success of the display was due to the exertions of Shrimant Bhausaheb Pant Pratinidhi who organised the Rally at the request of His Highness.

This was followed by a State Banquet at the Visrambag at 8-30 P.M. at which covers were laid for about 30 guests. In proposing the toast of his Excellency and Lady Sykes His Highness referred to the historical friendly relations between the State and the British Government

and to the signal services rendered by the State in the establishment and consolidation of the British Rule in India and he assured His Excellency that whenever occasion arose, which Heaven forbid, Government might always count upon the unflinching loyalty and unswerving support of himself and his State. His Highness also paid a warm and fitting tribute to the high spirit of public service in which His Excellency dedicated himself to the uplift of the Province and to the great qualities of Lady Sykes. In his reply His Excellency thanked sincerely His Highness "for the very hearty welcome" given to him and Lady Sykes and "for the eloquent and generous terms in which he had proposed their health". After referring in fitting terms of appreciation of the old historical relations and services rendered by the State to the British Government His Excellency came to the present time and said "I have been much impressed by all that I have seen and heard of your State and town in the course of this busy but very interesting day. The various institutions in Sangli that we have visited have given us some idea of the work that Your Highness is doing for the welfare of your subjects and my pleasure is enhanced by the fact, as I have learnt, that Her Highness is nobly helping and cooperating with you in the public duties that you so well performed." His Excellency then congratulated His Highness on the efficiency of his administration of the State and added "Your unabated zeal and efforts for the prosperity and progress of the State will earn the gratitude of its subjects in an ever-increasing measure and add to the fame and prestige of the great family whose history you have narrated with just pride and enthusiasm". His Excellency then referred "to the valuable work" that His Highness has been doing in the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and said "Your assistance in the work of the deliberations of the Chamber has been ungrudgingly given and its value has been recognised and appreciated". His Excellency also referred in most glowing terms to the public work of Her Highness both inside and outside the Sangli State; and complimented her on her work as President of the Poona Seva Sadan since 1925 and said in conclusion: "This together with the Magnanimity of Your Highness in meeting the various calls upon your purse for charitable and educational institutions both in and outside your State, particularly liberal donations given to the Willingdon College, the Women's University of Poona and to the Wilson Home of the Poona Seva Sadan Society and your unabated efforts for the progress of your State all testify to the liberal and progressive sentiments which animate the Ruler of this State and the cultured and gracious Lady who so well shares in and assist his efforts".

The closing function was the display of Fire Works at 10 P. M. after which the distinguished guests left Sangli by special train from the Vishrambag Station.

9 His Highness visited Delhi in connection with the sittings of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes in the month of January 1929 and again in the following month to attend the Chamber of Princes sessions of the Chamber of Princes. His Highness also attended

the special meeting convened by His Excellency the Viceroy at the Viceregal Lodge, Delhi on the 11th March 1929 for consultation regarding the question relating to the deligation from India to the League of Nations.

10 During the year under report the construction of the Krishna Bridge made very considerable progress. 10 out of 12 piers and the abutment on the Sangli side were completed and the remaining two piers came up 25 feet above the bed of the river. All the six wells under the abutment on the Wadi side were sunk to a depth of about 27 feet. Six out of thirteen spans were arched over and two were nearing completion and the haunch masonry was begun. The earth work of the approaches too progressed considerably, the Wadi side approach having been practically finished. The expenditure incurred during the current year on this work was Rs. 1,84,416 bringing up the total expenditure on the construction up to the 31st March, 1929 to Rs. 3,12,696.

11 The work of the City Survey of the Sangli Town was continued during the year under report. 4,945 cases of the inquiries regarding the ownership of properties were disposed of during the year under report. The charges of the work incurred upto date amounted to Rs. 8,717. The work of the Survey of Sangli Wadi a suburb of the Sangli Town was commenced during the year under the order of the Huzur and has made good progress.

12 Major L. E. Lang, C. I. E., M. C., Resident at Kolhapur and Distinguished guests Political Agent, S. M. C. States visited Sangli during the months of June and October 1928.

13 During the year under report the Diwan visited Shahapur and Tours of the Diwan Mangalwedha in the months of July and November 1928 respectively when he inspected the Taluka Offices there. In the month of February 1929 the Diwan again visited Shahapur for the auction sale of forest Coups and sandal wood, when he inspected the Record of Rights Registers in a number of villages in the Shahapur Taluka.

14 The annual session of the State Assembly was held in the The State Assembly year under report on the 29th January 1929 and continued up to the 5th of the following month. The Mamlatdar's Conference was held on the day next following the termination of the sittings of the State Assembly.

15 Appendix I shows the names of High Officials in the State.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

16 The Land Revenue demand according to the Jamabandi of the Land Revenue year 1928-29 was roughly speaking Rs. 7,33,175 as against Rs. 7,39,247 of the last year. The arrears at the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,02,574 as against Rs. 2,32,847 in the last year. The heaviest arrears standing against Miraj-Prant is 1,78,898 which have accumulated during the last four or five successive bad seasons.

17 During the year under report remissions to the extent of Remissions & Suspensions. Rs. 22/- were given. No suspensions of Land Revenue were granted.

18 The following table will show the extent to which notices Coercive Process were issued for the recovery of Land Revenue. No other form of coercive measures was resorted to during the year under report except in Kuchi Taluka where moveable property worth Rs. 20 was attached and sold.

Name of Taluka	No. of notices.	Amount recovered.
Miraj-Prant	68	3,766
Kuchi	35	1,241
Mangalwedha	23	585
Terdal	9	653
	135	6,245

Land Settlement 19 No new land settlements were introduced in the year under report.

20 The rates of assessment have been fixed in revision by an Rates of assessment Officer of the Survey Department with the approval of the Settlement Commissioner of the Bombay Presidency and sanctioned by His Highness Shrimant Chief Saheb. The whole of the State with the exception of 8 Inam villages has been brought under the operation of the Revision Survey; the assessment is being levied according to the revised rates. The revised rates were introduced into the several Talukas of the State in the years shown below:—

Name of Taluka	Fasli year
Shirhatti	1320
Shahapur	1322

Name of Taluka	Fasli year
Mangalwedha	1322
Miraj-Prant	1326
Kuchi	1326
Terdal	1326

21 The total number of villages in the State is 244. Out of Inam & Saranjam these 11 are Saranjam villages, 30 Inam villages 4 Makta Villages making a total of 45 alienated villages,

The following table will show distribution of these villages according to Talukas.

Name of Taluka.	Total No. of Villages.	Saranjam Villages.	Inam villages.	Makta Villages
Miraj-Prant	41	5	2	0
Kuchi... ..	30	6	1	0
Mangalwedha... ..	32	0	0	0
Terdal.. ..	12	0	6	0
Shahapur	56	0	19	4
Shirhatti	73	0	2	0
Total.....	244	11	30	4

The following are 8 Inam villages where the Survey Settlement has not been introduced owing to the unwillingness of the Inamdars; however the Inamdar of Sulebhawi having recently communicated his willingness to the introduction of Survey Settlement of the Inam village Sulebhawi, arrangements are made with the Government of the necessary survey of that village.

- 1 Byakud in Terdal Mahal.
- 2 Basapur in Shirhatti Taluka,
- 3 Khamkarhatti in Shahapur Taluka,
- 4 Sulebhawi " "
- 5 Kardeguddi " "
- 6 Shaganmatti " "
- 7 Balekundri Budruk,, " "
- 8 Sutkatte " "

22 The area of the surveyed and settled villages amounted to Area of surveyed & 1,117 square miles and that of the unsurveyed villages unsurveyed villages was 19 square miles, giving the total area of the State to be 1,136 square miles.

The following table shows the total area of land under cultivation in the current year.

Talukas.	Total cultivable area.		Actually cultivated.		Increase.	Decrease.
	During		During			
	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Miraj-Prant ...	1,03,907	1,03,906	1,03,494	1,03,493	.....	1
Kuchi.. ...	1,23,402	1,23,404	1,23,192	1,23,194	2	.....
Mangalwedha..	1,35,134	1,35,134	1,33,107	1,33,107	.....	.....
Terdal. ...	28,573	28,573	28,573	28,573	.....	.....
Shahapur ...	51,960	51,960	51,777	51,778	1	.....
Shirhatti ...	1,65,878	1,65,878	1,64,300	1,64,301	1	.....
Total.....	6,08,854	6,08,855	6,04,443	6,04,446	4	1

One acre of cultivable land in the Sangli Town was given for Town Extension. Two acres in Kuchi Taluka, one acre in Shahapur Taluka and one acre in Shirhatti Taluka were taken for cultivation during the year under report.

23 Land measuring 21 acres 11 gunthas assessed at Rs. 7-8 at Alienation Chiksawanur in Shirhatti Taluka was given during the year under report as Service Inam to a Rakhawaldar.

24 Last year there were 13 boundary disputes pending disposal. Boundary disputes During the year under report 2 new disputes cropped up making a total of 15. Out of them 9 were disposed of and 6 remained pending disposal at the end of the year. Out of these four are between this State and the British Districts and the remaining two are between this State and the other States.

25 The following table will give the details about the grant of Tagai advances Tagai advances made during the year and the arrears outstanding at the close of this year.

Tagai Advances.

Year.	Arrears at the beginning of the year.	Advances during the year.	Total.	Recoveries during the year.	Out-standing at the close of the year.
1927—28	31,241	16,792	48,033	7,467	40,566
1928--29	40,566	5,041	45,607	8,378	37,229

26 The Diwan of Sangli completed the Revenue Jamabandi of Examination of re- the Shahapur Taluka while the Chief Revenue Officer complet-
venue accounts, ed that of the remaining Talukas except Shirhatti, which will
be done in August 1929.

27 The work of introduction of Record of Rights is completed
Record of Rights in all the Talukas of the State. Mutation Registers have
been opened and care is being taken to keep them upto date.

28 The accounts of Jamabandi were completed according to the
Introduction of forms new forms. A book on Taluka accounts is ready and
in the Rev. Dept. will be given out for printing in due course.

29 Taluka Revenue Records were sorted in A. B. C. D. classes
Sorting & destruct- during the year under report and those that were due
ion of Taluka records for destruction were destroyed.

Mr. Krishnaji Trimbak Wagadarikar, a British Pensioner who was
working in the Alienation Office, Poona, has been appointed to be Superin-
tendent of the Huzur Record Office Sangli, during the year under report
and he is entrusted with the work of scrutinising, well arranging and indexing
the old as well as the current records of the State on British lines.

Survey Class 30 Survey Class was not held during the year under
report.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION

1 Legislation.

Laws in Force 31 Appendix II gives a list of laws in force in the State in the year under report.

2 Military Force.

Military Force 32 The State maintains no Military Force.

3 Police.

33 The Police Force consists mostly of local men of all classes. The details as regards their number and pay as well as regards punishments and their education, qualifications etc. are given in Appendix IV. The total sanctioned strength of the Police was 495. The number of Foot Police was 469 and that of the Mounted Police 26 as against 471 Foot Police and 35 Mounted Police of the last year. Out of the Foot Police 175 are armed with bored out Martini Henry Rifles which are now quite worn out and need immediately to be replaced by new ones. A requisition for a new stock has been made for a long time, but it has not been possible to get the same as yet. Twenty five 303 single loading rifles have been supplied to the State from the Khirkee Arsenal last year. They are meant for use on rare and special occasions only, such as riots, rounding up gangs of free-booters &c. They have been securely kept.

34 The total expenditure of the Police Force amounted to Rs. 106,713-13-1 as against Rs. 1,10,557-5-1 of the last year. The ratio of the foot Police to the total population of 2,21,321 is 1 to 471.9 souls and to the area which is 1,136 square miles is to every 2.4 square miles as in the previous year. Owing to the improved salaries there is no difficulty in getting recruits for the Police service.

The foot Police were distributed as under:--

1	Detection of crime...	191
2	Treasury, Jail & Lock-up guards	175
3	Town and City guards	52
4	Reserve at the Head-quarters	20
5	Orderlies in Offices	22
6	„ „ Courts	9
		<hr/> 469

35 The number of Mounted Police was reduced by 9 during the year under report. The mounted Police are employed on escort and other miscellaneous duties. They are armed with swords and spears. The subjoined table shows the distribution of Police Force mounted and others according to Talukas:—

No.	Name of Division.	Policemen.		Sowars.	Remarks.
		Armed.	Unarmed.		
1	Sangli:—				
	Head Quarters ..	112	63	26	
	City ... ..	.....	47	...	
2	Taluka Miraj-Prant ...	.....	29	...	
3	„ Kuchi... ..	10	24	...	
4	„ Mangalwedha...	15	39	...	
5	Mahal Terdal ..	10	20	...	
6	Taluka Shahapur ...	16	41	...	
7	„ Shirhatti ...	10	28	...	
8	Thana Dodwad ...	2	3	...	
	Total.....	175	294	26	

Special parties are sent to different localities as required out of the reserved force at the Head-quarters.

36 The number of village Police was the same as in the previous year, viz 235. They assisted the District Police in the detection and prevention of crime. Some of them work partly on remuneration in cash and partly on service tenure lands and the remaining on remuneration in cash only. The subjoined table shows the details of the village Police who are working on service lands and on remuneration in cash.

It also shows the details of the village Police according to Talukas:—

No.	Name of Division.	Working on remuneration		Total.
		Cash.	Cash & on service lands.	
1	Sangli and Sangli-wadi ...	2	...	2
2	Taluka Miraj-Prant.. ...	33	4	37
3	„ Kuchi	22	7	29
4	„ Mangalwedha ...	33	...	33
5	Mahal Terdal	6	6	12
6	Taluka Shahapur	48	1	49
7	„ Shirhatti	70	2	72
8	Thana Dodwad	1	...	1
	Total.....	215	20	235

Additional Police 37 No additional Police were employed during the year under report.

38 The drill Masters performed their duties properly. The superintendent of Police and a retired Military Officer, Subedar Major Yeshwantrao Bhosle have been supervising the drill and the Musketry practice of the Police force in addition to the Head-quarter Sub-Inspector of Police. Arrangements are also made to give the Police men stationed at the Talukas proper training in drill and musketry.

39 During the year under report one Head Constable in class 1 Police Examination appeared for the Police Higher Standard Examination and came out successful. No candidates appeared for the Police Lower Standard Examination.

40 During the year under report 53 police men and 7 Sowars Health of the Police as against 72 Police men and 1 Sowar of the last year were under medical treatment, the mortality in the force being 5 as against 9 in the previous year.

41 The results of the working of the police are given in Appendix Working of the Police V, VI and VII which would appear to be fairly satisfactory.

The total number of cases for disposal by the Police was 325 in the year under report as against 329 in the last year. Of them 174 were cognizable true cases, 57 were found not punishable by Criminal Courts, 5 were false and malicious; and out of the remaining 89 cases, 47 were under investigation at the close of the year and 42 were sent up and remained under trial by the Magistrates at the end of the year under report.

42 Ten persons in ten cases were prosecuted for making malicious Malicious complaints complaints of whom 3 were convicted, 2 were discharged and acquitted and 5 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Of the cognisable 174 cases as against 184 of the preceding year were sent up for trial and 66 as against 71 of the last year remained undetected at the close of the year.

43 In cognizable cases the Police arrested 231 persons as against Persons arrested & 277 of the last year. Of these 247 as against 306 of sent up for trial by the last year were sent up for trial, of whom 101 the Police were convicted; 118 were discharged and acquitted and 28 remained under-trial at the close of the year as against 135 convicted, 112 discharged and acquitted and 59 remained under-trial in the preceding year.

The percentage of persons convicted to persons sent up for trial was 40.9 as against 44 of the last year.

44 The value of property stolen and recovered during the year under report was Rs. 16,015-2-2 as against Rs. 18,116-7-3 stolen and recovered and Rs. 4,635-2-2 as against Rs. 3,648-5-1 respectively giving a percentage of the value of recovered property as 28.94 against 20.13 of the last year.

45 Seven cases of murder were reported during the year under report. Of these 5 cases were sent up for trial, 1 was reported for being struck off the register and 1 remained under investigation at the close of the year. The cases sent up for trial involved 12 persons (including 1 person pending trial at the end of the last year), out of whom 4 were convicted, 5 were discharged and acquitted and 3 remained under-trial at the close of the year.

46 Two cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder were reported during the year under report as against the same number in the preceding year. One case was reported to be struck off the register as "C"; while the other was sent up for trial. It involved 2 persons both of whom were convicted.

47 No cases of bad character under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code were dealt with during the year under report.

48 The number of cases of suicides and accidental deaths was as shown below :—

Description.	Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Suicide	1927-28	15	15	30
	1928-29	9	11	20
Accidental deaths . . .	1927-28	31	24	55
	1928-29	38	40	78

49 The cases of accidental and other fires which destroyed property as reported during the year are shown below :—

Description.	Year.	Worth of property destroyed.
Accidental fires	1927-28	Rs. 7,532 0 0
	1928-29	" 13,773 14 0
Incendiarism	1927-28	" 2,852 0 0
	1928-29	" 2,588 0 0

50 During the year under report Khansaheb Sayad Ameen Ibrahim was in charge of the post of the Superintendent of Police for eight months. He was on leave during the remaining period on account of his indifferent health. During the period of his leave Mr. R. M. Kale,

Police Inspector. acted as the Superintendent of Police. They inspected during their tours in the Talukas 6 Police Stations and 13 Out-Posts. The inspection of all the Police Stations and Out-Posts could not be completed as the Superintendent of Police was engaged in the work of serious crimes and in the preparations for the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Sangli during the month of April last.

4 Criminal Courts

51 The number of Criminal Courts in the State was 22 in the year under report, 20 Magisterial and 2 Sessions Courts viz, the Huzur Court and the Nyayadhish Court. The Huzur Court takes up cases punishable with death or transportation for life, while the other Courts dispose of other cases.

Working of the Criminal Courts. 52 The details of the working of these Courts are given in Appendices VII and VIII.

53 The number of Criminal Appellate Courts during the year under report was 4—the Huzur Court, the Nyayadhish Court, the District Magistrate's Court and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court. Detailed information regarding the working of these Courts is given in Appendix IX. The Huzur Court disposed of 6 Revisionary Applications while the Nyayadhish Court disposed of 15 such applications.

5 Civil Justice.

54 During the year under report the number of Civil cases was the same as that of the last year viz 6. The pecuniary and territorial jurisdiction of the Courts remained the same. The details of the work of these Courts including the execution of decrees etc. are given in Appendices X and XI. The number of suits under the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act decided by the Courts during the year under report was 191 as against 273 of the last year.

55 In addition to the regular suits disposed of during the year Mis. applications 224 miscellaneous applications were dealt with by the Subordinate Courts in the State as against 161 of the last year.

56 The number of Civil Appellate Courts was 2 as in the last year, viz. the Huzur Court and the Nyayadhish Court. The details of their working will be found in Appendix XII. Besides the Regular Appeals 50 Miscellaneous Applications were disposed of by the Nyayadhish Court during the year under report as against 49 of the last year.

57 The receipts during the year under report from all sources including Court Fee Stamps and process fees and miscellaneous Receipts and Expenditure. were Rs. 83,669 as against Rs. 70,836 of the last year: and the expenditure on all the heads in connection with the administration of justice was Rs. 23,987 as against Rs. 29,367 of the last year.

58 During the year under report the Nyayadhish, Sangli, inspected the working of the Sub-Judges' Courts at Shahapur and Shirhatti and found the work satisfactory.

6 Mamlatdars' Courts.

59 The Mamlatdars of all Talukas including the Wahiwatdar of Dodwad and the Sub-Saranjamdar of Mhaisal disposed of 29 cases as against 13 in the last year under the Mamlatdars' Court Act.

7 Extradition.

60 The following statement gives details regarding the persons handed over by the British Government and other Indian States to the Sangli State during the year under report.

By whom handed over.	Persons.	convicted	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.
British Government...	17	10	7	0
Indian States... ..	2	2	0	0

On the other hand 14 persons were handed over to the British Government and 7 to other Indian States.

8 Prisons.

61 There is one Central Jail at Sangli and 7 Lock-Ups at the Taluka Stations including those at Mhaisal and Dodwad. Information regarding the persons admitted into the Jail and Lock-ups and the expenditure incurred in connection therewith is given in Appendix XIII.

62 The Central Jail is located within the walls of the Fort at Sangli where there is sufficient accommodation ; the rooms are well ventilated, well lighted and well protected. It has a well of its own in the compound which supplies water to the vegetable and flower garden of the Jail. The supply of drinking water is taken from the City Water-Works.

The Lock-ups are situated in the Taluka Headquarters close to the Revenue Offices and are well lighted and ventilated. There too the accommodation is sufficient for local requirements.

63. The Civil prisoners are kept in a separate room in the Central Jail. In the year under report 11 Civil prisoners were admitted and released.

64 The number of jail offences in the year under report was 19 as against 18 of the previous year.

Remission system 65 The remission system is in vogue and has been working well in the Central Jail. 36 prisoners out of 75 got advantage of the system during the year under report.

Health of the prisoners. 66 The prisoners in the jail as a rule enjoyed good health. During the year under report 188 prisoners were under medical treatment of whom 185 were cured, 2 died and 1 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Cost of prisoners in the jail. 67 The total expenditure on the dietary and clothing of the prisoners in the jail during the year under report was Rs. 6,312 as against Rs. 7,047 in the last year. The annual cost per head on account of the dietary charges was Rs. 67 as against Rs. 85 and the total annual cost per head on account of all charges amounted to Rs. 76 as against Rs. 95 in the last year.

Task given to prisoners. 68 The male convicts sentenced to hard labour were given full work according to their health and working capacity; while female convicts were employed on winnowing grain and spinning and twisting fibres etc.

Jail factory. 69 There are two Japanese looms, 3 fly-shuttle looms, 4 hand-loom and 4 verticle-loom. They are all in good order except the Japanese looms. The looms turned out cloth and articles worth Rs. 1045 as against Rs. 3851 in the previous year; and articles and cloth worth Rs. 1031 were sold as against Rs. 3782 in the last year. This cost does not include wages of the prisoners but shows only the cost of raw materials used.

Jail Garden. 70 The Jail Garden supplied vegetables worth Rs 184 to the prisoners in the jail while vegetables from the Jail Garden worth Rs. 27 were sold outside the jail during the year under report.

Jail labour. 71 The total amount realised in the year under report on account of jail labour was Rs. 1759 as detailed below as against Rs, 1755 in the last year.

1. Jail Factory...	Rs. 365
2. Cleaning Palace compound...	„ 833
3. „ Mal. Bungalow ...	„ 299
4. „ Guest House Compound ..	„ 95
5. Miscellaneous ...	„ 167
	Total..... 1,759

Visitors, 72 During the year under report the Resident at Kolhapur and Political Agent, S. M. C. States visited the Sangli Jail and passed the following remarks on 24-10-1928.

“Visited the Jail this morning with the Diwan; 81 convicts, 7 under-trial prisoners and 1 civil prisoner; prisoners healthy and the jail clean”.

9 Registration.

Working of the Registration Dept. and expenditure. 73 Appendices XIV and XV give details of the work done by the Registration Department together with receipts and expenditure.

The number of documents presented for registration during the year under report was 6,384 as against 5,648 in the last year. The balance of unregistered documents at the close of the previous year was 3. The total number of documents for registration during the year under report was thus 6,387. Of these 6,378 were registered, 5 were refused registration and 4 remained undisposed of at the close of the year as against 5645, 4 and 3 respectively for the preceding year. The total value of documents registered during the year was Rs. 28,84,139 as against Rs. 24,27,415 in the previous year.

Receipts and Expenditure. 74 The receipts and expenditure of Registration Department amounted respectively to Rs. 71,596 and 1,790 as against Rs. 49,380 and 1,847 for the last year.

Inspection. 75 During the year under report, the Nyayadhish who is also the District Registrar inspected the working of the Sub-Registrars' Offices at Shahapur and Shirhatti and found their work satisfactory.

10 Wards and their Estates.

Wards and their estates. 76 At the beginning of the year under report there were 82 minors with 56 estates under the care of the State. 12 minors with 9 estates against 1 minor with 1 estate for the previous year came under the State management during the year under report making a total of 95 minors and 65 estates.

During the year under report 4 estates were handed over to 6 minors on their attaining majority.

At the end of the year under report there remained 61 estates owned by 83 minors against 56 estates owned by 82 of the last year. Particulars of the estates are given in Appendix A.

Financial Position. 77 The opening and closing balances of minors' estates for the year under report were Rs. 1,08,053 and 1,03,480 respectively against Rs. 1,29,535 and Rs. 1,08,053 of the last year. The closing balance of the minors amounting to Rs. 1,03,480 was held as follows:—

Government Securities	...	...	Rs. 53,000
The Sangli Bank	...	...	„ 21,498
The Pathak Treasury	...	...	„ 9,149
In the hands of the Wahiwatdars	...	...	„ 4,175
In the Central Co-operative Credit Bank, Sangli	...	...	„ 15,200
Co-operative Credit Society, Digraj	...	...	„ 458

Total Rs. 1,03,480

Details of Income 78 The income of minors realised during the year consisted of the following principal items:—

1	Rent of lands...	...	...	Rs.	25,538
2	Interest of loans	...	...	"	4,852
3	Recovery of debt	...	...	"	42,043
4	Sale proceeds of ornaments...			"	201
5	House-rent	...	...	"	2,386
6	Other miscellaneous receipts...			"	36,839
					Total 1,11,859.

Details of the Estates. 79 The aggregate money value of the minors' estates amounts to Rs. 8,61,009. It is made up as follows:—

1	Immoveable property (lands measuring acres 2433 and gunthas 25 assessed at Rs. 5,199)	Rs. 7,31,900
2	Cash invested in Government Securities Sangli Bank, Co-operative Credit Societies &c.	" 1,03,430
3	Moveable property including bonds, personal debts, ornaments etc.	" 25,629
		Total ,, 8,61,009

The subjoined table classifies the 61 estates in regard to their annual income:—

Not exceeding Rs. 50	Above Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 1000	Above Rs. 1000 but not exceeding Rs. 5000.	Above Rs. 5000	Total.
3	4	26	18	7	3	61

80 Of the 88 minors 13 are girls (all non-Brahmins). Of the 13 Education of Minors girls 3 only attend school. All the others are married and their guardians are unwilling to send them to school though asked to do so, several times.

Of the 75 boy-minors, 62 attend school, 4 are below school-going age and 9 follow their usual avocations.

81 The minors' affairs are carefully looked after. During the year under report, the Nyayadhis inspected the working of the Inspection. estates in Shahapur and Shirhatti Talukas and found the work satisfactory. He saw the minors in these Talukas and satisfied himself that they are very well cared for.

11 Municipalities

82 The number of municipalities in the State during the year under report continued to be 6. All these Municipalities are at the Head-quarter Towns of the Talukas with the exception of Rabkavi. The Taluka town of Kuchi has no Municipality. Being a small place there is a village Sanitation Committee. Appendix XI gives the figures of receipts and expenditure as well as the opening and closing balance of the 6 Municipalities in the State.

83 The total receipts of the Municipalities were Rs. 88,813 as Income & expenditure against Rs. 86,683 in the previous year. The total expenditure of all the Municipalities amounted to Rs. 75,507 as against Rs. 83,773 of the last year.

The total amount of outstanding arrears of the 6 Municipalities at the end of the March 1929 was Rs. 45,116 as against Rs. 55,367 of the last year. All the Municipalities have made some efforts to recover their dues during the year under report as will appear from the following table; and it is creditable to them.

Out-standing arrears 84 The following comparative table will show the arrears of Municipalities:—

Name of Municipality.	Arrears.	
	1927-28	1928-29
1 Sangli	33,897	28,850
2 Mangalwedha	3,200	6,629
3 Terdal	2,301	1,330
4 Rabkavi	4,293	2,559
5 Shahapur	5,126	4,620
6 Shirhatti	1,550	1,128
Total.....	55,367	45,116

85 The main sources of income of all Municipalities is house-tax. Sources of income A small octroi duty is levied at Mangalwedha and Rabkavi only. The income from this source to the said Municipalities is Rs. 1,254 and 940 respectively.

Cattle Bazars are held at Sangli, and Mangalwedha. The Municipalities of these places levy a small tax per head on all cattle which are sold at the Bazars. The income from that source to Sangli Municipality for the year under report was Rs. 2,476 as against Rs. 2,605 of the previous year, and to the Mangalwedha Municipality was Rs. 425 as against Rs. 482 of the last year.

86 Out of the 6 Municipalities only 3 Sangli, Shahapur, and Elective Franchise Mangalwedha have the right of election of their members. The Mamlatdars are ex-officio Presidents of Mangalwedha, Terdal and Shirhatti

Municipalities; while non-official Presidents are nominated by the State for Sangli and Rabkavi Municipalities. It is only the Shahapur Municipality that elects its own President.

87 A Drainage Scheme for the Town of Sangli is a dire necessity and the matter is under consideration of the Municipal and State Authorities.

Wants Mangalwedha was in want of good water Supply; 3 or 4 bores have lately been dug there with the Musto's Boring Plant; and they have been attended with great success. If other bores prove equally satisfactory the great problem of drinking water in that Taluka will have been solved. The same experiment needs to be tried at Rabkavi and Shirhatti. At Shahapur service privies are being substituted for pit privies.

12 Local Boards.

88 There are 6 Talukas Local Boards in the six Talukas of the Local Boards State, each Board consisting of 3 nominated and 3 elected members and 1 nominated President who is generally the Mamlatdar of the Taluka. They keep their own accounts, prepare their budgets and submit the same to His Highness for sanction. The elected members are returned by the members of the Taluka Assembly who are in their turn returned by the land-holders in the Taluka.

The Boards are authorised to execute works of value of Rs. 200 and below, the remaining being entrusted to the State Engineer, Sangli, for execution. The members of the Boards can supervise these latter and can make suggestions. They can even undertake some works involving expenditure of more than Rs. 200, as special cases. The important works that were entrusted to the State Engineer, Sangli for execution during the year under report are entered in the list given in Chapter IV of the report. The actual receipts of these Taluka Boards amounted to Rs. 86,920 during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

89 Information regarding the rain-fall at the Head Quarter Stations of the six Talukas of the State is given in Appendix XVII.

Rain-fall. The total rain-fall at Sangli was 19.14 inches as against 22.83 of the last year. The highest rainfall recorded in the State outside Sangli during the year was 39.38 inches at Shahapur and the lowest at Terdal being 11.59 inches. The Appendix XVII will show that the proportion of rainfall was a little greater during the year under report in Kuchi, Mangalwedha and Shirhatti Talukas than that of the last year. The condition of crops was fair and the supply of drinking water and fodder was sufficient; but cotton crop was not so satisfactory. Locusts caused some damage to the crops in Kuchi, Shahapur and Shirhatti Talukas.

2 *Prices of food-grains.*

90 A comparative statement showing the prices of food grains in the current year and in the previous year is given in Appendix XVIII. During the year under report the prices of food grains remained almost stationery. The wages of the skilled labour ranged from Rupee 1 to Rupee 1-8-0 and those of unskilled labour from 6 annas to 8 annas per head per day. Owing to the work of the bridge over the Krishna at Sangli being in progress there was a constant demand for skilled as well as unskilled labour.

Wages, labour & prices of foodgrains

3 *Forests.*

91 The area of the State Forests during the year under report is 32,683 acres comprised in the Shahapur Taluka & 27,411 Forest Area, income & expenditure. in the Shirhatti Taluka as against 32,683 and 27,440 acres respectively in the last year. The reason for reduction in the forest area in the Shirhatti Taluka during the year under report was that a plot of land measuring about 29 acres and 11 guntas has been given for cultivation to a jungle guard by way of remuneration of his services. Besides this actual forest area grazing land measuring about 6,275 acres and waste land measuring about 1,276 acres in Shirhatti Taluka are in charge of the forest Forest Department. The forests in the Shahapur Taluka are divided into blocks and coupes. The standing trees in the coupes are auctioned every year instead of the department felling such trees and then selling them in heaps. This is found to be certainly the best method of disposal and ensures greater care on the part of the contractors as well. It yields also a distinctly better revenue. The income and expenditure of the Forest Department of the State in the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,68,025 and Rs. 8,503 as against Rs. 1,10,987 and 7,470 respectively in the last year. The increase in the income is mainly due to the sale of sandal wood in Shahapur Forests and to the proceeds of grazing fees in the Shirhatti Forest. This year the sale of sandalwood in the Shahapur Forest fetched Rs. 1,02,000,

The chief sources of forest revenue are firewood, bamboos, myrabolams timber of a moderate size and quantity and other miscellaneous forest products. Grazing fees also contribute largely to the forest income.

Nursery. 92 There is a small forest Nursery at Godihal in the Shahapur Taluka and it is in a fair condition.

Damage. 93 During the year under report damage amounting to Rs. 300 was caused by fire in the Shahapur Forests.

Demarcation. 94 No new demarcation operations were undertaken during the year under report.

Crime. 95 Both the forests at Shahapur and Shirhatti Talukas were fairly looked after during the year under report by the Forest Department. The number of forest offences detected during the year under report was 10 and the number of offences disposed of during the year was 8 (plus 4 of the last year) as against 10 and 6 respectively of the last year.

There were 11 cases of cattle trespass as against 2 in the last year; and the number of animals impounded was 118 as against 15 of the last year.

Personal. 96 Mr. Hasan Mohodin Kittur the Forest Officer of the State continued to be in charge of the Department and kept the forests in a fairly good condition.

4 Trade.

Trade. 97 Sangli is noted for its trade in Jagree, turmeric, tobacco, cotton, chillies and groundnut. These commodities are chiefly exported to Bombay, Nagpur, Gujrath, the Punjab and other places. Among the imports may be mentioned rice, Kerosine oil, petroleum, Cotton, wheat, dal, timber, iron-ware &c.

Other Trade Centres. 98 The other trade centres in the State are Shahapur and Rabkawi which export cotton piece goods, coloured cotton and silk yarn. They have been since long known for the fast colour of the cotton and silk goods.

5 Manufacture.

Manufacture. 99 Sangli and Shahapur are also noted for their copper and brass ware. Sangli is further noted for its ornaments and other articles of gold and silver. Shahapur, Terdal and Hangaudi make copper and brass pots of large sizes. Rough blankets are manufactured at Shirhatti and the adjoining villages and also at Mangalwedha. Kawathe Mahankal manufactures felt and rough woollen carpets. Marihal and Balekundri in the Shahapur Taluka and Bannikop in the Shirhatti Taluka have small factories of plain glass bangles. Belghatti in the Shirhatti Taluka makes some articles of soft stones such as utensils for domestic use. The sort of

stone used for these utensils is found in quarries only in a small area of the Shirhatti Taluka. Cotton goods such as Pasodies and carpets are manufactured on a large scale in several places in the State such as Kavalapur, Dudhondi, Nagrale, Kawathe Mahankal &c. on hand looms. There are two weaving Factories at Sangli which produce Sarees and Dhoteers of various kinds for the use of middle class people on a large scale. The products of the Gajanuu Weaving Mill at Sangli are very popular now a days and command a very extensive market even in distant places. There are two Oil Mills at Sangli which extract oil from ground-nut and other oil seeds by the aid of power machines. There are two leather factories and two hosiery factories at Shahapur and the goods produced in them are found to be of good quality.

6 Factories.

100 The following table shows the different factories that were in working order in the year under report in the Sangli State.

Place.	Ginning factories.	Ground-nut and Turmeric factories.	Grinding Mills	Cotton presses.	Oil mills.	Weaving mills.	Leather Factories.	Factories of under ware&frocks	Iron&steel moulding.
Sangli. ...	5	4	10	3	3	2	1	1	2
Shahapur ...	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1
Terdal ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rabkavi ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mangalwedha ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dodwad ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shirhatti ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hosur ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yerebudhihal ...	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hiregunjal... ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chikgunjal.. ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madhalli	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yelvatti	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belhatti	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	18	4	16	3	3	3	2	2	2

7 Public Works Department.

101 The Public Works Department in the State is under the supervision and control of the State Engineer with seven Sub-Public Works, overseers under him. He supervises over all works original as well as repairs in the State and also executes generally Local Fund Works costing more than Rs. 200 each, the remaining ones being got done by the Taluka Mamlatdars.

The note-worthy feature of this Department during the year under report continued to be the construction of the Krishna Bridge. The total expenditure incurred in connection with this work upto 31st March 1929 was Rs. 3,12,696 and the work is progressing vigorously. The total esti-

mate for the whole work exceeds six lacs. A crying need will have been fulfilled when the bridge is opened to traffic.

102 The total expenditure of the P. W. Department including establishment charges came to Rs. 2,61,667 as against Rs. 2,25,563 in the previous year. Appendix XIX shows the details about the classes of works undertaken during the year under report and the amount spent on them. The total number of buildings owned by the State and entrusted to the P. W. Department for upkeep is 229. The total length of the several roads under the management of the P. W. Department is 151 miles. Mr. V. G. Phawe, L. C. E., State Engineer, Sangli visited all the Talukas of the State except Shahapur and Shirhatti and inspected works in them during the year under report.

103 Important works either completed or undertaken during the year under report by the P. W. Department and Local Board are given below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 To fix chains to the doors of barracks in the Sangli Jail and to fix pieces of glass on the outer wall	360	1	0
2 Repairs to road in front of the Highschool Sangli ...	588	12	1
3 Erection of an arch at Guest House.	304	4	2
4 Special repairs to new Budgaon Road	1,774	7	0
5 Masonry work in front of Law Courts, Sangli ...	215	15	0
6 General decoration works in connection with His Excellency's visit.	247	0	0
7 Additional works at the Guest House.	974	5	2
8 Special repairs in Poona Wada	1,165	2	6
<i>Local Fund Works.</i>			
1 Annual-repairs to Dudhondi Kundal road	328	11	2
2 Special repairs to the well at Dudhondi	352	12	0
3 Well at Ghogaon.	303	12	0
4 Dharmashala at Ugar Station... ..	1,437	2	7
5 Special repairs to Maruti temple at Jakhapur ...	1,423	2	4
6 Special repairs to Terdal Satti Road	752	2	4
7 „ Rabkawi Mahalingpur road	468	12	9
8 „ well at Hangandi	630	1	9
9 „ Suganballi Chawadi	651	14	3
10 Annual repairs to Belhatti Itge road... ..	466	13	5

8 Sangli Water Works.

104 The Sangli Water Works supply water to the town, the Mal Bunglow, the Guest House, State Gardens and the Willingdon College; The Water Works are under the direct control of a Mechanical Engineer under the general supervision of the State Engineer.

(Chapter-- IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION)

27

During the year under report the yearly cost of running the Water Works plant was Rs. 21,057-9-3 and the water tax collected during the year was Rs. 24,259-3-7 and the collections of the general water cess that has been levied since last year on all house owners who get water for their use from the public pipes or from their neighbours' houses amounted to Rs. 2,922-4-0. It is only by the incidence of this general tax that the income and expenditure of the work are expected to be balanced taking into consideration the expenses such as sinking Fund &c. borne by the Darbar upto this time. The cost of working of the engines and boilers, during the year under report, was as under :—

1	Establishment...	Rs.	5,520	0	0
2	Coal ...		12,740	0	0
3	Miscellaneous		2,797	9	3
			<hr/>		
Total			Rs.	21,057	9 3

The Boilers were inspected by the Government Boiler Inspector as usual. The distribution of water to all the parts of the town old and new is fairly ample. The steel reservoir is in good order except that it is slightly rusted at the top. To prevent further rusting it is painted inside and outside by antecorrosive paint. The pumping engines worked on an average of about 14 hours a day and the quantity of water pumped up was about 6,40,000 gallons per day.

Kakadwadi Water Works could not supply any water during the last 9 or 10 years owing to insufficient rain; and the wells are practically dry.

9 Electric Light Installations.

105 The three Electric Light Installations constructed at the Mal Electric Installations. Bunglow, the Guest House and the Green Wood Bunglow at Mahabaleshwar are working satisfactorily. The cost of running the plants during the year under report was Rs. 1,760-13-6 as against rupees 1,962-6-8 of the last year.

10 Telephones.

106 The telephone system was giving satisfactory service Telephone, during the year under report. The cost of running the plant was Rs. 567-7-0 as against Rs. 831-7-10 of the last year.

11 Posts and telegraph Offices.

107 The number of Posts and Telegraph Offices in the Posts and Telegraph Offices, State was 18 and 4 respectively in the last year. During the year under report a new Branch Post Office has been tentatively opened at Belhatti in the Shirhatti Taluka.

12 Mint.

108 There is no mint in the State.
Mint.

13 Excise.

Excise. 109 The Abkari and Hemp drugs Administration in the State has been farmed out to the British Government who control the manufacture and sale of liquor, toddy and Hemp Drugs.

Opium is obtained from the Poona Government Depot and supplied to the retail licensees in the State.

Appendix XXI gives the number of shops and the revenue realised during the year.

14 The general health and Season Condition.

110 From Appendix XVII it will be seen that almost all the Talukas in the State had sufficient rain fall this year excepting the Terdal Mabal. The supply of fodder was fair. **General Condition.** Drinking water was sufficient. The health of the people continued on the whole to be satisfactory every where. The season was quite fair except in the Shirhatti Taluka.

CHAPTER V

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

111 Appendix XXII shows in a comparative form the income and expenditure of the State in the last two years 1927-28 and 1928-29.

112 The gross revenue of the State exclusive of Inam adjustments amounted to Rs. 16,34,405 as against Rs. 15,87,676 of the previous year. Explanations as regards increases or decreases are given in Appendix XXII where necessary.

The State did not incur any debt in the year under report nor has it any debt previously incurred.

113 In the year under report the State Bank at the Sangli Huzur Treasury had only two accounts as against three in the previous year. The branch at Shirhatti Sub-Treasury had 83 accounts against 67 in the previous year. The Sangli Bank Ltd. a Joint Stock Company which started business on the 5th October 1916 and in which the State holds half the number of its shares, does most of the business which the State Bank at the Sangli Huzur Treasury used to do prior to 1916. No fresh advances from the Treasury have therefore been made against the security of gold during the year under report. The amounts shown in the column of the statement below headed "Bank at Sangli" are in respect of advances made from time to time during the year under report to the Sangli Bank Ltd. for short periods on the security of Government paper.

Details.	Bank at Sangli.	Bank at Shirhatti.	Total.
Advances outstanding at the beginning of the year ...	56,997	31,948	88,945
Sums advanced during the year.	3,69,000	26,727	3,95,727
Total Rs...	4,25,997	58,675	4,84,672
Recoveries made during the year.	3,39,011	17,854	3,56,865
Balance outstanding at the close of the year ...	86,985	40,821	1,27,806

The amount of interest received on advances made against the security of gold and Govt. paper from the Pathak (Huzur) Treasury and the Shirhatti Taluka Sub-Treasury which represent the income of the

State Banking business was Rs. 3,176 as against Rs. 2,134 in the previous year. This amount of Rs. 3,176 includes Rs. 199 received from the Sangli Bank Ltd. on account of interest on frequent advances made to it against Government paper.

The following will show the position of the cash balance and investments and deposits of the State at the close of the financial year 1338 Fasli; i. e., on the 5th June 1929.—

I Cash in hand:—

(i) In the Huzur and Taluka Sub-Treasuries	Rs.	2,79,974
(ii) Current deposits in		
(a) The Imperial Bank of India	...	3,33,751
(b) The Central Bank of India	...	3,199
(c) The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank	..	531
(d) The Sangli Bank Ltd.	... ..	80,127
(e) Postal Saving Bank	.. ... ..	7
(iii) Remittance in transit from the Taluka Sub-Treasuries to Huzur Treasury	... ..	80,000

II Investments:—

(a) Fixed deposits with the Sangli Bank Ltd.	..	1,00,000
(b) (i) Face value of G. P. Notes purchased from general balances of the State and from amounts held as trusts and Provident Funds	... ..	15,02,600
(ii) Cash certificates (purchase price of)	..	60
(iii) Amounts outstanding out of loans advanced on security of gold and Government paper	... ..	1,27,807
(iv) Do. Do. on security of landed and other immoveable property	... ..	1,58,748
(v) Do. Do. on personal security	..	2,88,582

Total Rs..... 29,65,386

114 The Sangli State Savings Bank opened by the State since Savings Bank. January 1927 on the model of the Postal Savings Bank had at the end of May 1929 163 accounts. The total credit balance due from the State on these several accounts being Rs. 36,185 The Bank has been started as an experimental measure and is tentatively continued.

CHAPTER VI

1 Vital Statistics.

115 The total number of births and deaths and their rates per Births & deaths- thousand of the population during the year under report as compared with those in the previous year are given in Appendix XXIV. The ratio of births during the year is 39.1 against 38.5 in the previous year; while the ratio of deaths is 24.06 as against 27.1 in the last year.

2 Epidemics.

116 Stray cases of small pox appeared in three Talukas of the Small pox- State viz Shahapur, Shirhatti and Kuchi.

The following table shows the number of attacks and deaths by small pox.

Taluka	Attacks	Deaths	Remarks
Shahapur	2	2	
Shirhatti	18	8	
Kuchi	29	0	
Total.....	49	10	

Revaccination and other preventive measures were promptly taken to hold the epidemic in check and they proved successful.

117 Plague prevailed in Shahapur, Shirhatti and Miraj-Prant Talukas of the State. Inoculation was carried out to prevent the spread of the epidemic. The total number of persons inoculated in the above Talukas was 990.

The following table will show the number of attacks and deaths from plague during the year under report.

Taluka	Attacks	Deaths
Shahapur	19	11
Shirhatti	12	7
Miraj-Prant	2	2
Total.....	33	20

118 Cholera appeared in two Talukas of the State viz Shahapur Cholera- and Mangalwedha.

The following table shows the number of attacks and deaths from Cholera during the year under report.

Taluka	Attacks	Deaths
Shahapur	5	4
Mangalwedha. ..	114	42
Total.....	119	46

The total expenditure incurred in connection with epidemics was Rs. 1,507-8-4 as against Rs. 2,710-11-9 in the previous year.

3. Medical Relief.

119 During the year under report the number of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State continued to be seven as in the previous year. All of them except that at Dodwad have accommodation for indoor patients and quarters for the staff. The Dispensary at Shirhatti has been placed in charge of an Assistant Surgeon while those in the other Taluka Head Quarters have been in charge of duly qualified Sub Assistant Surgeons. The branch Dispensary at Dodwad which is intended only for that single isolated village in the Shahapur Taluka is placed in charge of a Senior Compounder having a fair knowledge sufficient to deal with ordinary ailments and diseases.

The total attendance at these Institutions was 46,205 as against 43,314 of the previous year. The expenditure incurred on Medical Relief during the year under report was Rs. 27,104-3-7 as against Rs 24,055-2-8 of the last year. The medical relief is afforded in all the dispensaries free of charge and without any distinction of caste or creed.

120 The details of the work done in these institutions and expenditure incurred in connection therewith are given in Appendix XXIII.

121 Besides the Dispensaries 18 Medical chests are kept in charge of respectable persons with full instructions to dispense the medicines when necessary. The stock of medicines in the chests is replenished from time to time from the Taluka Dispensaries.

4 Vaccination.

122 The vaccination is done in the State with the Glycerinated Vaccination. Lymph obtained from the Government Vaccine Depot at Belgaum. The State has to pay an yearly contribution of Rs. 443 for the supply of the Lymph.

(Chapter—VI—VITAL STATISTICS)

33

123 The Chief Medical Officer of the State is also the Superintendent of Vaccination. There are six Taluka Vaccinators and two Vaccination Inspectors one of them being a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. There is also a paid candidate attached to the Office of the Superintendent of Vaccination who acts as a relieving hand in case of necessity.

The Vaccination is free and has become popular in the State.

124 The sub-joined table shows the work done by the Vaccination Department during the year under report as compared with that in the previous year.

Operations	Persons vaccinated.		RESULTS.					
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.		Unknown.	
	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
Primary Vaccination ...	8,079	7,379	8,042	7,373	0	4	37	2
Re-vaccination ...	650	708	192	137	450	547	8	24
Total...	8,729	8,087	8,234	7,510	450	551	45	26

125 The total expenditure incurred in connection with the Vaccination Department was Rs. 4,743-0-8 as against Rs. 4,947-6-11 of the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

126 The Head of the Department is the Deputy Educational Inspector who has under him two Assistants. The State is divided as regards Primary Schools, into two parts Northern and Southern and the two Assistants are in charge of the Primary Schools in each.

127 The principal Educational Institutions in the State are the two State High Schools, viz, the Sangli High School and the Chintamanrao High School at Shahapur, the Sangli Education Society's City High School and the Kanya-Shala Mandal's Kanya Shala or High School for girls at Sangli. These prepare students for the School Leaving Certificate Examination of the Bombay University, except the last which prepares pupils for the Entrance Examination of the Indian Women's University, Poona. The Deccan Education Society, Poona, maintains a full grade Arts College at a distance of only two miles from Sangli. There are thus full facilities for the subjects of the State to acquire the highest education in Arts. The College has been rendered possible by the munificent donations of His Highness.

128 There are three boarding houses maintained at Sangli by the Jain, Lingayat and Namdev Shimpi communities for their pupils attending the High Schools at Sangli.

129 Besides the High Schools there are five Anglo Vernacular Schools which teach the first three English standards of the secondary school course. There are also at Sangli and Shahapur two separate A. V. Schools for girls.

130 Below the Secondary Schools are 167 Primary Schools, both for boys and girls, including separate Schools for pupils of depressed classes and 5 Hindustani Schools.

131 There were two classes— one a Marathi and other a Canarese one for the training of teachers of Primary Schools

132 A Committee consisting of the 2nd Councillor, 3rd Councillor 4th Councillor, Mr. G. R. Abhyankar and Mr. A. R. Mahishi with the 2nd Councillor as Chairman was appointed on the 18th January 1929 to investigate and report before the 30th September 1929 on how far the Primary Education Act (VI of 1923) and the Local Board Act (VI of 1923) can be adapted, for the State.

133 Instruction in Primary Schools is free. It is also compulsory in 71 schools in which the number of pupils was 3,241 as against 3117 in the last year. The number of pupils under

instruction at Sangli is 3174 as against 3154 in the last year. 88 students in Schools at Sangli receive full meals every day at the palace on production of the necessary certificate about their poverty while 100 more receive partial meals known as Madhukaries at the expense of the State. The cost of these meals is met not from the general funds provided for the Educational Department but from the Khasgi funds.

134 The total number of recognised institutions increased by 5 to 202 and the number of pupils in them by 153 to 15158. The number of unrecognised institutions increased by 3 to 19 but the number of pupils in them decreased by 117 to 923.

135 The percentage of male scholars under instruction in all kinds of institutions to the total male population was 11.48 against 11.39 in the preceding year, while that of female scholars under instruction to the female population was 1.98 against 1.84. Hindu pupils number 14229, Mahomedans 911, and Indian Christians 18. Out of a total of 4 towns and 240 villages, 140 possess schools, the average area served by each town or village with a school being 6.14 sq. miles.

EXPENDITURE.

136 The total expenditure on public instruction rose by Rs. 6,690 to Rs. 1,40,278; State funds contributed 67 p. c, Local Funds 14.9 p. c., Municipal Funds 1.06 p. c., Fees 14.2 p. c., and Shree Ganpati Sansthan 2.6 p. c.

Appendix XXV gives information regarding schools maintained by the Sangli State in the year under report.

Appendix B gives further details about the recognised schools in the State.

Secondary Schools.

137 Of the High Schools, two are maintained by the State, and two respectively by the Sangli Education Society and the Sangli Kanya Shala Mandal. The latter two Institutions received from the State respectively a grant of Rs. 4,311 and a donation of Rs. 747. The Kanya Shala gives instruction in standards 4 to 6 and has opened the highest standard only this year. Its curriculum is in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Women's University of Poona. The number of girls on rolls is 24. The Government grant to aided institutions increased this year by Rs. 400 to Rs. 4,311.

The following table shows the number of students of the three High Schools who appeared for the S. L. C. Examination of the Bombay University and were successful.

	No. of students who appeared.	No. of successful students.
Sangli High School	55	34
Shahapur High School	41	24
Sangli City High School	68	53

The annual college scholarship of Rs. 15 p. m. which is reserved for girls was awarded this year to Akku Laxman Kale.

Deputations. 138 The Head Masters of the Sangli and Shahapur High Schools were deputed to attend the Vth Sessions of the Bombay Provincial Secondary Teachers' Conference held in Bombay in November last.

Moral Training. 139 Moral and religious instruction continued to be imparted as before.

Physical Training. 140 Physical training is well looked after. There are at both the State High Schools special Gymnastic teachers, who teach Gymnastics to the pupils. The Sangli High School has also a Cricket teacher. Cricket, Football and Indian Games such as Khokho and Atyapatya are played at town schools.

Scouting. 141 His Highness has been pleased to give the Sangli High School a play ground of adequate dimensions. Compulsory physical training was tried as an experimental measure in Standards IV, V and VI of the Sangli High School during the second term of the year. Both the High Schools at Sangli have special Scout Masters who specially attend to Scout activities. The Sangli Scouts gave a display on the Sangli High School Play ground in honour of the visit of His Excellency the Chief Scout for Bombay on the 6th April 1929. He was pleased to honour them on the occasion with the following message.

"I am very glad to see the Sangli Scouts and am much pleased at their smart turnout".

The credit for the success of the function was due to the strenuous efforts of Shrimant Bhausahab, Pant Pratinidhi of Dharwar who came to Sangli at the invitation of His Highness and organised the Rally as the Camp Commandant. The Exhibition held by the Scouts included work specially sent to it by Shrimant Yuvraj from Dehra Dun.

Other sports. 142 Competitions in games known as Shinga sports and swimming races are annual fixtures at Sangli, when prizes are given to successful candidates. Students are encouraged to take part in athletic competitions and cricket matches outside Sangli.

Music. 143 Vocal music is compulsory in standards II, III and IV of the Sangli High School. It is attended to by a special Music Teacher.

Drawing. 144 Drawing is taught in all the three Boys' High Schools. The undermentioned table gives the number of

pupils who appeared for the Drawing Examinations and were successful.

Examination.	Sangli High School.		Shahapur High School.		City High School.	
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
Elementary ...	15	10	5	3	10	8
Intermediate ...	9	5	6	1	6	4

145 The number of Free studentships allowed in the Sangli and Shahapur High Schools is 15 p. c. of the total number of students and half the number is reserved for backward classes. Freeships. In the Sangli High School there are 22 scholarships of which 11 are open to general competition, and 7 are reserved for backward classes and 4 for the depressed classes. In the Shahapur High School there are 8 scholarships open to general competition in the 4 higher standards. In the City High School the number of free studentships is 10 per cent.

146 There are 7 A. V. Schools in the Sangli State, 5 for boys viz those at Kawathe Mahankal, Mangalwedha, Terdal, Rabkawi and Shirhatti and two for girls one at Sangli and other at Shahapur. The A. V. School at Rabkawi is maintained by the Rabkawi Municipality and the other 6 are maintained by the State. The number of students in these institutions was 241 as against 245 of the last year. Drawing and Gymnastics are also taught in the Boys' A. V. Schools, for which trained teachers have been provided. The percentage of free studentships in the A. V. Schools is the same as in the High Schools. In A. V. Schools for girls the education is free.

Primary Schools.

147 Primary schools for boys increased by 1 to 174 and the number of pupils in them by 283 to 13,811. The number of girls under instruction in Primary schools was 1,313 as against 1,227 of the last year. The 174 schools consisted of one night school 12 girls' schools proper, 7 schools for depressed classes, and 154 ordinary boys' Schools. Girls and pupils belonging to depressed classes are also admitted to Boys and Schools promiscuously.

10 Vernacular Schools for boys teach the full vernacular course and send up pupils for Vernacular Final Examination held by the Bombay Educational Department. The Boys' School No. 2 at Sangli began to teach the full Vernacular course this year. During the year under report 95 pupils as against 85 in the previous year were sent up for the Vernacular Final Examination. Out of these 63 were successful as against 62 in the previous year.

148 Physical training continues to be attended to as before and there is regular curriculum for physical culture. The exercise of *Sashtang Namaskar* is compulsory in all Schools. Physical training. The boys are also taught such exercises as Lathi, Lazim and Malkhamb and play the Atya-Patya and Khokho Games.

Periodical meetings of teachers introduced last year continued to be held this year. Competitive Games were also encouraged in the schools in connection with the Holi festival. A sum of Rs' 155 was spent on prizes awarded to successful students.

149 Co-operative shops have been introduced in two Co-operative shops. schools to accustom boys to the principles of co-operative work.

150 There are 12 Libraries in the State, 3 at Sangli 2 at Rabkawi and 1 at each Head Quarter of the Taluka Towns. Those Libraries- at Sangli, Shahapur, Shirhatti and Mangalwedha receive grants from the State. Reading rooms have been opened in some of the Schools with the help of subscriptions from students.

The Resident at Kolhapur and Political Agent, S. M. C. States was pleased to visit the Primary Schools at Shahapur.

151 In 1919 the management and control of girls' Schools at Sangli was transferred to a mixed Board of Ladies and Gentle- Mahila Vidyalaya. men known as " Women's Education Managing Board ". This board introduced a new feature of separate classes for grown up women which has been maintained ever since. These classes together with those for young girls constitute the Mahila Vidyalaya or Seminary for Adult Women and Young Girls. Her Highness Shrimant Rani-Sabeb is the President of the Board. There is besides a Working Committee consisting of three members, one of whom is the Lady Superintendent of Mahila Vidyalaya. The Committee looks after executive routine of the Institution under the supervision of Her Highness. The Mahila Vidyalaya has opened classes for girls and women desiring to appear for the Ver. Final Examination. Her Highness was also pleased to open an Industrial class for grown up ladies on the 13th November 1928 and engaged two sewing Mistresses for its two branches, located at two different centres in the town. The number attending the Industrial class was 20. The present strength of the staff of Mahila Vidyalaya is 21.

152 The Girl Guide Movement was recently started in Girl Guide. February 1927. 33 Guides and 4 Guiders belong to Mahila Vidyalaya.

153 There are 12 Girls' Schools. The number of pupils on rolls was 1313 against 1227 of the last year. Besides these Girls' Schools. there are 10 classes attached to Boys' Schools. The number of girls attending Boys' Schools was 670 as against 603 of the previous year. Nine Girls' Schools have been supplied with Charkas for spinning on addition to the facilities of needle work. During the year under report

9 girls were sent up for Ver. Final Examination of whom 5 were successful. Four mistresses of Primary Schools were trained as guiders at Panhala Training class conducted by Miss Richards of Bombay during the month of Nov. 1928

Urdu Classes. 154 There are altogether 5 Urdu classes maintained for Mohomedans. The total number of pupils in them was 227 as against 254 in the previous year.

Schools for depressed classes. 155 There are 7 separate schools for depressed classes, the number of pupils in them being 283 as against 273 in the previous year. The number of pupils in depressed classes in ordinary schools rose by 84 to 532.18 scholarships are altogether reserved for pupils of depressed classes. One trained teacher actually belongs to the depressed class.

There are 18 unaided schools in the State. The number of boys and girls was 881 as against 940 of the last year. There is one private preparatory class at Sangli teaching the first three English Standards in one year. The number of pupils in this class was 55.

Sanskrit Schools. 156 There are five Sanskrit schools at Sangli, the number of pupils being 85, as against 89 in the last year. Instruction is imparted here in Grammer, Astrology, Logic and in the two Vedas the Rigwed and Yajurwed. At the examination held this year 53 students were declared to have been successful and His Highness was pleased to award 25 prizes to deserving students for the first time this year.

Inspection. The Dy. Edl. Inspector and his Assistants inspected and examined the schools. Reports on the conduct and discipline of the pupils are satisfactory. The Inspector was particularly impressed by the progress of Physical Education.

Training Class. 157 Out of the 50 teachers admitted to the Training class opened at Sangli 35 were declared to have been successful. It was possible to give them a promotion during this year. Two similar classes were opened on the 1st April 1929—one at Sangli for Marathi Teachers and the other at Shirhatti—for Canarese teachers and 25 teachers were admitted to each. It is expected to train up all the teachers of Primary schools in a period of about 8 years.

Teachers' Staff. 158 There were altogether 409 teachers during the year under report for Vernacular Branch. Out of these 10 had received 3rd year Training, 20 2nd year training and 20 1st year training. 35 teachers trained at Sangli Class were added to these during this year.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 *Printing Presses.*

159 There are five Printing Presses in the State. One of them belongs to the State which is called "the Sangli State Press"; it does most of the printing work for the State. The other Presses are as below:—

Name of the Press.	Name of the proprietor.
1 Chintamani Press,	Mr. Vishnu Ramchandra Rajwade,
2 Shri Datta Printing Press,	„ Appaji Bidesh Inamdar,
3 Shri Ram Press,	„ Narayan Laxman Jog,
4 Mahaveer Press,	„ Bhao Tavanappa Upadhe,

All of them are located at Sangli. They do not print any newspapers; but do only job work.

Destruction of wild animals.

160 No wild beasts were killed in the State during the year under report.

3 *Removal of prickly-pear.*

161 During the year under report about 2 acres and 14 gunthas of land in the Terdal Mahal were cleared of prickly pear.

4 *Fairs.*

162 There were about 25 fairs held in the Sangli State during the year under report. The principal among them are the following:—

- 1 Fakirswami Fair at Shirhatti held in the month of Vaishakh.
- 2 Prabhuswami Fair at Terdal held in the month of Shravan.
- 3 Parbhatmal Fair held at Rabkavi in the month of Shravan.
- 4 Mardan Gaibi Fair held at Mangalwedha in the month of Rajab.

5 *Railway.*

163 The net earnings of the Sangli State Railway during the year ending 31st March 1229 amounted to Rs. 47,143 as against Rs. 38,288-6-1 in the previous year.

6 *State Cattle.*

164 The State cattle are kept under the supervision of the Superintendent of State Gardens, Sangli. The State has Kuran

lands in three Talukas at 12 different places.

795	acres in the	Miraj-Prant	Taluka.
7448	" "	Kuchi	" "
2202	" "	Mangalwedha	" "

These Kuran lands supply the wants of the State cattle in the matter of fodder and enable a large number of cattle being maintained for agricultural and other purposes.

In the year under report the State had 258 heads of cattle in all as against 229 of the last year; out of them 26 bullocks have been sold for Rs, 1,962. The State also keeps a camel herd which contains 109 animals.

7 Town Extension.

165 The work of the Town Extension began since 1914 when the unusually high floods of the Krishna river inundated almost the whole of the town. From that year the State has acquired 87 acres and 29 gunthas of land upto last year for the purpose of the extension of the town. No new area has been acquired during the year under report. There are altogether 458 blocks of which 383 have been given out to the people who have thus far built up 331 buildings. The buildings in the new sites are very popular and attract a large number of people who come here from outside for the benefit of their health and the education of their children. There is however no Municipality for this area.

8 Agriculture.

166 Agriculture being the main stay of the Sangli State as in the rest of the country, efforts are being made to introduce improved methods of agriculture and to induce people to take to them. This is being done by the aid of two officers in the State service, of whom one is an Agricultural Graduate while the other is an educated resident of the Kuchi Taluka and an agriculturist of the State having 30 years ripe experience in agriculture by old as well as the improved methods. They supervise the State's farms and gardens at Sangli as well as in the Talukas. But their principal duty lies in disseminating the knowledge of the improved methods of agriculture amongst the people and pointing out to them defects in the old methods which they follow and the ways to avoid them.

Dry farming system appears to have become much popular in the State and many farmers of the Terdal Taluka cultivated their lands according to this system with decided advantages.

During the year under report Mr. Kale, Agricultural Graduate visited almost all the villages of the Miraj-Prant, Terdal, Shahapur and Kuchi Talukas of the State and impressed upon the cultivators the advantages of using improved implements, and artificial manures, of clean cultivation as a remedy against grass hoppers and of the use of sulphur flower against smut disease on Jowar crops.

9 Co-operative Societies.

167 The co-operative movement was first launched in the State in 1910. In view of the progress that this movement has been making in the surrounding British Districts and with a desire to develop the movement in the State on the same lines, the services of Mr. S. H. Talwalkar, Co-operative Auditor, Poona, were taken on loan from the British Government and he was entrusted with the work of the organization and development of the movement in the State. After the expiry of the period of two years for which his services were loaned from the Government he reverted to his original post in the British service and Mr. S. D. Gokhale who was working as Assistant Registrar till then has been appointed as the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, from the 19th October 1928.

The sanctioned strength of the Department excluding the menial staff consists of one Registrar, one Auditor, one Head Clerk and one Clerk. The following comparative table will show the details of the progress of the Societies during the year under report.

Type of Societies.	No. of Societies.		No. of Members		Working Capital.		Reserve Fund.	
	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
	Central Bank ...	1	1	81	136	28,000	1,32,366	.....	500
Agril. Societies ..	42	56	3201	3811	1,46,867	2,25,306	22,096	20,651
Non-agricultural Societies ...	8	9	753	773	9,725	13,331	2,154	3,434
Total.....	51	66	4035	4720	1,84,592	3,71,203	24,250	24,585

From the table it will appear paradoxical to observe a fall in reserve fund in the case of Agricultural Societies while the working capital has been steadily increasing. On scrutinizing the accounts of the Societies it has been discovered that the reserve fund figures of the last year included some amounts of the working capital. These figures have been this year calculated with great accuracy and hence the apparent fall in the reserve fund. During the year under report 15 new Societies were organised and financed and 9 old dormant Societies were overhauled. Thus out of 56 Societies on register only a dozen of them need revival which will automatically follow during the course of the next year.

Finance was the principal difficulty in the working of the Co-operative Societies and it has been permanently solved by the organization of the financing institute viz, the Sangli State Central Co-operative Bank which advances loans to the Societies on the scrutiny of the joint unlimited liability of the members to the extent of the total unencumbered assets of the

Societies. The Societies in their turn observe great caution in advancing loans to the individual members on the same lines with particular attention to the capacity to pay.

10 *The Sangli State Central Co-operative Bank.*

168 With a view to finance the Co-operative Societies Co-operative Bank in the State the Bank was organised and duly registered on the 28th March 1927.

The authorised share capital of the Bank is two lacs divided into four thousand shares of Rs. 50 each, the issued capital being only rupees one lac for the present. Half the number of shares is to be subscribed for by the State. One-fourth is reserved for Societies and one-fourth is open for individual sympathisers who are interested in the movement.

The Board of Directors of the Bank consists of 9 members out of whom 2 are elected by the individual shareholders, 2 are elected by the affiliated societies and 5 nominated by the State including the President of the Board who is the Diwan of the Sangli State.

The accounts of the Bank have been audited by the Auditor of Co-operative Societies upto 31st May 1929.

The Staff of the Bank consists of one Honourary Manager and two clerks one of whom is common for the Bank and the Sale Shop.

11 *The Ganpati Co-operative Sale Shop.*

169 With a view to secure a timely and fair custom to the agricultural produce of the cultivators in general and the members of the agricultural societies in particular, the sale shop was opened on the 6th Nov. 1926. The first day of Hindoo Commercial year.

The staff for the year under report consisted of one Manager, one clerk, one assistant Manager, two bill-collectors and two hamals.

The cost of management including the rent of shop building and other sundry expenses was Rs. 780 as against 2,400 of the past year.

The working of the Shop is supervised by Board consisting of Official and Non-Official members the former being in majority.

The agricultural produce brought to the Shop by cultivators consisted of groundnut, turmeric, jaggery, tobacco, cotton, chillies, karanjees and dhanes etc.

The accounts of the shop are made up for the year ending with Diwali.

During the first year, the Sale-Shop incurred a deficit of Rs. 950. During the year under report, however, not only the deficit was made up but the shop has been able to earn a profit of Rs. 1,629 out of which Rs. 400 will go to the Reserve Fund.

As regards the finance the State has permitted the Sale-Shop to open a current account with the Huzur Treasury to the extent of Rs. 50,000 at the rate of $6\frac{1}{4}\%$. The shop in its turn makes advances to the cultivators (members) in proportion to the goods it expects to receive from them. The advances are recouped with interest and commission for sale of their goods subsequently when the goods find a profitable market. The regular and strictly honest dealings of the shop not only attract cultivators from the villages of the Sangli State but even those of neighbouring States and British Districts.

12 Sangli Bank.

170 The Sangli Bank limited, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Company's Act III of 1913 as applied Sangli Bank. to the Sangli State and having its registered Office at Sangli commenced its business in October 1916. The authorised capital of the Company is two lacs of rupees divided into 2000 shares of Rs. 100 each. Half the number of these shares has been subscribed by the Sangli State. The State however does not hold itself in any way responsible for the affairs of the Bank save in the capacity of a share-holder. Under the Articles of Association, an Officer in the higher grade in the State is to represent the State on the Board of Directors and is to act as their Chairman. The services of one of the Officers from the State have been available to the Bank to do the duties of the Bank Manager. The accounts of the Bank were for the last five years audited by different Firms of certified Auditors. No material irregularities were detected. Their suggestions have been accepted and introduced as far as practicable. The following table will serve to give an idea of the working of the Bank since its establishment.

Year ending	Paid up capital Rs.	Reserve fund Rs.	Reserve liability.	Net profit Rs.
1917... ..	1,00,000	Nil	1,00,000	10,729-10-1
1918... ..	"	1,000	"	17,119-6-10
♦ 1919... ..	"	4,500	"	27,088-0-0
1920... ..	"	17,000	"	29,945-0-0
1921... ..	"	30,000	"	23,609-2-0
1922... ..	1,42,000	40,000	57,500	7,962-7-5
1923... ..	"	44,000	57,500	6,881-1-5
1924... ..	"	"	"	17,744-13-2
1925... ..	1,50,000	9,823-2-6	50,000	26,282-15-2
1926... ..	"	14,311-13-6	50,000	36,509-5-2
1927... ..	"	"	"	29,223-3-0
1928... ..	"	22,311-13,6	"	35,605-11-11

LIST OF APPENDICES.

No.	Name of Appendix.
1	High Officials.
2	Laws in force.
3	Military force. (Nil)
4	Strength &c. of the Police.
5	Working of the Police.
6	Value of property stolen and recovered.
7	Crimes and their nature.
8	Working of the Magisterial Courts.
9	Criminal Appeals.
10	Civil work, nature and value of original suits.
11	Civil work, Execution of decrees.
12	Civil work, Appeals.
13	Jail and Lock-ups.
14	Registration of documents.
15	Registration, Receipts and Expenditure.
16	Municipalities, Receipts and Expenditure.
17	Rain fall.
18	Prices of food grains.
19	Public Works Expenditure.
20	Agricultural Stock.
21	Excise Shops and their Revenue.
22	Receipts and disbursements.
23	Medical relief.
24	Vital Statistics.
25	State Schools.
	And A, B.

Names of High Officials in the Sangli State, showing changes in the personnel during the year ending 31st March 1929.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks
			From.	To.	
1	Mr. R. S. Athavle, B. A.	Diwan.	1-4-28	31-3-29	
2	„ C. P. Bapat, B. A. LL. B.	Joint Judge Huzur Appellate Court.	„	„	Second Councillor.
3	„ K. S. Redkar, B. A. LL. B.	„ „	„	„	Third Co- uncillor.
4	„ Y. A. Thombare, B. A.	„ „	„	„	Fourth Councillor.
5	Rao Bahadur G. V. Patwardhan, B. A. LL. B.	Nayadhish & Sessions Judge.	„	„	
6	Dr. R. G. Thakur, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	„	„	
7	Mr. Y. V. Kolhatakar, B. A. LL. B.	Chief Revenue Officer	„	„	
8	„ S. H. Talwalkar.	Registrar Co-operative Societies.	„	20-10-28	From 20- 10-28 Mr. Talwal- kar is re- verted to Br. serv- ice.
	„ S. D. Gokhale, B. Sc.	„ „	7-1-29	31-3-29	
9	„ V. G. Bhave, L. C. E.	State Engineer.	1-4-28.	„	
10	Khan-saheb Sa y a d Amin Ibrahim	Supdt. of Police.	„	„	
11	Mr. G. K. Deshpande.	Private Secretary to H. H. Chief-Saheb.	„	„	
12	„ A. G. Paranjape, B. A.	Dy. Edi. Inspector.	„	„	
13	„ P. B. Joshi.	P. W. Account a n d Audit Officer.	„	„	
14	„ G. J. Kunte.	State Auditor.	26-5-28	„	Till 26-5- 28 Mr. Kunte worked as Treasury Officer.
15	„ R. V. Modak, B. A.	Treasury Officer. *	„	„	
16	„ D. R. Nargunde, B. A.	Ganpati Manager and City Magistrate.	1-4-28	„	
17	„ D. L. Gokhale, M. A.	Hd. Master S a n g l i High School.	„	„	*Until 25- 8-28 Mr. Modak was wor- king as special State Auditor.
18	„ H. M. Kittur.	Forest Officer.	„	„	

APPENDIX II

List of Laws in force in the Sangli State for the year ending 31st March 1929.

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette
1	Indian Penal Code Act XLV of 1860 as amended by Act VIII of 1882 and Act IV of 1898 Amendments to Indian Penal Code Sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130 and 153A. Act VIII of 1913 of the Supreme Council of India viz The India Criminal Law Amendment Act	Swari Ba Ja 220 of 17-5-72 H No 862 Dt. 13-3-85 Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99 P A's Notification without No. and date H.o. 860 of 30-9-18	6-6-1872 1-4-85 1-8-99 7-12-1908 1-10-18	..... ..... 7-4-99 7-12-1908 7-11-18
2	Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (Heirship Certificate)	Di Ja No. 148 of 24-12-1867	24-12-67	.....
3	Survey and Settlement Act I of 1865 ... ..	.....	.....	.....
4	Hindus' Liabilities for Ancestor's Debts Act VII of 1866	H Di Ja No 311 of 28.10-80	1-12-80	7-11-80
5	Indian Post Office Act XIV of 1866 as amended by Act VI of 1898... ..	H Ju Ja 1275 of 21-9-1900	21-9-1900	7-10-1900
6	Indian Telegraph Act	H Pol J no. 814 of 4-12-02	4-12-1902	7-1-1903
7	Evidence Act I of 1872 as amended by... .. Acts III of 1887, III of 1891 and V of 1899	H Ju Ja No. 550 of 1876 Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99.	1-1-1877 1-8-99	..... 7-4-99
8	Contract Act IX of 1872 as amended by... .. Acts IV of 1886 and VI of 1899...	H Ja No 420 of 22-11-81 Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99	15-12-81 1-8-99	7-1-82 7-4-99
9	Indian Oaths Act X of 1873	S. K.' No. 1157 of 14-8-82 Joint Ad's No. 56 of 29-3-1882..	14 8-1882	.....
10	Bombay Hereditary Offices Act III of 1874	Joint Ad's No. 275 of 4-6-1875. S. K.'s No. (Mu. Ja.) 118- of 30-6-76.	6-6-76	.....
	Provisions of Bombay Act III of 1910 amending the Hereditary Offices Act III of 1874	H. No. 3285 of 23-11-10	1-1-1911	7-12-1910
11	European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874	H. M. a Register No. 2442 of 27-10-84	1-11-84	.....
12	Majority Act IX of 1875... ..	H. No. 306 of 25-11-80	1-12-80	7-10-83
13	Opium Act I of 1878 The rules framed under sections 5 & 13 of the Opium Act by the Government of Bombay.	H. O. No. c 13 of 7-3-1	.....	.....
14	Abkari Act V of 1878 as amended by Act V of 1901 Amending Abkari Act No. III of 1917 <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i>	H. No. 202 of 2-3-17	1-3-17	7-4-17
15	Forest Act VII of 1878	H Ma Ja No. 3703 of 22-9-86	1-10-1886	7-10-1886
16	Easements Act V of 1882	H Ju Ja No. 1714 of 18-12-99	18-12-99	7-12-1900
17	Lunacy Act XXXV of 1856	H. Ju. Ja. No. 105 of 18-1-1901	18-1-1901	7-3-1901
18	Land Acquisition Act I of 1894	H. Ki. Ja. No. 6911 of 1902	2-9-1902	1-9-1902
19	Stamp. Act II of 1899... ..	No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1903
20	Succession Certificate Act VII of 1889... ..	" "	"	"
21	Suits Valuation Act VII of 1887.	" "	"	"
22	Transfer of Property Act IV of 1882 Amending Act VI of 1904 (Transfer of Property amendment Act of the Supreme Council of India).	" "	"	"
23	Indian Trusts Act II of 1882	H. No 86 of 30-9-1918	1-10-18	.....
24	Indian Trusts Act II of 1882	No. nil of 15-10-1900	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
	Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879 Acts relating to Bombay Land Revenue Code Act No. V of 1879.	" "	"	"
	1 Bombay Act No. IV of 1905			
	" " " I " 1910			
	" " " XI " 1912			
	" " " IV " 1918			
	" " " VII " 1914			
	" " " II " 1919 so far as it relates to Bombay Act V of 1879.			
1	Bombay Act No. I of 1920	H. O. No. C 17 of 7-3-21.	... ..	.....

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
25	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
26	District Police Act IV of 1890 ... Amending Act IV of 1912 ...	H. No. 101 of 3-2-15	1-3-15	7-3-15
27	Village Police Act VIII of 1867...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
28	Whipping Act III of 1895 and V of 1900	" "	"	"
29	Specific Relief Act I of 1877 ...	H. No. 875 of 5-9-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
30	Registration Act XVI of 1908 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
31	Revenue Jurisdiction Act X of 1876 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
32	Partition Act IV of 1893...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	2-1-1903	15-10-1902
33	Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 .. Rules under Sec. 50 of the Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 ...	H. No. 355 of 21-7-17	1-8-17	7-9-17
34	Court Fees Act VII of 1870 ... Imperial Legislative Council Act VI of 1905 amending Court Fees Act VII of 1870 ... The Provisions of Government of India Notification No. 3970 Dated 8-7-15 in Political Department regarding the remissions in the fees leviable on probate, letters of Administration, Succession Certificates and heirship certificates in respect of persons who are killed or died of wounds &c. while on active field service ... The new Table of Fees and Notes framed under Sec.20 of the Court Fee Act VII of 1870 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902 H. No. 869 of 5-9-17 H. No. 810 of 28-8-15	1-1-1903 1-10-17 1-9-15	15-10-1902 28-9-17 7-9-15
35	General Clauses Act X of 1897 ...	H. No. 879 of 5-8-17 H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-10-17 1-1-1903	28-9-17 15-10-1902
36	Bombay General Clauses Act III of 1886	" "	"	"
37	Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV of 1869... The Amendments made by the Bombay High Court in Rule No. 5 of Order IX of the Civil Procedure Code Act No. V of 1908 and the insertion of two new Rules viz 44 A and 72 A in order XXI of the same, Code..	" "	"	"
38	Indian Arms Act XI of 1878 ... Section 19 only of the above Act ...	H. No. 200 of 13-2-18 H Ju Ja No. 62 of 11-1-01 H Ma Ja 2920 of 30-7-86	13-2-18 11-1-1901 30-7-86	7-4-18 7-10-86
39	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 ...	H Fou Ja No. 237 of 15 10-78	1-11-78	1-11-78
40	Ghee Adulteration Act I of 1899 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1903	15-10-1902
41	Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901 ... " " " " Acts amended III of 1902, II of 1903, IV of 1904, X of 1912 VIII of 1914. ... Acts relating to the District Municipal Act III of 1901, Bombay Act No. III of 1915, VI of 1917, II of 1919 so far as it relates to Act III of 1901, & III of 190.	" " H. No. 1057 of 2-12-1814	" " 1-1-15	" " 7-12-14
42	Probate and Administration Act V of 1881 ...	H. O. No. C 15 of 7-3-1921 H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
43	Prisoners Act III of 1900 ... Prisoners Act IX of 1894 (Imperial Legislative Council of India) ...	" " H. No. 123 of 10-2-1915	" "	" "
44	Prisoners Testimony Act XV of 1869 ...	H No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
45	Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 ...	P. A.'s Notification of 15-10-1904	18-11-1904	18-12-1904
46	Agriculturists Loans Act XII of 1834 ...	Do of 15-11-1904	"	"
47	Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883 ...	" "	"	"
48	Sangli State Regulation No. I of 1904 ...	" "	9-11-1904	"
49	Sangli State Regulation No. II of 1904...	" "	18-11-1904	"
50	Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act IV of 1887 as amended by Bombay Act I of 1890 ...	Po. Ja. No. 22 of 18-5-1905 Ad's No. 3480 of 1905	1-6-1905 7-12-1905	18-5-1905 7-12-1905
51	Debtor's Act VI of 1888...	" "	"	"
52	Judicial Officer's Protection Act XVIII of 1850..	" "	"	"
53	Sections 3, 4, 6 & 8 and section 11 so far as it absolutely prohibits manufacture of salt &c. Chapters VII, VIII and IX and sections 59, 60 and 61 of Chapter X of the Bombay Salt Act II of 1890 as amended by Act I of 1901 <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i> ...	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	7-11-1906	24-4-1906
54	Mamlatdar's Courts' Act II of 1906	" "	1-9-1907	20-8-1907

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
55	Public conveyance Act VII of 1920 superceding the Act No. VI of 1883	H. O. No. 21 C of 7-3-21.	.....	.....
56	Explosive Act VI of 1908	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	13-8-1908	13-8-1908
	Indian Explosive Act IV of 1884 and Explosive Substances Act VI of 1908	" "	1-9-1908	21-9-1908
57	New Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908	" "	1-1-1909	7-12-1908
	Act No. XXIV of 1920, being an amendment to the Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908.	H. O. No. 19 C of 7-3-21.	.....	.....
58	Bombay Record of Rights Act IV of 1903	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	1-1-1909.	7-12-1908
59	Indian Limitation Act (Government of India's Act IX of 1908)	" "	"	11-1-1909
	Act No. XXVI of 1920 Indian Limitation...	H. O. No. 29 C of 29-4-21.	.....	.....
60	Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	1-6-1909	31-5-1909
61	The Public Dramatic Performance Act XIX of 1876..	" "	25 1-10	25-1-10
62	Government of India's Census Act XVI of 1910... ..	" "	.....	.....
63	The Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912	H. Ju. No.152 of 4-6-13	1-7-13	7-7-13
64	Government of India's Act III of 1911(Criminal Tribes Act)..	H. No. 728 of 31-7-1913	1-8-13	13-8-1913
65	Provisions of Bombay Regulation Number II of 1827 Chapter VI	H. No. 85 of 17-1-14	1-2-14	7-2-14
66	Ordinance No. I of 1914 for securing the control of the Press during the War	H. No. 704 of 12-8-14	12-8-14	12-8-14
67	Bombay Court of Wards Act I of 1905... ..	H. No. 173 of 19-2-15	1-3-15	7-3-15
68	Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903 amended by Act VI of 1913	H. N. 190 of 21-2-1916	1-3-1916	7-3-1916
69	Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914	H. No. 829 of 1 8-1916	7-8-1916	7-9-1916
	Rules under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914	H. No. 571 of 6-7-18	7-7-18	7-2-1918
70	Government of India Act VII of 1913 (Indian Companies' Act) so far as the management and working of the newly started "Sangli Bank Ltd" and those of the new Ginning & Pressing Co. are concerned	H. No. 469 of 25-6-27 H. No. 1069 of 5-10-16	25 6-27 5-10-16	7-10-1916 7-8-27
71	The Registration Ordinance No. I of 1917... ..	Fou. Ja. No. 391 of 22-2-17	22-2-17	3-3-17
72	The Defence of India Act IV of 1915 (Criminal Law Amendment Act) together with rules made thereunder.... ..	H. No. 1084 of 11-10-17	15-10-17	13-10-17
73	The Ingress into India Ordinance No. V of 1914 read with Act I of 1915	H. No. " "	"	"
74	The Foreigners Ordinance No. III of 1914 as amended by Ordinances Nos. 7 and 8 of 1914 read with Act I of 1915... ..	H. No. " "	"	"
75	Government of India Ordinance No. II of 1915 entitled the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Ordinance of 1915... ..	H. No. 498 of 28-6-15	1-7-15	7-7-15
76	Act XII of 1850 of the Supreme Council of India called The Public Accounts De. faults Act... ..	H. No. 864 of 30-9-18	1-10-18	7-11-18
77	Criminal Procedure Code V of 1898... ..	P. Ja. No. 270 of 16-3-99	1-8-99	7 4-99
78	Articles of Commerce ordinance No. IX of 1914 read with No. I of 1915 of Government of India	H. No. 964 of 8-11-18	1-11-18	12-11-18
79	Census Act No. IV of 1920	H. No. Census 6 of 12-6-20	12-6-20	7-7-20
80	The temporary regulations issued by the Government of Bombay under the Epidemic diseases Act 1897	H. N. 141 & 144 of 12-6-20	6-12-20	7-1-21
81	Indian Lunacy Act (IV of 1912)	H. No. 134 of 6-12-20	"	"
82	The Act to amend the Registration Act (No. XV of 1917)	" "	"	"
83	An act to Validate certain transfers made prior to 1st June 1915 (Act No. XXVI of 1917)	" "	"	"
84	The Land Acquisition (amendment) Act No. XX of 1919	" "	"	"

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
85	The Societies Registration Act No. XXI of 1860	H. No. 134 of 6-12-20.	6-1-20.	7-1-21.
86	The termination of the present War (definition) Act V of 1919	" "	"	"
87	The repealing and amendment Act XVIII of 1919 so far as the following Acts mentioned in the schedule 1st and 2nd are concerned Viz	" "	"	"
<i>SCHEDULE I.</i>				
1	The Court Fees Act VII of 1870			
2	The Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.			
3	The probate and Administration Act V of 1881.			
4	The general clauses Act No. X of 1897.			
5	The Code of Cri. Pro. Code Act V of 1898.			
6	The Indian Stamp Act II of 1899.			
7	The Code of Civil Pro. Code Act V of 1908.			
8	The Indian Limitation Act IX of 1908.			
<i>SCHEDULE II.</i>				
1	The Code of Criminal Pro. V of 1898.			
2	The Indian Lunacy Act IV of 1912.			
<i>Bombay Acts.</i>				
1	The Bombay prevention of Gambling (amendment) Act VI of 1919.			
2	The Bombay repealing and amending Act IV of 1919 so far as it modifies the Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878.			
88	The temporary Regulation issued by the Government of Bombay under the Epidemic Diseases' Act 1897, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Act, <i>Mutatis mutandis</i>	H. O. No. 144 of 6-2-20.	.....
89	The Court-Fees Act (No. 1 of 1922) H. No. C. 82 dated 2-11-22.... ..	H. No. C. 82 of 2-11-22.	1-1-23	20-11-22
90	The Indian Stamp Act (No. 2 of 1922.) ...	H. No. C. 85 D 2-11-22.	1-1-23	20-11-22
91	The Civil Procedure Amendment Act (No. IX of 1922)	H. No. C. 88 D 2-11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
92	The Indian Limitation, Amendment Act (No. X of 1922).	H. No. C. 88 Dated 2-11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
93	The Arms Act Rules (1920)	H. No. C. 94 D. 2-11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
94	The Land Revenue Code Rules (1921)... ..	H. No. C. 94 D. 2-11-22.	2-11-22	20-11-22
95	The provincial Insolvency Act (No. 5 of 1920) ...	H. No. C. 42 Dated 15-4-23.	7-5-23	7-5-23
96	The Cotton Transport Act (No. III of 1923) ...	H. No. C. 42 D. 15-4-23.	7-5-23	7-5-23
97	Criminal Procedure Act (No. 5 of 1898) as amended up-to-date by Act No. XX of 1923	D. M. 273 of 14-7-23 ...	1-8-23	7-8-23
98	Indian Petroleum Act No. 8 of 1899	D. M. 263 of 14-7-23 ...	7-8-23	7-8-23
99	Indian Stamp Act (No. 43 of 1923)	7-2-24	22-12-23	7-2-24

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette
100	The Indian Electricity Act No IX of 1910 ...	H. No. 101 C. of 24-12-24	1-1-1925	7-1-1925
101	The repealing & amending Act No II of 1923	H. No. 105 C of 24-12-24	1-2-1925	7-1-1925
	(a) The Indian Limitation Act No 9 of 1908...		1-2-1925	"
102	The Indian Penal Code (amending) Act No 20 of 1923	" "	"	"
103	The Code of Civil Procedure (amendment) Act No 29 of 1923	" "	"	"
104	The Code of Criminal Procedure(Second amendment) Act No 37 of 1923 -	" "	"	"
✓ 105	The Land Acquisition (amendment) Act No 38 of 1923	" "	"	"
✓ 106	The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act No 10 of 1923	" "	"	"
107	The Provincial Small Causes Courts Act IX of 1887 as amended up to date ...	H. No. 65 C. of 18-7-25	1-9-1925	7-8-1925
108	The Negotiable Instrument Act XXVI of 1887 as amended up to date... ..	" "	"	"
✓ 109	The Usurious Loans Act X 1918	" "	"	"
✓ 110	The Sangli Village Panchyat. Act (Act No.1 of 1925)	H. No. 73 C, of 28-8-25	28-8-1925	7-10-25
111	The Stamp Amendment Act II of 1922... ..	H. No. 73C of 22-12-26	1-1-27	22-12-26
112	Act VI of 1926 to amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1908	H. No. 25 c of 1-9-28	1-10-28	7-9-28
113	Act XXXI of 1926 to amend the Indian evidence Act	" "	"	"
114	Act No. 2 of 1927 an act further to amend the Indian Registration Act.	" "	"	"
	Act No. XXVII of 1926. An Act to explain certain provisions of transfer of property Act	H. No. 26 c of 1-9-28	"	"
115	The Repealing and amending Act No. X of 1927 as far as it amends the Transfer of property (Amendment) Act XXVII of 1926... ..	" "	"	"

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police and Sowars in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1929.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money.	No. able to read & write.	No. under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police Pay Rs. 200+75 T. A. +20 House rent ...	1	295	4,500	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	
Inspector of Police, Pay Rs. 100+30 ...	1	100	1,660	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	
Sub-Inspectors of Police Rs. 50—70 ...	9	500	6,900	.....	.....	.....	3	...	9	...	
Head Constables 17—30	76	1,385	17,868	.....	5	.....	8	...	76	...	
Constables of all grades Rs. 12—16 ...	382	4,632	64,752	2	45	.....	16	...	320	62	
Sowars Rs. 16—60 ...	26	1,883	22,596	.....	1	.....	1	...	26	...	
Total.....	495	8,795	1,18,276	2	51	.....	28	...	433	62	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1929.

Name of State	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions on accused arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent up for trial.		Remarks.
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sangli State.	184	174	277	231	267+39 306	188+59 247	135	101	112	118	48.7	43.2	44.1	40.9	28 remained under trial at the close of the year.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen & amount of recoveries in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1929.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries on property stolen.		Remarks.
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	
Sangli State.	18,116	16,015	3,648	4,635	20.13	28.9	

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1929.

Names of courts.	No. of offences reported during the year.		No. of Persons dealt with							Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	REMARKS.																
	1927-28	1928-29	Remaining at the end of the last year	Brought to trial in 1928-29					Total		Discharged	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred			Died, escaped or transferred															
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	Upon summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1927-28	1928-29																						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18															
1 District Magistrate .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Sub-Divisional Magistrate.....	22	3	5	...	1	2	...	...	28	9	...	4	1	...	...	4																
3 { Magistrate 1st Class Sangli State	94	84	54	33	11	133	3	...	305	234	...	160	31	16	...	27																
" " " City Sangli																																
4 " " " Mangalwedhe																	38	31	2	15	6	41	...	...	77	64	...	44	16	1	...	3
5 " " " Shahapur..																	109	99	12	55	...	90	...	3	246	160	...	92	49	6	...	13
6 " " " Shirhatti.																	52	57	45	48	1	50	13	...	141	157	...	114	30	5	...	8
7 " " " Miraj-Prant																	61	57	18	20	10	97	4	...	167	149	...	107	18	2	...	22
8 " " " 2nd Terdal.....																	37	40	3	8	8	76	...	...	76	95	...	60	28	2	...	5
9 " " " Kuchi																	50	43	3	6	...	82	...	...	119	91	...	80	8	...	...	3
10 " " " Mhaisal... .....																	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
11 " " " 3rd City Sangli. ....																	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 " " " Miraj-Prant																	4	8	...	...	...	19	...	...	10	19	...	16	3	...	...	...
13 " " " Terdal ... .....																	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
14 " " " Shahapur..																	5	15	...	4	...	36	...	...	16	40	...	25	5	...	...	10
15 " " " Shirhatti...																	23	22	18	4	...	50	...	...	86	72	...	66	6	...	...	...
16 " " " Kuchi.....																	28	20	9	3	...	34	...	...	71	46	...	45	1	...	...	...
17 " " " Mangalwedhe																	16	16	...	1	4	25	...	...	32	30	...	30	...	...	...	...
18 " " " Dodwad																	6	6	...	...	5	7	...	...	13	12	...	11	1	...	...	...
19 Honorary Magistrate 3rd Class Shirhatti .....																	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Terdal .....																	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	545	503	169	197	46	748	22	3	1,387	1,185	...	857	201	32	...	95																
1 Huzur Court..	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	5	5	...	...	3																
2 Sessions Court.	10	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	29	23	...	11	12	...	...	...													

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the result of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1929.

Tribunals.	No. of Applications.	No. OF PERSONS AND CASES.																															
		Applications rejected.				Sentences.								Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry &c. ordered.				Pending.							
		Persons.		Cases.		Confirmed.		Modified.				Reversed.				Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.			
		1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1928-29	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29		
		Huzur Court.	17	14	8	9	8	0	0	0	0	4	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	6	7
Sessions Court	15	0	0	0	0	19	13	9	9	2	3	2	3	4	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
District Magistrate's Court.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Divisional Mag. Cour.	19	0	0	0	0	9	9	6	7	2	4	2	1	7	2	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	2	9	
Total	54	14	8	9	8	28	22	15	16	8	13	8	7	11	7	8	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	9	23	9	16

APPENDIX X

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1929

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Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value.	Suits filed during 1928-29.						Suits disposed of during 1928-29.						Remarks.				
	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29		Suits regarding landed property.	Suits of money transactions.	Suits of other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	<i>Ex parte.</i>	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.		Value.	Average duration.		
																										Years	Months	Days
Nyayadhish Court...	58	75	35	28	93	103	18	21	75	82	75,197	21	2	5	...	2	1	2	16	4	3	1	13	97,525	1	6	11	
Munsiff Court C. D.	500	555	964	1163	1464	1718	909	1207	555	511	2,03,287	273	716	41	398	478	86	68	...	532	92	13	570	3,03,081	...	7	6	
" " S. D.	302	389	468	489	770	878	381	582	389	296	1,33,937	199	215	75	171	240	99	36	...	166	30	29	357	1,42,339	...	11	4	
" " N. D.	171	181	429	407	600	588	419	367	181	221	97,177	118	275	14	200	149	36	22	...	243	14	9	101	67,616	...	5	11	
Court of Sub—Saranjamdar of Mhaisal ...	36	21	11	37	47	58	26	15	21	43	4,718	...	37	...	21	15	1	...	...	2	7	4	2	3,245	1	6	14
Total.....	1067	1221	1907	2124	2974	3345	1753	2192	1221	1153	6,04,316	611	1245	135	790	884	223	128	16	947	146	56	1043	6,13,806	1	...	3	

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work Results of applications for Execution of Decrees in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1929.

Tribution.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for 1928-29	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1928-29.		
	1927-28	1928-29		1927-28	1928-29	Value for 1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	Value for 1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	Value for 1928-29.	1927-28	1928-29	Value for 1928-29.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
Nyayadhish Court.	49	63	4,84,251	21	28	42,009	70	91	5,26,260	7	35	1,12,000	63	56	4,14,260	24	15	17
Munsiff Court C. D.	540	761	1,82,119	963	1,080	1,13,904	1,503	1,841	2,96,023	742	1,399	1,14,254	761	502	1,81,769	289	112	101
" " S. D.	304	304	30,417	435	440	25,852	739	744	56,269	435	449	33,455	304	295	22,814	97	115	83
" " N. D.	183	220	71,507	424	517	1,04,346	607	737	1,75,853	387	398	61,783	220	339	1,14,070	144	136	59
Court of Sub-Saran-jamidar of Mhaisal.	23	21	2,169	...	13	3,128	23	34	5,297	2	9	364	21	25	4,933	5	7	13
Total.....	1099	1369	7,70,463	1,843	2,078	2,89,239	2,942	3,447	10,59,702	1,573	2,230	3,21,856	1369	1217	7,37,846	559	385	273

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Sangli State, during the year ending 31st March 1929.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.								Average duration							
	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1927-28			1928-29		
													1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
Huzur Court.	96	77	66	53	162	180	85	56	77	74	24,686	17,512	61	47	18	4	...	...	4	4	2	1	2	...	7	2	1	6
Nyaya-dhish Court...	287	275	140	207	427	482	152	140	275	342	43,439	75,217	91	80	23	19	15	21	16	11	7	9	1	11	1	...	20	
Total...	383	352	206	260	589	612	237	196	352	416	68,125	92,729	152	127	41	23	15	21	20	15	9	10	1	9	18	1	6	28

APPENDIX XIII

17

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1929.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1927-28.	1928-29.				
				1927-28.	1928-29.						
SANGLI JAIL.											
Convicts...	1	96	59	188	155	91	83.2	80	Rs. 10,698	...	2 Died
Under-trial Prisoners	...	5	63	86	68	8	5.8	5	303	15	1 of dysentery. 1 of old age. days.
Total	1	101	122	274	223	99	8.9	85	11,001		
TALUKA LOCK-UPS											
Convicts—											
Kuchi...	1	1	4	9	5	1.1	1	...	117-5-3	...	...
Mangalwedha...	1	1	9	8	10	0.9	0.3	...	148-14-3	...	...
Terdal...	1	1	5	4	6	0.5	0.2	...	28-3-9	...	...
Shahapur	1	1	14	19	15	1.06	0.3	...	33-4-10	...	...
Shirhatti	1	...	23	15	23	0.5	...	...	240-10-0	...	...
Mhaisal	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Dodwad	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Total	7	4	55	55	59	...	...	...	566-6-1	...	...
Under-trial Prisoners—											
Kuchi...	...	...	16	24	16	1.9	1.4	3	52-15-9	...	...
Mangalwedha...	...	2	17	13	19	0.6	0.4	...	181-14-9	...	...
Terdal...	...	...	6	3	6	1	0.3	...	46-10-3	...	...
Shahapur	...	3	28	27	31	1.02	0.01	1	260-11-0	...	...
Shirhatti	...	...	27	10	27	2	...	...	308-4-9	...	...
Mhaisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Dodwad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Total	...	5	91	77	99	...	...	4	850-9-0	...	...
Grand Total...	8	110	271	406	381	...	...	89	12,419-15-1	...	...

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of Documents in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1929.

Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for registration.		NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgage deeds.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	
Miraj-Prant ...	1720	2277	829	1020	413	611	21	9	...	...	377	637	1719	2271	9,07,756	12,12,228	1	4	...	2	
Shahapur ...	843	908	344	336	337	381	4	10	...	...	158	181	842	908	3,37,318	3,89,595	1	1	1	...	
Shirhatti ...	979	979	419	488	406	394	10	4	...	...	144	93	979	979	4,27,044	4,72,773	...	...	...	...
Mangalwedha...	710	658	211	135	334	360	2	4	...	...	163	159	710	658	2,66,576	2,49,989	...	...	...	...
Kuchi... ..	817	885	381	384	378	433	2	2	...	...	56	66	817	885	2,50,906	2,87,036	1	...	1	1	
Terdal	463	536	285	295	84	135	2	3	...	...	92	103	462	536	1,49,460	2,04,353	1	...	1	1	
Dodwad. ...	104	127	47	55	33	36	3	2	...	...	21	34	104	127	40,155	49,201	...	...	...	...
Dist. Registry Office ...	12	14	5	4	4	9	3	0	...	...	...	1	12	14	48,200	18,964	...	...	...	...
Total.....	5648	6387	2521	2717	2069	2359	47	34	...	...	1011	1274	5645	6378	24,27,415	28,84,139	4	5	3	4	

+ The 3 documents represent the closing balance of the last year.

APPENDIX XV.

19

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of
Registration during the year ending 31st March 1929.

Description.	1927-28.			1928-29.		
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
Mortgage deeds.	2,521	10,02,224	12,524- 4-0	2,717	11,12,814	13,940-4-0
Sale deeds ...	2,069	11,31,554	11,407- 0-0	2,359	13,46,246	15,667-6-0
Wills	47	.....	240- 4-0	34	2,000	172-0-0
Money bonds...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Miscellaneous ...	1,011	2,94,537	25,709- 4-0	1,274	3,85,359	41,816-10-9
Total	5,648	24,28,315	49,880-12-0	6,384	28,16,419	71,596- 4-9
Deduct expendi- ture ...			1,847- 8-0		...	1,790- 0-0
Net Profit ...			48,033- 4-0		...	69,806- 4-9

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Sangli State
during the year ending 31st March 1929.

Names.	Opening balance on 1st April 1928	Receipts during the year.		Total in 1928-29	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1929	Remarks.
		1927-28	1928-29		1927-28	1928-29		
Sangli ...	60,218	48,329	48,375	98,593	42,659	40,635	67,958	
Mangalwedha..	68	5,829	6,437	6,505	7,848	6,329	176	
Terdal. ...	7,850	6,955	6,775	14,625	6,708	6,318	8,307	
Rabkavi ...	1,788	6,652	7,180	8,968	6,583	5,349	3,619	
Shahapur ...	20,883	16,634	17,639	38,522	17,567	14,267	24,255	
Shirhatti ...	2,588	2,284	2,407	4,995	2,405	2,609	2,386	
Total	93,395	86,683	88,813	182,208	83,770	75,507	106,701	

APPENDIX XVII

Statement of Rain-fall in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1929.

Names of Talukas and the Head-Quarter Stations.	April 1928.		May 1928.		June 1928.		July 1928.		August 1928.		September 1928.		October 1928.		November 1928.		December 1928.		January 1929.		February 1929.		March 1929.		Total.	Total for 1927-28.	Average of last five years.	Remarks.
	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.				
Miraj-Prant (Sangli) ...	66	37	835	275	89	456	156																	1914	2283	1669		
Kuchi (Kavathe Mhankal) ...		175	850	320	35	1450	280																	310	2250	2680		
Mangalwedha (Mangalwedha) ...	30		645	150	370	1290	150													120				2755	1735	1841		
Terdal (Terdal) ...			3	81		713	65																	1159	18	11530		
Shahapur (Shahapur) ...	115	125	670	1483	675	260	530						65		15									3938	4255	4428		
Shirhatti (Shirhatti) ...	77	265	441	219	2	280	7									111								2293	1683	249		

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Sangli State during the month of March 1929.

Articles.	Average price per Indian Maund, [80 Tolas=1 Seer; 40 Seers=1 Maund.]												Remarks																								
	TALUKAS.																																				
	Miraj-Prant.		Kuchi.		Mangalwedha.		Terdal.		Shahapur.		Shirhatti																										
	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29																									
	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.													
Jawary ...	4	3	4	4	0	0	3	10	0	3	8	0	2	13	9	3	10	3	4	0	0	3	14	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	7	1	3	5	11	
Rice ...	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	8	12	0	7	8	0	7	4	0	8	14	2	8	10	5				
Wheat ...	8	0	0	6	10	6	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	9	10	8	0	0	7	4	0	6	10	8	10	0	0	8	0	0	8	14	2	6	8	6	
Gram ...	6	0	0	6	8	0	6	0	0	6	4	0	4	7	0	5	11	0	5	0	0	6	10	8	6	10	9	6	3	0	6	2	5	7	12	11	
Turdal ...	10	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	8	4	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	8	12	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	8	14	3	
Bajari ...	4	3	4	5	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	5	4	4	7	0	4	0	0	3	14	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	7	1	3	15	3	

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APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on Public Works during the year ending 31st March 1929.

Description of Works.	State Funds.				Local Funds.			Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Other expenditure.	Total	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Communications	1,84,446	32,106	.....	2,16,552	6,013	4,017	10,030	
Buildings	10,093	17,394	.....	27,427	15,187	14,101	29,258	
Water-Supply ... ..	.....	1,525	.....	1,525	10,162	2,892	13,054	
Unforeseen minor works ...	.....	1,301	.....	1,301	.....	1,912	1,912	
Establishment. ... ..	.....	.....	13,016	13,016	.....	.....	.....
Telephone ... ..	.....	.....	436	436	.....	.....	.....
Electric Installation... ..	.....	.....	1,406	1,406	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,94,479	52,326	14,858	2,61,663	31,362	22,922	54,284	

APPENDIX XX

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1929.

No.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Colts & Fillies	Asses.	Sheep & Goats	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding	Load carrying	
				Male.	Female										
1	Miraj-Prant ...	7,419	2,541	636	5,620	146	102	20	42	21,490	238	380	108	1,562	
2	Kuchi ...	8,098	3,056	108	2,651	67	101	...	60	18,734	899	101	68	870	
3	Mangalwedha ..	5,863	3,385	72	898	107	138	...	84	18,929	327	84	5	974	
4	Terdal ...	1,449	706	95	1,079	97	27	10	59	3,645	251	73	26	320	
5	Shahapur..	8,043	4,950	1,435	6,589	49	40	...	35	8,238	2,974	516	330	1,992	
6	Shirhatti...	12,320	6,115	380	5,110	80	75	...	200	25,625	4,335	280	35	2,600	
	Total.....	42,692	20,758	2,726	21,947	546	483	30	480	97,661	9,024	1,434	572	8,318	

APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the Number of Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Sangli State during the year 1928-29.

7c

No.	Name of Taluka.	Country Liquor.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total		Remarks.
		No. of shops.	Revenue. *	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue. †	No. of shops.	Revenue. *	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
1	Miraj-Prant ...	5		10	998	3		...		18		<p>* The Abkari rights of the State have been farmed to the British Government for a period of 10 years from 1st August 1924 for an yearly amount of Rs. 1,23,700.</p> <p>† The Hemp Drugs lease has been given to the British Government for a period of 10 years from 1st April 1925 for an yearly amount of Rs 32,166.</p>
2	Kuchi ...	1		7	697	1		1		10		
3	Mangalwedha ...	1		9	3,866	1		...		11		
4	Terdal ...	2		2	1,024	2		2		8		
5	Shahapur ..	7		3	225	4		11		25		
6	Siarhatti...	11		1	76	5		2		25		
7	Sangli ...	1		1	3,100	1		1		4		
	Total.....	28	*	33	9,986	17	†	23		101		

APPENDIX XXII.**PART I.****RECEIPTS.****During Fasli Year.****1338.**

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1937. (1927-28.)			Fasli 1938. (1928-29.)		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	REVEGUE HEADS,						
1	Land Revenue	8,34,998	7	4½	7,95,822	1	4
2	Stamps	1,21,566	8	2	1,42,682	10	0
3	Excise	7,60,654	9	3	2,06,033	7	5
4	Registration	33,876	11	0	41,964	3	6
5	Interest	84,268	13	6	74,874	2	7
6	Law and Justice	20,268	14	10	19,167	10	7½
7	Jails	3,498	15	0	2,768	2	8
8	Police	2,125	1	8	2,186	13	4
9	Education	53,910	7	9	31,550	5	0
10	State Printing Press	1,574	7	3	1,718	10	6
11	Salt and Customs or Sayar Revenue	2,113	0	0	2,425	0	0
12	Administration	1,515	6	7	666	8	0
13	Forest	97,521	4	7	80,370	8	3
14	Public Works Department	80,258	6	9	76,620	3	9
15	Receipts from Sangli State Railway	36,019	13	2	63,969	7	11
16	Paga	26,665	4	5	29,676	8	4
17	Imarat Karkhana	4,228	13	9	4,569	0	9
18	Medical	21,149	11	3	4,880	11	8
19	Minor Department	26,476	2	1	9,683	3	3
20	Fixed contribution from Ganpati Sansthan and Khasgi on a/c of the amalgamation of its superior service with the State Service	15,333	13	7	18,622	5	6
21	Famine ... ..	.....			.....
22	Pension and Leave contribution for service lent	2,294	5	7	206	13	6
23	Library and Museum ... ..	.....			.....
24	Cash Recoveries	9,353	12	1	25,267	6	1
	Total of Revenue Heads 1 to XXIV	22,39,522	13	7½	16,34,404	15	11½

during the year 1337 Fasli, ending 5th June 1929.

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
			39,176	6	½	
21,066	1	10	.....		
			5,54,621	1	10	
7,387	8	6	.....		
			9,294	10	11	
			1,101	4	2½	
			670	12	4	
51	11	8	.....		
			22,360	2	9	
144	3	3	.....		
312	0	0	.....		
			848	14	7	
			17,150	12	4	
			3,629	3	0	
27,949	10	9	.....		
3,011	3	11	.....		
360	3	0	.....		
			16,768	15	7	
			16,912	14	10	
					
3,288	7	11	.....		
					
			2,087	8	1	
					
15,813	10	0	.....		
			6,05,117	13	8	Net decrease

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1887. (1927-28.)			Fasli 1888. (1928-29.)		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
DEBT HEADS							
25	Local Funds	86,920	1	4	71,796	4	3
26	Revenue Deposits	1,81,380	15	10	1,71,711	6	8
27	Criminal Courts Deposits	16,007	14	2	8,722	13	4
28	Civil Do Do	1,27,417	3	9	1,02,405	0	1
29	Personal Deposits	5,70,847	9	0	5,47,625	7	1
29A	Inam Japti	2,238	4	0	858	4	11
30	Provident Fund	61,020	0	0	52,266	5	9
30A	Sangli Savings Bank	14,880	3	9	40,754	2	0
31	Municipal Fund	17,009	8	0	23,749	8	0
32	Educational Trust Fund	3,926	8	0	11,087	0	10
33A	Famine Insurance Fund	71,702	4	10	.....	.....	.....
33	Public Endowment Fund... ..	36	14	4	38	8	0
33B	New Extension Tupari ... ..	.....			1,281	4	0
Total of XXV to XXXIII B.....		11,53,387	17	0	10,32,296	0	11
34	Advances Recoverable	5,85,621	1	0	7,78,246	9	7
35	Loans bearing interest made on valuable Securities	4,25,620	3	2	6,37,369	16	7
35A	Investment ... ..	.....			45,292	15	3
Total of XXXIV to XXXV A.....		10,11,241	4	2	14,60,908	14	5
Total of Debt Heads XXV to XXXV A...		21,64,628	11	2	24,93,204	15	4
Grand Total of Receipts.....		44,04,151	8	9½	41,27,609	15	3½
Opening Balance.....		18,40,771	7	8	18,97,851	11	6
Grand Total.....		62,44,923	10	5½	60,25,461	10	9½

during the year 1337 Fasli, ending 5th June 1929.

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
.....			15,123	13	1	
... ..			9,669	9	2	
.....			7,285	0	10	
.....			25,012	3	8	
.....			23,222	1	11	
.....			1,379	15	1	
.....			8,753	10	3	
25,873	14	3	.....		
6,740	0	0	... ..		
7,160	8	10	.....		
.....			71,702	4	10	
1	9	8	.....		
1,281	4	0	.....		
.....			1,21,091	6	1	
1,92,625	8	7	.....		
2,11,749	2	5	.....		
45,202	15	3	.....		
4,49,667	10	2	.....		
3,28,576	4	2	.....		
.....			2,76,541	9	6	
57,080	3	10	.....		
.....			2,19,461	5	8	

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1337. (1927-28)			Fasli 1338 (1928-29.)		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	SERVICE HEADS						
1	Payments to British Government and Native States	19,851	10	8	19,851	10	8
2	Khasgi Department.	1,30,000	0	0	1,27,163	0	0
2A	Expenses in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Sangli...	42,232	11	6	86,945	8	10
2B	Expenses in connection with the visit of the Governor of Bombay ... ..	.....			.. . . .
2C	Expenses in connection with the thread ceremonies Shrimant Youvaraj & Shri. Balasaheb	1,486	15	11	622	11	0
2D	Expenses in connection with marriage ceremony	2,602	8	0	81,366	3	5
3	Paga.	73,811	12	1	65,458	12	6
4	Administration	84,984	13	11	1,01,447	4	8
5	Land Revenue	2,35,126	12	9	1,23,068	1	3
6	Law and Justice	51,092	0	11	52,121	9	5
7	Jails..	13,280	5	9	12,526	12	6
8	Police	1,11,074	13	3½	1,08,216	9	7
9	Risala	21,096	2	10	24,432	12	6
10	Stamps	3,273	15	3	4,882	4	1
11	Registration,	1,877	15	2	1,840	2	0
12	Education	1,40,281	15	2	1,44,032	9	3
13	State Printing Press	10,369	2	0	10,060	0	10
14	Forests	7,800	0	1	8,201	5	2
15	Medical Department	33,670	4	7	35,356	4	1½
16	Imarat Karkhana	6,642	12	0	6,091	12	8
17	Public Works Department	3,15,526	1	1	3,29,451	12	6
17A	Town Improvement ... ..	.....			2,875	13	2
18	Sangli State Railway ... ..	.....			7,531	0	0
19	Excise	11,052	1	10	1,37,742	12	1
20	Devasthan & Dharmadaya allowances	2,966	13	4	3,715	3	7

during the year 1337 Fasli, ending 5th June 1929.

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
.....					
.....			2,537	0	0	
.....					
44,712	13	4	.....		
.....					
.....					
.....			864	4	11	
.....					
78,763	11	5	.....		
.....			8,352	15	7	
.....					
16,462	6	9	.....		
.....			1,02,058	11	6	
1,029	8	6	.....		
.....			753	9	9	
.....			2,858	3	8½	
.....					
3,336	9	8	.....		
1,608	4	10	.....		
.....			37	13	0	
3,750	10	1	.....		
.....			309	11	2	
401	15	1	.....		
1,685	15	6½	.....		
.....			550	15	4	
23,925	11	5	.....		
2,875	13	2	.....		
7,531	0	0	.....		
1,26,690	10	3	.....		
748	6	3	.....		

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1937. (1927-28.)			Fasli 1938. (1928-29.)		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
21	Inams & Hucks	10,710	6	10	6,177	14	9
22	Allowance to non-service Tainatdars ..	19,682	7	6	16,063	3	5
23	Pension & maintenance allowances ...	32,293	8	7	33,119	14	6
24	Allowance to Respected Brahmins ...	103	3	0	.....	
25	Minor Department	1,00,668	10	5	1,36,040	14	4
26	Contribution to Municipalities	17,404	0	0	800	0	0
26A	„ Reserve Fund ... ..	.....			70,000	0	0
27	Famine	13,447	4	3	13,420	7	1
28	Stamps Refunds	370	6	6	419	2	0
29	Remission on Land Revenue Adjusted ...	653	3	6	59,441	4	11
30	Revision Survey charges... ..	211	5	6	.....	
30A	Expenses in connection with Records of Rights	222	9	1	.....	
31	Library and Museum	1,368	2	3	819	7	6
32	Refunds	24,591	9	6	9,620	5	7
32A	Trust Fund Shri, Soubhagywati Indumati Raje Rajwade... ..	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
	Total of Service Heads 1 to 32(A).....	15,36,888	8	10½	18,55,224	9	4½
	DEBT HEADS,						
33	Local Funds	87,482	13	2	46,795	0	10
34	Repayments of Revenue Deposits ...	7,75,101	2	2	1,63,040	15	11
85	„ „ Criminal Courts Deposits	8,224	15	4	16,081	3	1
36	„ „ Civil „ „	1,11,338	0	9	91,771	15	
37	„ „ Personal „ „	6,37,160	9	8	4,33,223	12	0
37A	„ „ Inam Japti	1,379	3	1	481	10	0
38	Provident Funds... ..	47,793	4	8	47,332	2	9
38A	With-drawals from savings Bank ...	6,823	8	0	17,732	7	0
39	Municipal Funds	21,159	14	3	12,942	8	10
40	Educational Trust Fund... ..	2,761	12	1	13,982	8	0

during the year 1337 Fasli, ending 5th June 1929.

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
.....			4,532	8	1	
.....			3,619	4	1	
826	5	11	.....		
.....			103	3	0	
85,321	3	11	.....		
.....			16,664	0	0	
70,000	10	10	.....		
.....			26	13	2	
48	11	6	.....		
58,788	11	5	.....		
.....			211	5	6	
.....			222	9	1	
.....			548	10	9	
.....			15,971	3	11	
.....					
3,18,336	0	6	.....		
.....			40,687	12	4	
.....			6,12,060	2	3	
7,856	3	9	.....		
.....			19,566	1	1	
.....			2,03,936	12	11	
.....			897	9	1	
.....			461	1	11	
10,908	14	5	.....		
.....			8,217	5	5	
11,220	11	11	.....		

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Sangli State

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1337. (1927-28.)			Fasli 1338. (1928-29.)		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
41	Public Endowment Fund... ..	40	0	0	40	0	0
	Total of 33 to 41.....	16,99,265	3	9	8,43,424	4	10
42	Advances Recoverable	7,33,231	13	1	7,51,231	5	1
43	Loans bearing interest made on valuable Securities	3,87,665	11	3	4,61,344	15	0
43A	Investment... ..	.....			3,27,894	11	9
	Total of 42 & 43A.....	11,10,917	8	4	15,44,170	15	10
	Total of Debt Heads 33 to 43A	28,10,182	12	1	23,87,595	4	8
	Grand total of Expenditure.....	43,47,071	4	11½	42,42,819	14	½
	Closing Balance	18,97,851	11	6	17,82,601	12	9
	Grand Total	62,44,923	0	5½	60,25,461	10	9½

during the year 1337 Fasli, ending 5th June 1929.

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
.....					
.....			8,55,810	15	11	
31,679	8	0	.....		
73,679	3	9	.....		
3,27,894	11	9	.....		
4,33,253	7	6	.....		
.....			4,22,587	7	5	
.....			1,04,251	6	11	
.....			1,15,209	14	9	
.....			2,19,461	5	8	

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1929.

238

No.	Dispensary.	No. of patients treated		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
1	Sangli	16,999	125	93	8	12	12	16,330 12 10	185	
2	Shahapur.. ...	4,893	1	...	...	1	.....	2,776 10 3	32	
3	Shirhatti... ..	6,481	54	53	1	...	.....	2,392 12 0	53	
4	Mangalwedha ...	6,562	2	2	...	...	.....	2,205 5 5	61	
5	Kavatha Mahankal	3,953	4	4	...	...	.....	1,500 2 11	25	
6	Terdal	4,262	1	1	...	...	.....	1,190 6 2	49	
7	Dodwad	3,155	...	...	...	...	.....	578 2 0	29	
Total.....		46,205	187	153	9	13	12	27,004 3 7	434	

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital statistics of the Sangli State for the year ending 31st March 1929.

Name.	Population according to the census of 1921.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.-
		1927-28	1928-29.			1927-28	1928-29.			Births.		Deaths.		
		1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.					
Sangli State. ...	2,21,321	8,549	8,674	125		6,091	5,326	...	765	38.5	39.1	21.1	24.06	

APPENDIX XXV

Information regarding Schools maintained by us well as those aided and unaided by the Sangli State in the year ending 31st March 1929.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on rolls on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
1927-28.	1928-29.		1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.		
2	2	High Schools... ..	820	842	746	743	30,482 1,04,738	
7	7	A. V. Schools (Middle)	245	241	183	182		
146	147	Ver. Boys' Schools ..	10,834	11,027	8,253	1,310		
12	12	Girls' Schools... ..	1,227	1,313	812	843		
5	5	Sanskrit Schools ..	89	85	84	66		
1	1	Night School... ..	40	23	15	6		
7	7	Low Caste Schools ...	273	283	294	192		
180	181	(Aided Schools.)	13,528	13,811	10,297	10,349	1,35,220	
1	1	City High School Sangli	435	400	425	378	4,311	} State grant
0	1	Kanya Shala ... ..	.....	24	.....	19	747	
1	2	(Unaided Schools.)	435	424	425	397	5,058	
1	1	A. P. Mission School...	27	37	.....	.....
15	18	Veruacular Schools ...	963	831	.....	.....
		including Kshirsagar's Preparatory class...	50	55	.....	.....
16	19		1,040	923	.....	.....	.....
197	202	Total.....	15,023	15,158	10,722	10,746	1,40,278	

Information regarding the income and expenditure &c. of minors in charge of the Sangli State during the year 1928-29.

Item No.	Details.	IN CHARGE OF		Total.
		The Nyayadhish Sangli.	The Mamlatdars.	
1	Number of minors	88		
	Estates	61		
2	Opening Balance:—			
	In Cash	3,654		
	In State Treasury	11,611		
	In Govt. Securities	74,571		
	In Cooperative Society... ..	458		
	In Sangli Bank... ..	17,729		
	Total.....	1,08,023		
	Add.—			
3	Receipts during the year:—			
	Income from lands & Houses	27,824		
	Recovery of debts	42,043		
	Interests on investments	4,852		
	Sale proceeds of ornaments &c... ..	301		
	Miscellaneous Receipts	36,839		
	Total.....	1,11,859		
	Grand Total.....	2,19,882		
	Deduct.—			
4	Expenditure.—			
	Amount of investment in Govt. Securities &c	21,200		
	Charges (dictary & others) including the property handed over to the extent of the amount of	95,660		
	Total	1,16,860		
5	Balance:—			
	In cash with the Vahivatdars	4,175		
	In State Treasury	9,149		
	In Gentr. Securities	53,000		
	In Central Cooperative Bank, Sangli & Cooperative Credit Society Digraj... ..	15,200		
	In Sangli Bank... ..	21,498		
	Total.....	1,03,022		
6	Value of Moveable property including documents in hand	25,629		
7	Area of land under management ..	A. 2,433	G. 25	
8	Assessment	5,199		







STATE-SCHOOLS-APPENDIX **B.**

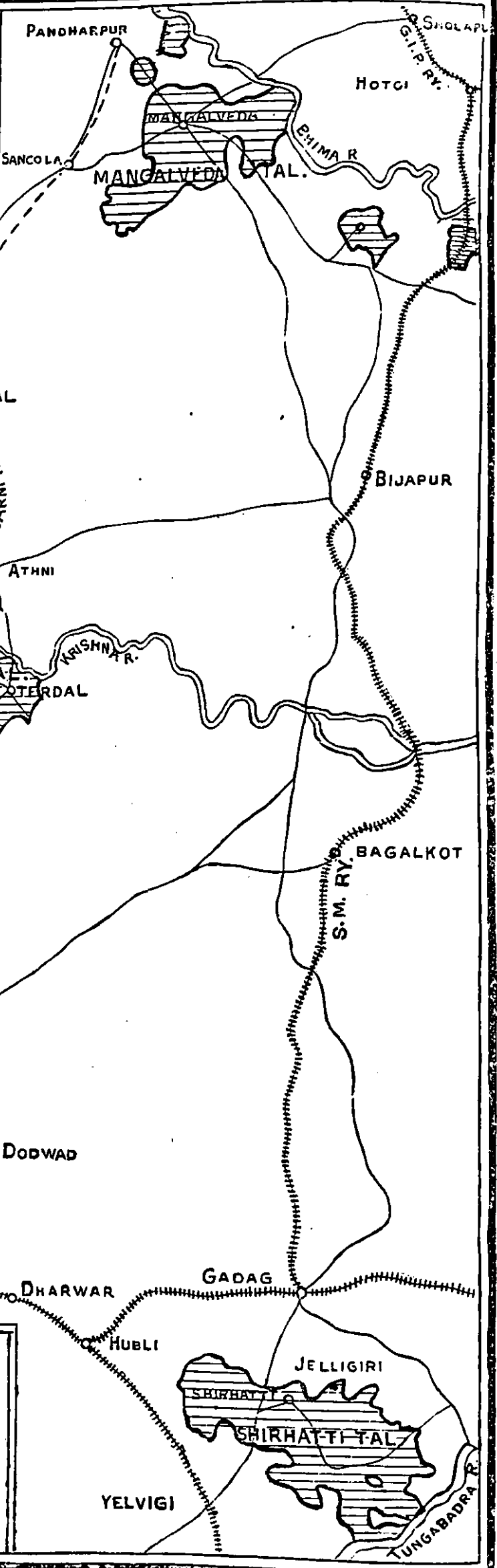
APPENDIX B

No.	Name of institution.	No. on rolls on 31st Mar. 1929	Average No. on roll.	Average daily attendance.	Indian Christians.		Brahmins.		Jains, excluding Chaturth.		
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	STATE SCHOOLS.										
1	HIGH SCHOOLS.										
	Sangli High School.	479	502	431	6	...	280	6	71	...	
	Chintamanrao H. School Shahapur..	363	354	312	...	...	266	2	27	...
2	S. G. A. V. Schools.										
	Mangalwedha.	19	19	16	...	...	11	...	...	...
	Kavathe-Mahankal... ..	17	14	12	...	...	6	...	...	...
	Terdal	45	44	40	...	...	19	...	15	...
	Rabkari	29	30	23	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Shirhatti	24	22	19	...	...	14	...	...	...
	Sangli	80	86	54	..	...	...	73	...	4
	Shahapur	27	26	18	...	...	...	17	...	3
3	Ver. Boys' Schools										
	Sangli (Proper)	1,137	1,143	930	10	...	395	12	81	...	
	Mangalwedha.	1,047	1,064	814	...	...	80	8	14	...
	Kuchi	1,106	1,066	794	...	...	48	23	14	2
	Miraj-Prant..	2,449	2,451	1,897	...	...	77	19	439	35
	Terdal	750	798	581	...	...	48	3	140	4
	Shahapur	2,186	2,169	1,612	1	...	203	16	11	2	
	Shirhatti	2,352	2,304	1,682	...	...	124	42	37	...
4	NIGHT SCHOOL.										
		20	26	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	LOW-CASTE SCHOOLS.										
	Sangli	57	59	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mangalwedha	65	66	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kavathe-Mahankal... ..	18	20	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miraj Prant..	104	113	86	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Terdal	39	30	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	SANSKRIT SCHOOLS										
		85	83	66	...	...	85	...	...	...
7	GIRLS' SCHOOLS AND MAHILA CLASS.										
	Sangli Girls' School	400	411	275	...	...	...	310	...	14
	Sangli Mahila Vidyalaya	71	50	23	...	...	...	65	...	2
	Mangalwedha	49	52	36	...	...	...	31	...	1
	Kavathe-Mahankal... ..	40	37	30	...	...	...	12	...	...
	Miraj-Prant... ..	45	45	30	...	...	...	6	...	15
	Terdal	179	187	124	...	...	...	21	...	11
	Shahapur	355	322	225	...	1	...	147	...	38	
	Shirhatti	174	163	100	..	...	...	68	...	16
8	AIDED SCHOOLS.										
	Sangli City High School	400	417	378	...	...	337	5	23	...
	Kanya Shala	24	24	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	UN-AIDED SCHOOLS.										
	Sangli A. P. Mission A. V.	37	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ver. Primary unaided Schools	631	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kshisagar Pripatory Class	55	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	15,158	14,199	10,746	17	1	1,996	866	876	147	

APPENDX B—Continued—

Lingayats		Other Hindus		Marathas.		Artisans & others including Chaturth.		Criminal tribes &c.		Jungl.	Kunbis and Kolies		Depressed class.		Mahomedans.		Others.		Total.	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	B. G.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	B.	G.	Boys	Girls
20	...	38	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	20	...	...	...	473	6
7	...	27	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	861	2
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
21	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...
5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
...	1	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
72	...	265	2	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	115	3	...	...	...	1,120	17
241	9	3	...	481	4	4	...	...	...	...	37	...	112	95	2	7	...	...	1,624	23
140	4	...	...	610	40	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	126	1	41	1	14	...	1,034	72
275	22	933	55	207	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	6	114	6	50	8	2,298	151
814	1	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	94	...	...	...	...	742	8
362	34	225	6	7-9	47	42	4	5	...	...	125	7	50	2	217	21	17	...	2,047	139
958	139	767	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	2	154	7	28	...	2,092	260
15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	2	...	...	...	...	55	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	8	...	...	...	...	62	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	11	...	...	6	...	98	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	19	...	89	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...
...	15	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	400
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
...	2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	49
...	10	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	40
...	7	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	179
...	54	...	70	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	855
...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	174
5	...	15	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	895	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	831	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...
2441	478	2425	285	2597	170	69	5	5	...	...	168	7	784	81	856	55	136	69	13015	2143


TALUKA	AREA IN	POPULATION	REVENUE
MANGALVEDA 			
MIRAJ PRANT (Inclg SANGLI) 			
KUCHI 			
TERDAL 			
SHAHAPUR 			
SHIRHATTI 			
TOTAL			





MAP OF SANGLI STATE


0 16 32 48

SCALE 16 MILES TO ONE INCH

TALUKA BOUNDARY 

RAILWAY 

RAILWAYS PROJECTED 

ROADS 

No. P 1092 of 1930.

*Diwan's Office,
Sangli, 25th August 1930.*

From

R. S. ATHAVALE, ESQUIRE, B. A.,
Diwan of Sangli.

To

MAJOR L. E. LANG, C. I. E., M. C.,
Resident at Kolhapur & Political Agent,
S. M. C. States,
Kolhapur.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Sangli State, for the Fasli year 1339, ending 5th June 1930, and to state that His Highness Shrimant Chief Saheb of Sangli has directed me to offer his most sincere thanks to you for the kind and courteous treatment, the very sound and sympathetic advice as well as the valuable help and assistance that he has always received from you.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
R. S. ATHAVALE,
Diwan of Sangli.

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

of

The Sangli State

For the year

1339 Fasli *i. e.* 1929-30 A. D.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1 The Sangli State is divided into six widely scattered tracts forming five Talukas and one Mahal, namely Miraj-Prant, Kuchi, Administrative divisions, and boundaries. Mangalwedha, Shahapur, Shirhatti and Terdal. All of them lie between the river Bhima in the North and the river Tungbhadra in the South, and impinge on five Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, viz, Satara, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar and on one of the Madras Presidency viz, Bellary. Miraj-Prant and Kuchi Talukas are close to each other and within easy reach of Sangli, the capital of the State, and have their villages mixed up with those of the Satara Collectorate. The Mangalwedha Taluka is the northernmost part of the State and lies to the South of Pandharpur in the Sholapur District. The Terdal Mahal is partly surrounded by the villages of the Belgaum District and partly by those of the Jamkhandi State. The Shahapur Taluka too is surrounded by the Belgaum Collectorate. Shirhatti the southernmost Taluka is to the South of the Dharwar District and has the river Tungbhadra forming a portion of its south-east boundary.

Area: 2 The area of the State is 1,136 square miles.

Population- 3 The population of the State according to the general Census of 1921 is 2,21,321.

Gross Revenue- 4 The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the gross revenue for the past five years is Rs. 14,02,654.

5 The State pays no tribute either to Government or to any other State. Tribute. It transferred lands to the amount of Rs. 1,35,000 in lieu of the contingent of 450 horse in accordance with the articles of stipulation dated Bijapur, 12th December 1820. (Vide Aitchison's "Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, etc." 4th edition Volume VII page 270).

6 The full name and title of the Ruler of the State is Honorary Lieutenant Meherban His Highness Shrimant Sir Chintaman His Highness Shrimant Chief Rao Dhundiraj alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, K. C. I. E. Saheb and Family. He is a Brahmin by caste. His Highness was born on the 14th of February 1890 and he completed the 20th year of his rule on the 2nd June 1930. His Highness has two sons and four daughters.

His Highness has a permanent salute of nine guns and a personal one of eleven. He is a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes. He was made a K. C. I. E. on the 1st January 1923. He holds the military rank of Honorary Lieutenant conferred on him on the 14th October 1919 in recognition of his services in connection with the Great European War.

7 The happiest event during the year under report was the recovery of His Majesty the Emperor of India from illness which had caused great anxiety throughout the British Empire. Prayers for the recovery were held in temples, mosques, churches and homes by His Highness and his people. A fund was raised in memory of the recovery of His Majesty and is devoted to the medical relief in the State.

8 The most memorable event during the year was the visit to Sangli of His Excellency the Viceroy of India and Lady Irwin. They were accompanied by the Honourable Sir Charles Watson, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Political Secretary, G. Cunningham, C. I. E., O. B. E., Private Secretary, Mrs. Cunningham, the Lady Worsley, Lieutenant Colonel G. O. Harvey, C. V. O., C. B. E., M. C., Military Secretary, Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Thornburn, C. I. E., Surgeon, Captain J. A. Lloyd, Captain A. G. S. Alexander and Captain A. H. Pepys, Aides de-camp to His Excellency. His Excellency arrived at the Vishram Bag Station by a special train at 8 A. M. on Monday the 18th November 1929 and was received at the special platform erected for the occasion in front of the Vishram Bag by His Highness the Chief-saheb and the Diwan and by the Political Agent. A salute of 31 guns was fired as His Excellency alighted from the train. After His Excellency accompanied by His Highness, had inspected the Guard of Honour supplied by the Sangli State Police, State Officials and a few leading citizens were presented to Their Excellencies by His Highness. His Excellency was then conducted to a big and nicely decorated Shamiana where His Highness presented to His Excellency in a crowded meeting of the citizens an address of heartiest welcome on behalf of his people and himself. His Highness said, "I have no words to express the joy we all feel on this occasion when His Majesty's Viceroy has been pleased to honour the State with his visit. It is Sangli's great good luck that the auspicious tradition of the Viceregal Visit to it should be in the person of Your Excellency". Then after having described the historical friendly relations between the State and the British Government and to the signal services rendered by the State in the establishment and consolidation of the British rule in India His Highness further said, "Your Excellency has dedicated yourself to the

task of working for a prosperous and contented India and striven to wield her still closer together in the frame work of the Empire in the high spirit of cementing the bond between the great civilization of the East and West. Your Excellency has uniformly vouchsafed your most sympathetic and generous consideration to the problems, interests and concerns of the States and Your Excellency has been the foremost to recognise their treaty rights. The labours of the Indian States' Committee, the appointment of which was due to Your Excellency, will always be reckoned as an important land mark in the solutions of the problems of the States.... They (Ruling Princess) always felt confident that the ends of happy and honourable settlement of the Indian problems would be secured by Your Excellency from his Majesty's Government during your sojourn in England. Your Excellency's announcement of October 31st has more than justified that confidence all the more because of your ensuring adjustment of the relations between British India and the States in conference with the representatives of both and on the basis of their agreement". His Highness also paid a warm and fitting tribute to Her Excellency Lady Irwin for her having devoted herself to the alleviation of human suffering and uplift of the womanhood of this country. His Highness then requested His Excellency to declare the Irwin Bridge open. In his reply His Excellency said that he was deeply gratified that His Highness should have decided to signalize the first visit of a Viceroy to Sangli by a ceremony of the kind, and to allow him to take part in a function which inaugurated an undertaking destined to be of the greatest benefit to the people of His Highness' State. His Excellency further said, 'Your Highness has given expression this morning to the friendly relations which have existed between Your Highness and Your Highness' predecessors and the British Government and which have been marked by honours and distinctions of which you may well feel proud." Then after having expressed satisfaction at His Highness' view in favour of the Round Table Conference and the procedure outlined therein His Excellency further said, "I have had the privilege for sometime of knowing Your Highness in other surroundings and I have learnt to value the work which Your Highness has done as a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes." This adds to the pleasure I feel in visiting Your Highness in your State and in seeing for myself the results of your good administration. We have one instance before us of Your Highness' thought and consideration for your people in the fine bridge which I am now to open and which you have been good enough to call by my name." His Highness then garlanded both Their Excellencies.

From the Shamiana accompanied by His Highness His Excellency and Party drove in State through the town, His Excellency sitting in a splendid carriage specially prepared for the purpose. In front was the royal carriage of His Excellency the Viceroy. Behind it was the carriage of Her Excellency Lady Irwin. Behind it were the motor cars of Lady Worsley, Private Secretary to His Excellency and Surgeon to His Excellency. The Royal Procession which attracted the attention of thousands was really unparalleled in the town of Sangli. The road was fenced and lined by

the State Police on both sides. The flags placed at intervals of short distances made a fair addition to the beauty of the procession. His Excellency and Party accompanied by His Highness and Her Excellency Lady Irwin accompanied by the Resident at Kolhapur and Political Agent. S. M. C. States arrived at the Bridge at 9 A.M. where the Boy Scouts presented His Excellency a guard of honour. His Excellency was very much pleased at the smart turn out of the Scouts. Hundreds of people who had gathered at Sangli from all the places of the State to see the Viceroy and to witness the ceremony greeted His Excellency on his arrival at the Irwin Bridge. Then the Bridge was declared open at the hands of His Excellency Lord Irwin whose name it bears.

The closing function was the break-fast and the Reception held in the Guest House in honour of Their Excellencies to which were invited a few Jahagirdars from various parts and a large number of gentlemen of all communities and professions from the Sangli Town after which the most distinguished guests left Sangli by special train from the Vishram Bag Station.

9 His Highness visited Delhi in October 1929 in connection with the sittings of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes. In February 1930 His Highness visited Delhi to attend the sessions of the Chamber of Princes. In the following month His Highness again visited Delhi in connection with the sittings of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes.

10 His Highness visited Mahabaleshwar during the hot season of the year. During his stay at Mahabaleshwar His Highness visited Jamnagar in connection with a dispute, regarding Kesari Tikka between the Junagarh and Wankaner States, referred to an Arbitration Committee of which His Highness was a member, the other member being His Highness of Jamnagar.

11 In the beginning of the year all the piers except the abutment and two adjoining piers from Wadi side were only 20' above the bed of the river, were complete and nine spans were arched over. Irwin Bridge. The beginning of year was graced by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's visit to the construction of Bridge on the 6th of April. The work of completing the two piers took about two months. The abutment was complete in August. The key stones of the final arch was laid in position at the hands of H. H. Shri. Sau. Ranisabheb of Sangli, on the 12th of October. Side by side haunch masonry and filling of haunches, cantilever foot paths were in full swing and the whole work was practically complete for the opening of the bridge, which was done by His Excellency Lord Irwin the Viceroy and Governor General of India, on the 18th of November. The work had to be continued during rainy season also so as to get the bridge ready for the opening on the 18th of November for which an extra amount of Rs 8,000 were required. The work of metting the approach roads and the railing is now practically complete.

12 The work of the city survey of the Sangli Town was completed during the year under report and the work of printing the maps is in progress. The survey work of Sangli Wadi, a suburb of the Sangli Town, is progressing during the year under report. The work of measurement which was commenced on 24-1-29 was finished on 7-6-29. Altogether 812 properties have been measured by the Plane Table Survey. The enquiry about the owner-ship of properties commenced on 13th December 1929, 578 properties having been inquired into, leaving a balance of 234. The charges of the work, both Survey and inquiry, incurred up to March 1930 amounted to Rs 1,650-10-8.

13 Major L. E. Lang, C. I. E., M. C., Resident at Kolhapur and Political Agent, S. M. C. States visited Sangli during the months of December 1929 and February 1930.

14 During the year under report the Diwan visited Shahapur for the auction sale of forest coupes. From Shahapur he went to Shirhatti where he visited State Dispensary, schools and Akkrigund and Shettigeri Tank diversion. Then he inspected the offices of the Forest Officer, Sub-Inspector of Police, and the Mamlatdar and made Jamabandi of the Taluka. He also destroyed their old records which were due for destruction. In the months of January and May 1930 he was camped at Mangalwedha and Terdal Talukas for Jamabandi and the inspection of taluka offices there.

15 The session of the Rayat Assembly was not held this year, the reorganization of the Rayat Assembly being under contemplation. The announcement of the Reform of the Rayat Assembly was made on the 7th April 1930 in a grand Darbar specially convened for the purpose. His Highness made the following speech- (Copy enclosed). The Diwan read out the Sangli State Rayat Assembly Regulation No. 1 of 1930 as tentatively adopted. Major L. E. Lang, C. I. E., M. C., kindly graced the Darbar by his presence and made a speech on the occasion congratulating His Highness and his people on the introduction of this new measure of reforms. The session of the Assembly under its reformed constitution is going to be held on the 22nd of July 1930.

16 Appendix I shows the names of high official in the State.

His Excellency the Viceroy's speech
at the opening of the New Krishna Bridge
at Sangli on the 15th November 1929.

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Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am deeply gratified that Your Highness should have decided to signalise the first visit of a Viceroy to Sangli by a ceremony of this kind, and to allow me to take part in a function which inaugurates an undertaking destined to be of the greatest benefit to the people of Your Highness' State. Ever since I was prevented by illness two years ago from taking advantage of Your Highness' kind invitation, I have looked forward keenly to visiting your State, and nothing could have exceeded the warmth of the reception I have received from Your Highness and Your Highness' people this morning.

Lady Irwin and I are both deeply grateful to you for the kind terms in which you have just bidden us welcome to Sangli. My visit is, by force of circumstances, shorter than I could have wished, but a Viceroy does not have to spend more than an hour or two in an Indian State to realise the loyalty and friendship which its people feel towards His Majesty the King Emperor's representative. Your Highness has given expression to that sentiment this morning and to the friendly relations which have existed for so long between Your Highness and Your Highness' predecessors and the British Government, and which have been marked by honours and distinctions of which you may well feel proud. Of all those honours and the most valued, I think both in Your Highness' eyes and in those of the Government, is the salute conferred upon the Chief of Sangli in recognition of the services of the State in the Great war. I have listened with great gratification to what Your Highness has said regarding the announcement which it was my duty to make on November 1st. I am glad that Your Highness feels, as I myself feel that great value may be found in the procedure outlined therein which will enable His Majesty's Government before submitting definite proposals to Parliament to have had the advantage of free and full discussion with representatives both of Your Highness' Order and of British India.

I have had the privilege for sometime of knowing Your Highness in other surroundings, and I have learnt to value the work which Your Highness has done as a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes. This adds to the pleasure I feel in visiting Your Highness in your own State and in seeing for myself the results of your good administration. Here in this town of Sangli the signs of prosperity are apparent in the cleanliness and well-being of the streets and in the commodious buildings which house its population. In the rest of your State I believe that conditions are no less commendable, and I congratulate Your Highness on

this satisfactory state of affairs. We have one instance before us of Your Highness' thought and consideration for your people in the fine bridge which I am now to open and which you have been good enough to call by my name. Much of the history of India is in its bridges; they have played their part in the gradual consolidation of a widely varied country and varied peoples, they have added immeasurably to the prosperity and comfort of a great population. This bridge will, I am confident, be widely welcomed by Your Highness' people, and will be a very real boon both to Sangli town and the villages of Sangli State. May it long endure to remind future generations of Your Highness' solicitude for the well-being of those over whom you rule.

**Speech of His Highness the Chief saheb of Sangli
requesting His Excellency the Viceroy to perform the Opening
Ceremony of the IRWIN BRIDGE at Sangli on the 18th November 1929.**

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my proud privilege to be able to tender the heartiest welcome to Your Excellencies this morning on behalf of my people and myself. I have no words to express the joy we all feel on this occasion when His Majesty's Viceroy has been pleased to honour the State with his visit. It is true that even so far back as the year 1791 my ancestors had the rare distinction of enjoying the personal comradeship of the Celebrated Governor-General His Excellency Lord Cornwallis in the regions of Mysore. My ancestors then proved, in the words of a contemporaneous British chronicler "the most important friends that fortune ever sent to the relief of the English since they took the field in Hindustan". It was the good fortune and high privilege of my grandfather of revered memory to have rendered more and more distinguished services and even risked his life in fighting for a common cause and thus cooperated in the establishment and consolidation of the British Rule in this part of the country. He built up the tradition of my House being "the Most Ancient Friends" and "Staunch Allies" of the British, and his services were mentioned in the Official despatch of no less a personage than General Wellesley, the future Duke of Wellington, to be such as "would never be forgotten by the British Government", and in another despatch, as "could only be faintly represented by the record of Government". "The unswerving fidelity and attachment" of my grandfather to the British Nation gained him the unique honour of the presentation of a valuable sword on behalf of the Honourable the Court of Directors amidst salvoes from the British and State artilleries in the year 1846, and it was also the turn of my revered father to have been honoured in his days with the thanks of Government for various services and especially for his assistance in the mutiny of 1857. It was once more the privilege of my State to have received generous public tributes from successive Governors of Bomby and the high honour of a permanent salute for its Rulers from His Imperial Mejesty for its services in the Great European War, and thus the seniormost branch of the ancient Patwardhan Family to which I have the honour to belong has endeavoured to maintain unimpaired the family tradition of loyal devotion to the British Crown. The inspiration caught by my House from the comradeship with the Governor-General Lord Cornwallis in 1791 has been continually yielding its fruit in the shape of closer and closer union and cooperation with the British Government on the field of battle as well as in peaceful pursuits. But it was reserved for Your Excellency to fulfil the long cherished aspiration of the Ruling House of Sangli to give a welcome to the Viceroy in its own Capital.

Your Excellency, it is imposible for me to over-emphasize the value which my people and I attach to this visit of Your Excellency to us. It is to their connection with the mightest Empire in the world that the

Indian States owe their present high destiny, which in its absence they could not have hoped for, in the service of mankind. It is this relationship with the British Empire, which forms the pivot of the new life and new hopes which, Sir Harcourt Butler's Committee has noticed, are stirring the States and on which they pin their faith for achieving a worthy future for themselves. Well may we the Princes, big and small alike, regard it as our proudest privilege to tender our devotion to our beloved King Emperor who visibly symbolizes to us our providential union with the British Empire. This accounts for the great value which we set upon any opportunity of coming into contact with Your Excellency as the Most Exalted Representative of His Majesty. But none of them can equal that afforded by the actual visit of Your Excellency to our States, as it is that alone which can enable Your Excellency to acquire a first-hand knowledge of our conditions, needs and aspirations and to give us a stimulus which Your Excellency alone can do. By Your Excellency's visit the abstraction of an impersonal Government of India has become personal an advantage which is particularly precious in this small and distant State. To us it signifies that the Viceroy of all India knows us, appreciates our position, has met us frankly and will feel a warm personal care for our aspirations. It has thus forged another link in the strong chain which binds us to His Majesty and is bound to impart to us the stimulus of an added zeal to give of our best to the service of His Majesty and the Empire. I hope and pray that this visit inspires in Your Excellency an increased sympathy and abiding interest in the welfare of the people of my State and myself and thus becomes an eventful of happy promise for us.

Your Excellency, it is Sangli's great good luck that the auspicious tradition of the Viceregal visit to it should begin in the person of Your Excellency. Your Excellency has dedicated yourself to the task of working for a prosperous and contented India and striven to weld her still closer together in the frame-work of the Empire in the high spirit of cementing the bond between the great civilizations of the East and West and strengthening thereby the stability of the human race itself.

The Indian States too have a particular reason to be profoundly grateful to your Excellency. Your Excellency's illustrious grandfather, the first Lord Halifax, rendered distinguished services to India as President of the Board of Control and Secretary of State for India and in particular to the Indian States by laying down the great principle recognising the power of the Princes to adopt heirs so as to perpetuate their rule—it is to it that my presence here this morning is due. Your Excellency too has uniformly vouchsafed your most sympathetic and generous consideration to the problems, interests and concerns of the States, and Your Excellency has been the foremost to recognise their treaty rights. The labours of the Indian States Committee, the appointment of which was due to Your Excellency, will always be reckoned as an important landmark in the solution of the problems of the States. At your last Chelmsford Club speech Your Excellency took the opportunity to stress the great necessity of carrying the free assent

of the Ruling Princes of India on every ground of policy and equity in the solution of their problems. They always felt confident that the ends of a happy and honourable settlement of the Indian problems would be secured by Your Excellency from His Majesty's Government during your sojourn in England. Your Excellency's epoch-making announcement of October 31st has more than justified that confidence—all the more because of your ensuring the adjustment of the relations between British India and the States in conference with the representatives of both and on the basis of their agreement. I welcome this unique opportunity of expressing my sentiments of gratitude for this memorable announcement, which has already evoked widespread feelings of great satisfaction in my brother Princes and I trust in British India also. Your Excellency is thus fairly on the way of fulfilling your noble mission of building firm a political fabric in which British India and the Indian States may unite to gain India as a whole an honoured place among the several units of the mighty British Empire and thus enable her to offer her peculiar gifts for the common service of mankind. May I fervently hope and pray that both the component parts of India rise to the occasion and benefit themselves to the full, by the unique opportunity which Your Excellency has brought to their very door?

Speaking personally for myself I have had the inestimable pleasure and privilege of frequent contact with Your Excellency, ever since I had the honour of greeting Your Excellency on your landing on the shores of India. Your Excellency has been pleased to vouchsafe to me gracious marks of your great kindness, courtesy, consideration and sympathy, and my State has been assisted definitely in the path of progress in Your Excellency's regime. It has been my proud privilege to partake of Your Excellency's hospitality under the roof of the Viceregal Lodge several times, and the days I have spent there will always be treasured by me among the happiest, proudest and most inspiring of my memories. I look upon it as an eloquent testimony of Your Excellency's great personal kindness to me that you have spared this time to grace the capital of my small State with your esteemed visit in company with Her Excellency. I assure Your Excellency that all this kindness of yours reinforces the determination of myself and my people to serve His Majesty with loyalty and devotion, and I request your Excellency kindly to convey to our beloved King Emperor my humble assurance that I will lose no occasion of rendering whatever services my small State may be capable of.

Your Excellency Lady Irwin, I am at a loss to express all that I feel for the great kindness Your Excellency has shown me by accompanying His Excellency here. Your Excellency's presence here has lent a special charm to this function and materially enhanced our joy on this occasion. Ever since Your Excellency came among us, you have devoted yourself to the alleviation of human suffering and the uplift of the womanhood of this country. Your humanitarian endeavours are entitled to our deep respect, admiration and gratitude. Your Excellency has set the highest example of womanly virtue by sustaining His Excellency amidst his manifold worries ✓

and cares, travelling incessantly, braving all hardships and not allowing considerations of personal comforts, convenience or health to deter you from sharing the toils of His Excellency. Those who like me have had the honour of personal contact with Your Excellency have been deeply impressed by your magnetic personality and the manner in which you literally radiate cheerfulness to all around. There is little wonder, therefore, that Your Excellency has won the hearts of the people of this vast land. Your Excellency, I tender to on behalf of myself our warmest and most grateful thanks for the great honour you have done us by your presence here this morning.

Your Excellency, I feel greatly honoured by your kindly consenting to allow this bridge to bear your illustrious name and perform the ceremony of declaring it open for traffic. The need for a bridge over the Krishna at Sangli has been as old as the town itself. It has grown with the growth of its population from some five thousand to the present figure of nearly 22,000. It was accentuated by the development of the town as a centre of export and import trade for the surrounding tract, and a special fillip was given to it by the construction and opening in 1907 of the Sangli State Railway. The earliest public expression on the part of an organised body of this widely and long felt requirement is to be found in the recommendation by the Sangli State Assembly to me in March 1916 and it was supported by the Sangli City Municipality, the Miraj-Prant Taluka Local Board and the Sangli Chamber of Commerce, and was successively repeated at the sessions of the Assembly from 1921 to 1926. As soon as the necessary funds were available in 1927 the construction of the bridge was sanctioned and work was entrusted to Messrs. Ranade and Sons, the well-known Contractors of Poona, and has been carried out by Mr. Bhave the State Engineer at a total cost of about Rs 6,50,000. Mr. V. N. Vartak an able and experienced retired Chief Engineer of the Government Bombay being the consulting Engineer. It is only in the fitness of things that we should have looked up to Your Excellency to sponsor the opening of the Irwin Bridge in view of the great push Your Excellency has given the development of communications in India, the enormous distances which you yourself have travelled, and above all your claim to my gratitude for the great kindness you have shown me. I and my State will always feel proud of the fact that the career of the Bridge has been doubly blessed at its commencement—I mean, by the presence of both of Your Excellencies. It is significant of the trend of events that the costliest effort that the State has been able to put forth in modern times has been directed to the construction of a bridge for achieving a closer connection with British India, and Your Excellency's permission to allow it to bear your noble name and your distinguished participation in its opening today have undoubtedly linked the State still firmer to His Majesty and the Empire. Wherever Your Excellency may be, your illustrious name associated with the bridge will be blessed by those who have occasion to use it and will constantly remain with the State, its people and its Rulers—to inspire them as long as the bridge lasts.

Before I conclude, may I state that I am indeed grateful for the presence here this morning of the members of Your Excellency's brilliant staff, Sir Charles Watson, Mr. Cunningham and Colonel Harvey, as well as my friend Major Lang the Resident at Kolhapur and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States and other distinguished guests European and Indian? It is a great pleasure to me that they are here on what is to me the most eventful day in my life, and I extend to each of them a very warm welcome. I rejoice to find that Sir Charles Watson, who won our regard and esteem as Private Secretary to Lord Sydenham, Governor of Bombay and now fills his present post of all India importance and commands the confidence and admiration of the Order of Princes by his high sense of justice and sympathetic tact, has able to visit Sangli on this occasion. I owe my warmest thanks to my friend Major Lang for his unstinted help and wise advice in the preparations for the Viceregal visit. It is further a pleasure to me to give public expression to my sincere appreciation of the work of Mr. Bhave and Mr. Vartak, Messrs. Ranade and Sons and others who have directly taken part in the construction of the bridge with such good results.

In conclusion, I once more express my profoundest gratitude to Your Excellencies for your generous kindness to me and pray that Providence may shower His choicest blessings on you and your children and enable you to fulfil your mission of the service of India.

Statement of the State Engineer, Sangli, to be read
at the Opening Ceremony of the "Irwin Bridge" at the
hands of His Excellency the Viceroy on the 18th November 1929.

Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my proud privilege this morning to read out to you, at the command of His Highness, a statement embodying a brief account of the construction of the "Irwin Bridge," which is about to be opened by our Most Illustrious Guest His Excellency the Viceroy.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the need for this bridge, as just stated by His Highness, is as old as the Sangli Town itself. The absence of such a bridge had stopped vehicular traffic across the river except with the help of country ferries for nearly six months in the year, and a consequent difficulty was very much accentuated by the large growth of its trade fostered among other measures of His Highness by the provision for the town, of banking and educational facilities, an adequate supply of pure water by modern methods, an extensive area for the relief of its congested parts and above all his attention to the maintenance of the rule of law in the State. The obstacle to the undertaking of the construction of the bridge much earlier was, as usual, a lack of funds. The finances of the State had been subjected to the heavy ordeal of war conditions and were confronted by pressing demands for increased grants for all Departments on account of the insatiable needs of improvements. It at one time seemed as if the bridge would remain on the category of wants which must remain unfulfilled for a period of time the end of which could not be sighted in the near future. But with the advent of favourable financial condition and with proper economic husbanding of the resources of the State as soon as funds could be made available, His Highness took the first opportunity to undertake the construction of the bridge in preference to the construction of a suitable and convenient residence for himself which has been a long-felt necessity. With a view to minimise the expenditure His Highness anxiously considered the various alternatives put forward before him and on mature consideration decided upon the construction of a full bridge of moderate dimensions and called upon me to prepare the necessary plans and estimates. The services of Mr. V. N. Vartak, an experienced retired Chief Engineer of the Bombay Government were then requisitioned as Consulting Engineer and the plans and estimates were sanctioned as soon as they were approved by him. The work was entrusted to Messrs. Ranade and Sons, the wellknown Contractors of Poona. The commencement of the work which is the biggest of its kind in the annals of the State was marked by two appropriate ceremonies—the one when His Highness turned the first sod on the 17th February 1927 and the other when His Highness laid the foundation stone on the 16th April 1927. Her Highness too, whose stimulus is eagerly sought and graciously given in the furtherance of all activities of public utility, was pleased to bless the construction of the work by performing the ceremony of laying the first stone of the first arch of the bridge.

The work has gone on for full two years and 9 months or rather that portion of the time which the three intervening monsoons with their high and long floods permitted to us. The bridge is about 70 feet High from the bed of the river, consists of 13 spans of 50 feet each and has a width of road of 32 feet including 6 feet of cantilever foot-path on either side. We have actually had to go to a depth of 60 feet in the foundations of some of the piers although their average depth does not exceed about 12 feet. The foundations for the three deepest piers were laid by what is known as the well-sinking process. The construction of the bridge attracted many a student of engineering, and among them were the Chief Engineer, Madras and S. M. Railway, Executive Engineers from Belgaum, Poona, Ratnagiri and Mysore and the Chief Engineers of a few well established Engineering firms of Bombay, all of whom, I am glad to note here, expressed their appreciation of the style and quality of the work.

The bridge tries to combine with the usual necessary features a few architectural touches at a cost of no less than about Rs. 50,000 and their pleasing effect will be visibly set off when eight graceful minarates crown the pillar at the two ends and in the middle by the end of February next. The total cost of the bridge will, it is expected, be a little in excess of Rs. 6,50,000.

With the construction of the bridge happily, the days have passed, when traffic had perforce to cease between Sangli and the places in its neighbourhood on the right bank of the river. The trade of Sangli will now be able to serve the places on the east of the Krishna better than in the past and thus to assist in the agricultural development of that part of the surrounding tract. The motorist from Poona who had to come over here during the monsoons, via Kolhapur and was obliged to make a long detour will now have a direct and shorter route. Besides helping the trade and the passenger traffic the construction of this bridge will also put an end to the unimaginable sufferings of the traction animals which had to draw cart loads through the deep sand and mud and pits and over the steep banks of the river throughout the year and thus entitles His Highness to the blessings of these dumb creatures.

It is a pleasure to me to state that the contractors Messrs. Ranade and Sons have fully justified their selection by the great care and promptitude with which they have done their work for which I am sincerely thankful to them. I also owe my sincere thanks to Mr. Vartak for his advice and guidance whenever I sought them. To His Highness I personally owe a debt of gratitude, which it is quite impossible for me ever to repay. It is very rarely that a work of such proportions and importance is undertaken by States on this side and entrusted to an Engineer of their own of my experience. It is impossible for me to over-estimate His Highness's kindness which has secured me a proud honour and privilege of standing before Your Excellencies this morning to narrate this short account. I humbly assure His Highness that this graciousness of his, only strengthens my determination to serve him and his State with loyalty and devotion worthy of the long tradition my family has built up in the service of the State for several generations and I devoutly pray to the Almighty that he helps me in carrying through my determination and in justifying His Highness's confidence.

**Speech of His Highness the Chief of Sangli announcing
the inauguration of the Constitutional Reforms
in the Sangli State on the 7th April 1930.**

Major Lang, Captain Cinclare and Gentlemen,

I thank you very much indeed for the great kindness with which you have been pleased at a very short notice to grace with your esteemed presence this Darbar of mine held for the purpose of announcing inauguration of Constitutional Reforms in my State. It is very kind of you, Major Lang, and Captain Cinclare, to have given me the pleasure of your company on this occasion. I extend to you the most cordial welcome to this Darbar which I regard as one of the most important as making the commencement of a new Constitutional epoch in this State. From the point of view of well being of the Sangli State I cannot emphasise too much the vital importance of good administration for it. When I think of the sacred duty God Almighty has entrusted to me of directing the affairs of the State, I cannot but realise the supreme responsibility that lies upon me to maintain the essentials of its advancement and development, promote the contentment and prosperity of its people and make its administration approximate to the standards approved by enlightened public opinion. This is further a time when no Indian Ruler can close his eyes to the notable advance which British India has made in recent times in the gradual development of self governing institutions with a view to progressive realisation of responsible government and attainment of dominion status. The ideas which have brought these changes in British India have had the unmistakable repercussions in the States also and especially those like Sangli which have their territory interspersed with British India where they have raised aspiration similar to those across the borders. I think that at this time when constitutional changes of far-reaching importance to the future destiny of India are on the anvil, the States cannot afford to remain stationary. This is thus a juncture when Sangli State ought also to move with the times and do what lies in its power to modernise the administration. I, however, feel that while it does so, we ought to devote due care and thought to our local circumstances, peculiarities, traditions and sentiments and to our different ideals and standards of administration. It is not an unusual spectacle that when old ideas give place to new, there is a tendency for the latter to sweep away every thing before them. The form of responsible government which has been accepted for British India is no doubt the best form of government evolved by English men. But it has yet to be seen how far it suits in its entirety the peculiar genius, the special circumstances and different environment of India. We have our own cultural foundation, traditions and ideals of kingship and beneficent government which I venture to think it would be a calamity to throw away the proselytising ardour of new ideas. I may not be misunderstood by this to mean that I bear my hostility to the declared goal of Dominion Status for British India. I am in complete agreement with the resolution which the Chamber of Princes has affirmed and reaffirmed

to welcome the attainment by British India for its due place among the dominions of British Commonwealth at the earliest date possible consistently with necessary safeguards and reservations. I for myself have never any danger in it for our Orders. But what I mean is that I am not one of those who believe that the States have had their day. I feel that they can yet play an important part in preserving in the best interests of our motherland all that is best in our past and engrafting upon it what may be the best in modern ideas. It is only as we test the value and utility of changes that we adopt that we should permanently assimilate them in our system. It is in this spirit that I believe that a time has now come that the Sangli State should have some machinery, which though it does not correspond exactly in view of its local peculiarities with that which has been introduced into British India may still be such as to be useful in maintaining a close connection between its Government and its people, by which it may inform itself of their needs and desires, and by which they can make their voice heard and participate in the moulding of the destinies of the State. It is with a view to have such a machinery that I have resolved to provide for the constitution of a representative Rayat Assembly Regulation. The text of this Regulation will be read out to you by my Diwan at the close of my speech and it will speak for itself. I shall, therefore, merely give you its broad outline. The Assembly will consist of 40 members of whom 20 will be nominated by the State and 20 elected by the various constituencies, only 10 of the 40 being officials and the remaining non-officials. The Assembly so constituted will be as in British India an advisory body with power to ask questions, move resolutions including those on the Budget, pass laws and submit representations. There will be rules, standing orders, &c regulating such matters as the franchise, elections and conduct of business.

I am not insensible to the fact that the measure of reforms which I am granting may not come up to the expectations of the most sanguine of my people. But I hope they will remember that Sangli is a small State with slender financial resources and other well-known limitations. It has, however, been an encouragement to me to have been assured by different sections of public opinion that the reforms I am granting genuinely meet the aspirations of my people.

You cannot lose sight of the fact that the experiment in British India has so far resulted in the machinery of administration having been rendered more costly than before and has been unfortunately marred at places by an unseemly scramble of personal aggrandisement. I hope it will be realised here that a small State like Sangli has to face no small handicaps in ensuring a satisfactory level of administrative efficiency and I hardly need point out that at a time when administration may become on account of these reforms more expensive than at present, measures tending to reduce the revenue, however well-meant, may produce disastrous effects. I, however, hope that the opportunity which is now being given to the people will call forth men who are really thinking of the State, of the welfare of its

masses and of the requirements of their progress and who are capable of bearing the responsibility now being put upon them—men who will not merely be thinking of the defects in this measure but who will give their whole-hearted co-operation to my government in achieving the progress and welfare of the State. I anxiously watch how the Assembly works in practice and welcome all suggestions that may be made in the interests of its improvements. I now invite my people to utilise the opportunities of public service and usefulness to the State, which I am conferring upon them. I feel very confident that they will respond to my call with loyalty and a sense of responsibility so that my government and my people may both work hand-in-hand in a spirit of mutual harmony, toleration and good will towards the consummation of the ideal of a model State.

It is now my devout prayer to Shri Ganpati to so bless this measure that has now been inaugurated that, it may promote the progress, prosperity and happiness of the people of the Sangli State.

I shall now invite my Diwan to read out the Sangli State Rayat Assembly Regulation.

The Regulation was read out accordingly.

CHAPTER II

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ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

17 The Land Revenue demand according to the Jamabandi of the Land Revenue year 1929-30 was roughly speaking Rs 7,27,389 as against Rs. 7,33,175 of the last year. The arrears at the close of year under report amounted to Rs. 2,07,009 as against Rs. 2,02,574 in the last year. The heaviest arrears standing against Miraj-Prant amounted to Rs. 1,70,710 which have accumulated during the last four or five successive bad years.

18 During the year under report remissions to the extent of Rs. 3,432 were given. Suspensions of Land Revenue were granted to the extent of about Rs. 20,000 to Nandre and Khatav villages in the Miraj-Prant Taluka during the year under report at the request of the rayats of those villages.

19 The following table will show the extent to which notices Coercive process were issued and other coercive measures adopted for the recovery of Land Revenue.

Name of Taluka.	No. of Notices.	Amount realized.	Amount recovered.		
			By distraint & sale of moveable property.	By attachment & sale of immoveable property.	
		Rs	Rs	Rs	
Miraj-Prant	30	1,323	...	...
Kuchi	2	72	...	42	There was an attachment and no sale of property
Mangalwedha	2	23	...	...
Shirhatti	15	2	52	...	
	49	1,420	52	42	

Land settlement 20 No new land settlements were introduced in the year under report.

21 The rates of assessment have been fixed in revision by an Rates of assessment Officer of the British Survey Department with the approval of Settlement Commissioner of the Bombay Presidency and sanctioned by His Highness Shrimant Chief Saheb. The whole of the State with the exception of 8 Inam villages has been brought under the operation of the Revision Survey; the assessment is being levied according to the revised rates. The revised rates were introduced into the several Talukas of the State in the years showed below:—

Name of Taluka	Fasli year
Shirhatti	1320
Shahapur	1322

Magalwedha	1322
Miraj-Prant	1326
Kuchi	1326
Terdal Mahal	1326

22 The total number of villages in the State is 244. Out of Inam & Saranjam these 11 are Saranjam villages, 30 Inam villages 4 Makta Villages making a total of 45 alienated villages.

The following table will show the distribution of these villages according to Talukas.

Name of Taluka.	Total No. of Villages.	Saranjam Villages.	Inam villages.	Makta Villages
Miraj-Prant	41	5	2	0
Kuchi	30	6	1	0
Mangalwedha. \	32	0	0	0
Terdal	12	0	6	0
Shahapur	56	0	19	4
Shirhatti	73	0	2	0
Total.....	244	11	30	4

The following are the 8 Inam Villages where the Survey Settlement has not been introduced owing to the unwillingness of the Inamdars; however the Inamdar of Sulebhavi having latterly communicated his willingness to the introduction of Survey Settlement of his Inam village Sulebhavi arrangements have been made with the Government of Bombay for the necessary Survey and Settlement of that village.

- 1 Byakud in Terdal Mahal
- 2 Basapur in Shirhatti Taluka
- 3 Khankarhatti in Shahapur Taluka
- 4 Sulebhavi " "
- 5 Kardeguddi " "
- 6 Shaganmatti " "
- 7 Balekundri Budruk, " "
- 8 Sutkatte " "

23 The area of the surveyed and settled villages amounted to Area of Surveyed & 1,117 square miles and that of the unsurveyed villages unsurveyed villages. was 19 square miles giving the total area of the State to be 1,136 sq. miles.

(Chapter—II— ADMINISTRATION OF LAND)

25

The following table shows the total area of land under cultivation in the current year.

Talukas.	Total cultivable area.		Actually cultivated.		Increase.	Decrease.
	During		During			
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Miraj-Prant ...	1,03,906	1,03,908	1,03,493	1,03,499	6	.....
Kuchi.. ...	1,23,404	1,23,405	1,23,194	1,23,195	1	.....
Mangalwedha..	1,35,134	1,35,134	1,33,107	1,33,095	.....	12
Terdal. ...	28,573	28,573	28,573	28,573	.....	.....
Shahapur ...	51,960	51,960	51,778	51,778	.....	.....
Shirhatti ...	1,65,878	1,66,021	1,64,301	1,64,418	117	.....
Total.....	6,08,855	6,09,001	6,04,446	6,04,558	124	12

2 Acres of land in Miraj-Prant Taluka, 1 acre in Kuchi Taluka and 143 acres in Shirhatti Taluka were newly taken for cultivation during the year under report.

24 Land measuring 31 Acres and 6 Gunthas assessed at Rs 16 Alienation of Haradgatti in Shirhatti Taluka and Land measuring 126 Acres and 30 Gunthas assessed at Rs 18-6-6 at Anjani in Kuchi Taluka were given during the year under report as service Inam to Rakhvaldars of the abovesaid villages.

25 Last year there were 6 boundary disputes pending disposal. Boundary dispute. One new dispute cropped up during the year making a total of 7. None was disposed of during the year and thus, all the 7 remained pending disposal at the end of the year. Out of these 5 are between this State and the British Districts and 2 are between this State and the other States.

26 The following will give the details about the grant of Taga Tagai Advances. Advances made during the year and the arrears outstanding at the close of the year.

Year.	Arrears at the beginning of the year.	Advances during the year.	Total.	Recoveries during the year.	Out-standing at the close of the year.
1928—29	40,566	5,041	45,607	8,378	37,229
1929- 30	37,229	2,700	39,929	7,953	31,976

27 The Diwan of Sangli completed the Revenue Jamabandi of Terdal and Mangalwedha Talukas while the Chief Revenue Officer completed that of the remaining four Talukas.

28 The work of introduction of Record of Rights has been completed in all the Talukas of the State, Mutation Registers have been opened and care is being taken to keep them up to date. The work of rewriting of record of rights of the Mangalwedha, Kuchi and Terdal Talukas has been undertaken during the year under report.

29 The accounts of Jamabandi were completed according to the new forms. A book on the Taluka accounts of the State on the lines of Mr. Anderson's Manual has been prepared in Marathi and is now under print.

30 Taluka Revenue Records were sorted in A. B. C. D. classes during the year under report and those that were due for destruction were destroyed. Mr. Krishnagi Trimbak Wagdarikar is doing the work of sorting and indexing the old and current records of the Huzur and Diwan's Offices.

31 No Survey Class was held during the year under report.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION

1 *Legislation.*

Laws in Force 32 Appendix II gives a list of laws in force in the State in the year under report.

2 *Military Force.*

Military Force 33 The State maintains no Military Force.

3 *Police.*

34 The Police Force consists of local men of all classes. The details as regards their number and pay, as well as punishments and their education, qualifications &c. are given in Appendix IV.

Organization and description of Police Force The total sanctioned strength of the Police was 495. The number of foot Police was 469 and that of the Mounted Police 26 as in the last year. Out of the foot Police 175 are armed with bored out Martini Henry Rifles which are now quite worn out and need immediately to be replaced by new ones. A requisition for a new stock has been made for a long time, but it has not been possible to get the same as yet. Twenty five .303 single loading rifles have been supplied to the State from the Kirkee Arsenal two years back. They are meant for use on rare and special occasions, only, such as riots, rounding up gangs of free-booters &c. They have been securely kept.

35 The total expenditure on the Police Force amounted to Rs. 1,05,906-6-4 as against Rs. 1,06,713-13-1 of the last year. The ratio of the Foot Police to the total population of 2,21,321 is 1 to 471.9 souls and to the area which is 1,13 square miles is 1 to 2.4 square miles as in the previous year. Owing to the improved salaries there is no difficulty in getting recruits for the Police service.

The foot Police were distributed as under:—

1	Detection of crime...	191
2	Treasury, Jail & Lock-up guards	175
3	Town and City Guards ...	52
4	Reserve at the Head-quarters ...	20
5	Orderlies in Offices ...	22
6	" " Courts ...	9
		469

36 The number of Mounted Police is at present 26. They are employed on escort and other miscellaneous duties. They are armed with swords and spears. The subjoined table shows the distribution of Police Force mounted and others according to Talukas:—

No.	Name of Division.	Policemen.		Sowars.	Remarks.
		Armed.	Unarmed.		
1	Sangli:—				
	Head Quarters ...	112	63	26	
	City ...	.....	47	...	
2	Taluka Miraj-Prant ...	.....	29	...	
3	„ Kuchi... ..	10	24	...	
4	„ Mangalwedha... ..	15	39	...	
5	Mahal Terdal ...	10	20	...	
6	Taluka Shahapur ...	16	41	...	
7	„ Shirhatti ...	10	28	...	
8	Thana Dodwad ...	2	3	...	
	Total.....	175	294	26	

Special parties are sent to different localities on special occasions as required out of the reserved force at the Head-quarters.

37 The number of village Police was the same as in the previous year, viz. 235. They assisted the District Police in the detection and prevention of crime. Some of them work partly on remuneration in cash and partly on service tenure lands and the remaining on remuneration in cash only. The subjoined table shows the details of the Village Police who are working on service tenure lands and remuneration in cash

It also shows the details of the Village Police according to Talukas:—

No.	Name of Division.	Working on remuneration		Total.
		Cash.	Cash & on service tenure lands.	
1	Sangli and Sangli-wadi ...	2	...	2
2	Taluka Miraj-Prant.. ...	33	4	37
3	„ Kuchi	22	7	29
4	„ Mangalwedha	33	...	33
5	Mahal Terdal	6	6	12
6	Taluka Shahapur	48	1	49
7	„ Shirhatti	70	2	72
8	Thana Dodwad	1	...	1
	Total.....	215	20	235

Additional Police 38 No additional Police were employed anywhere during the year under report.

39 The drill Masters performed their duties properly. The superin-Drill & Musketry tendent of Police and a retired Military Officer, Subhedar Major Yeshwantro Bhosle have been supervising the drill and the Musketry practice of the Police Force in addition to the Head-quarter Sub-Inspector of Police. Arrangments are also made to give the Police men stationed at the Talukas proper training in drill and Musketry.

Police Examination 40 During the year under report no candidate appeared for the Police Higher Standard or the Lower Standard Examinations.

41 During the year under report 87 Police men and 3 Swars Health of the Police as against 56 Police men and 7 Swars of the last year were under medical treatment, the mortality in the force being 11 as against 5 in the previous year.

42 The results of the working of the police are given in Appendix Working of the Police V, VI and VII which would appear to be fairly satisfacfactory.

The total number of cases for disposal by the Police was 343 in the year under report as aginst 325 in the last year. Of these 163 were cognizable true cases, 67 were found not punishable by criminal courts, 2 were false and malicious and out of the remaining 111 cases 35 were under investigation at the close of the year.

43 Five persons in 6 cases were prosecuted for making malicious Malicious complaints complaints out of them 3 were convicted and 2 were discharged.

Of the cognizable 163 cases, as against 174 of the preceding year 101 as against 108 of the last year, were sent up for trial and 62 against 66 of the last year remained undetected at the close of the year.

44 In cognizable cases the Police arrested 225 persons as against Persons arrested & 231 of the last year. During the year under report sent for trial by the Police sent for trial 255 persons as against 247 of the last year of whom 104 were convicted 91 discharged and 60 remained under trial at the close of the year as against 101, 118 and 28 respectively of the last year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons sent up for trial was 40.7 as agains 40.9 of the last year.

45 The value of the property stolen and recovered during the Value of property year under report was Rs. 16,280 and ~~Rs~~ 6,294 as against stoeln and recovered Rs. 16,015 and Rs. 4,635 of the last year, giving a percentage of the value of recovered property of 38.66 against 28.94 of the last year.

46 Eleven cases of murder were reported during the year under Cases of murder report. Of these 9 cases were sent up for trial, 1 was reported to be struck off the register and 1 remained under investigation at

the close of the year. The cases sent up for trial involved 22 persons (including 3 persons pending trial at the end of the last year) of whom 9 were convicted 6 were discharged and acquitted and 7 remained under trial at the close of the year.

47 Five cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder were Cases of culpable reported during the year under report as against two in homicide the preceding year. They involved 12 persons of whom 5 were convicted and 6 were discharged and one remained under trial at the close of the year.

48 Three cases of bad character under chapter VIII of the Crim. Cases of bad character under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code were dealt with during the year under report as against nil in the last year. The cases involved 2 persons of whom 3 were convicted and the rest remained under trial at the close of the year.

49 The number of cases of suicides and accidental deaths Suicides and accidental deaths was as shown below:—

Description.	Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Suicide	1928-29	9	11	20
	1929-30	19	14	33
Accidental deaths ..	1928-29	38	40	78
	1929-30	32	33	65

50 The cases of accidental and other fires which destroyed property as reported during the year are shown as below:—

Description.	Year.	Worth of property destroyed.
Accidental fires	1928-29	Rs. 13,773 14 0
	1929-30	" 11,339 10 0
Incendiarism	1928-29	" 2,588 0 0
	1929-30	" 2,509 12 0

51 During the year under report Mr. R. M. Kale, Police Inspector Inspection acted as Superintendent of Police for about 4 months in the beginning of the year. For the rest of the year Raosaheb V. K. Bapat was in charge of the post of the Superintendent of Police Sangli. All the Talukas were visited and the Inspection of all the Police Stations and Out-Posts was made by the Superintendent of Police and he found the work of the State Police to be satisfactory.

4 Criminal Courts.

52 The number of Criminal Courts in the State was 22 in the Criminal Courts year under report, 20 Magisterial and Sessions Courts viz. the Huzur Court and the Nyayadhish Court. The Huzur Court takes up cases punishable with death or transportation for life, while the other Courts dispose of other cases.

Working of the Criminal Courts 53 The details of the working of these Courts are given in Appendix VII and VIII.

54 The number of Criminal Appellate Courts during the year under report was 4 viz. the Huzur Court, the Nyayadhish Court, the District Magistrate's Court and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court. Detailed information regarding the working of these Courts is given in Appendix IX. The Huzur Court disposed of two Revisionary Applications while the Nyayadhish Court disposed of six such Applications.

5 Civil Justice.

55 During the year under report the number of Civil Courts was the same as that of the last year viz. 6. The pecuniary and territorial jurisdiction of the Courts remained the same. The details of the work of these Courts including the execution of decrees &c. are given in Appendix X & XI. The number of suits under the Small Causes Courts Act decided by the Courts during the year under report was 166 as against 191 of the last year.

56 The number of Civil Appellate Courts was 2 as in the last year viz. the Huzur Court and the Nyayadhish Court. The details of their working will be found in Appendix XII.

Besides the regular Appeals 52 Miscellaneous Applications were disposed of by the Nyayadhish Court during the year under report as against 50 of the last year.

57 The receipts during the year under report from all sources including Court Fee Stamps and Process Fee and under Miscellaneous were Rs. 84,098 as against Rs. 89,669 of the last year; and the expenditure on all heads in connection with the administration of justice was Rs. 30,791 as against 28,987 of the last year.

58 During the year under report the Nyayadhish, Sangli inspected the working of the Sub-Judges' Courts at Shahapur, Mangalwedhe and Kavathe Mhankal and found the work satisfactory.

6 Mamlatdars' Courts.

59 The Mamlatdars of all Talukas including the Wahiwatdar of Dodwad and the Sub-Saranjamidar of Mhaisal disposed of 20 cases as against 29 in the last year under the Mamalatlars' Courts Act.

7 Extradition.

60 The following statement gives details regarding the persons handed over by the British Government and other Indian States to the Sangli State during the year under report.

By whom handed over.	Persons convicted	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.
British Government...	4	4	0
Indian States...	8	5	0

On the other hand 5 persons were handed over to the British Government and 2 to other Indian States.

8 Prisons.

61 There is one Central Jail at Sangli and 7 Lock-ups at the Taluka Stations including those at Mhaisal and Dodwad. **Jails & Lock-ups** Information regarding the persons admitted into the Jail and lock-ups and the expenditure incurred in connection therewith is given in Appendix XIII.

62 The Central Jail is located within the walls of the Fort at Sangli where there is sufficient accommodation; the rooms **Jail Buildings** are ventilated, well lighted and well protected. It has a well of its own in the compound which supplies water to the vegetable and flower garden of the Jail. The supply of drinking water is taken from the City Water-Works.

The Lock-ups are situated in the Taluka Head-quarters close to the Revenue Offices and are well lighted and ventilated. There too the accommodation is sufficient for local requirements.

63 The Civil Prisoners are kept in a separate room in the Central Jail. In the year under report 4 Civil **Civil Prisoners** prisoners were admitted and released.

64 The number of Jail Offences in the year under **Jail Offences** report was 8 as against 19 in the previous year.

65 The remission system is in vogue and has been **Remission system** working well in the Central Jail. 32 prisoners out of 93 got advantage of the system during the year under report.

66 The prisoners in the Jail as a rule enjoyed good health. **Health of the prisoners** During the year under report 134 prisoners were under medical treatment of whom 131 were cured, 1 died and 2 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

67 The total expenditure on the diatery and clothing of the **Cost of prisoners in the jail** prisoners in the Jail during the year under report was Rs. 5,298 as against Rs. 6,312 in the last year. The annual cost per head on a/c of the diatery charges was Rs. 63 as against 67 and the total annual cost per head on account of all charges amounted to Rs. 73 as against Rs. 76 in the last year.

68 The male convicts sentenced to hard labour were given full Task given to work according to their health and working capacity, while prisoners female convicts were employed in winnowing grain and spinning and twisting fibres &c.

69 There are two Japanese looms, 3 fly-shuttle looms, 4 hand-looms and 4 vertical-looms. They are all in good order Jail Factory except the Japanese looms. The looms turned out cloth and articles worth Rs. 1,322 as against Rs. 1,045 in the previous year; and articles and cloth worth Rs. 1,240 were sold as against Rs. 1,031 in the last year. This cost does not include wages of the prisoners but shows only the cost of raw materials used.

70 The Jail Garden supplied vegetables worth Rs. 352 to the Jail Garden prisoners in the Jail, while vegetables from the Jail Garden worth Rs. 40 were sold outside the Jail during the year under report.

71 The total amount realised in the year under report on account Jail labour of Jail labour was Rs. 504 as detailed below as against Rs. 1,759 in the last year.

1 Jail Factory	Rs.	390
2 Miscellaneous	"	114

Total.....504

The decrease is due the fact that labour of prisoners lent to the State departments has been stopped during the year under report. All the convicts have to be given work within the precincts of the Jail. The present work being insufficient a Committee was appointed to propose schemes for finding suitable work. The Committee has submitted its recommendations.

72 During the year under report the Resident at Visitors Kolhapur and Political Agent, S. M. C. States visited the Sangli Jail and passed the following remarks on 11-2-1929.

" Visited the Jail this morning with His Highness the Chiefsahab. Everything clean and in first class order. Convicts looked healthy and well cared for "

9 Registration.

73 Appendices XIV & XV give details of the work Working of the Registration Dept. done by the Registration Department together with receipts and expenditure.

The number of documents presented for registration during the year under report was 6,825 as against 6,387 in the last year. The total number of documents registered during the year was 6,817, five were refused registration and 3 remained undisposed of at the close of the year, as against 6,378, 5 and 4 respectively for the preceding year. The total value of documents registered during the year was Rs. 32,96,264 as against Rs. 28,84,139 in the previous year.

Receipts and Expenditure 74 The receipts and expenditure of Registration Department amounted respectively to Rs. 84,552-15-0 and Rs. 1,792 as against Rs. 71,596 and 1,790 for the last year.

75 During the year under report the Nyayadhish who is also the District Registrar inspected the working of the Sub-Registrars' Offices at Mangalwedhe, Kavathe Mahankal and Shahapur and found that their work was satisfactory.

10 Wards and their Estates.

76 At the beginning of the year under report there were 88 minors and 61 estates under the care of the State. 9 minors with 8 estates against 12 minors with 9 estates for the previous year came under the State management during the year under report making a total of 97 minors and 69 estates.

During the year under report 9 estates were handed over to 19 minors on their attaining majority. Of the 9 estates two were handed over to the heirs of the two minors who died during the year under report.

At the end of the year under report there remained 60 estates owned by 76 minors against 61 estates owned by 88 minors of the last year. Particulars of the estates are given in Appendix A.

77 The opening and closing balances of the minors' estates for Financial Position the year under report were Rs. 1,03,480 and Rs. 1,51,986 respectively against Rs. 1,03,053 and Rs. 1,03,480 of the last year. The closing balance of the minors amounting to Rs. 1,51,986 were held as follows:—

Government Securities	...	...	Rs.	14,000
The Sangli bank	...	...	"	21,975
The Pathak Treasury	...	...	"	12,597
In the hands of the Wahiwatdars	...	...	"	5,086
In the Central Co-operative Credit Bank	...	...	"	41,128
Bombay Development Loan..	...	...	"	43,500
Cash Certificates	...	...	"	14,000
Total Rs.				1,51,986

78 The income of minors realised during the year consisted of the following principal items:—

1 Rent of Lands...	...	...	Rs.	22,508
2 Interest on loans	...	...	"	11,004
3 Recovery of debts	...	...	"	29,806
4 Sale proceeds of ornaments...	...	...	"	19,205
5 House rent	...	...	"	3,117
6 Other miscellaneous receipts...	...	...	"	42,455
Total Rs.				1,28,095

Details of the Estates 79 The aggregate money value of the minors' estates amounts to Rs. 4,82,311. It is made up as follows:—

(1) Immoveable property (lands measuring acres 2226 and gunthas 25 assessed at Rs.4,427)	Rs. 3,04,824
(2) Cash invested in Government Securities Sangli Bank, Co-operative Societies, Cash Certificates &c.	" 1,51,986
(3) Moveable property including bonds, personal debt, ornaments &c.	" 25,501
	Total Rs. 4,82,311

The subjoined table classifies the 60 estates in regard to their annual income:—

Not exceeding Rs. 50	Above Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 1000	Above Rs. 1000 but not exceeding Rs. 5000.	Above Rs. 5000	Total.
1	5	31	13	10	0	60

80 Of the 76 minors, 9 are girls (all non-brahmins). Of the 9 girls one only attends school. All the other girls are married and grown up girls and their guardians are unwilling to send them to school though asked to do so.

Of the 67 boy minors, 55 attend school, 3 are below school going age and 9 follow their usual avocations.

81 The minors' affairs seem to be carefully looked after. During the year under report the Nyayadhish inspected the working of the estates in Shahapur, Mangalwedha and Kuchi Talukas and found that the work was satisfactory. He saw the minors in these Talukas and satisfied himself that they were well cared for.

One of the Vahiwatdars of the minor's estates (Mr. Patil) was found to have misappropriated some money of the minors in his charge and for this misappropriation a criminal prosecution has been instituted against him.

Orders have been issued to Sub-Judges to inspect by surprise the balance or property in the hands of Vahiwatdars and report immediately, should any appropriation be found at such inspection.

11 Municipalities.

82 The number of Municipalities in the State during the year under report continued to be 6. All these Municipalities are at the Head-quarter Towns of the Talukas with the exception of Rabkavi,

The Taluka town of Kuchi has no Municipality. Being a small place, there is a village sanitation committee. Appendix XVI gives the figures of receipts and expenditure as well as the opening and closing balance of the 6 Municipalities in the State.

83 The total receipts of the Municipalities were Rs. 78,834 as Income & Expenditure against Rs. 88,813 in the previous year. The total expenditure of all the Municipalities amounted to Rs. 83,441 as against Rs. 75,507 of the last year. The total amount of outstanding arrears of the six Municipalities at end of March 1930 was Rs. 58,475 as against Rs. 45,116 of the last year. The arrears during the year under report are greater than those of the last year and appear to be increasing. Instructions have been issued to recover the dues as early as possible.

Out-standing arrears 84 The following comparative table will show the arrears of the six Municipalities.

Name of Municipality.	Arrears.	
	1928-29	1929-30
1 Sangli	28,850	38,674
2 Mangalwedha	6,629	6,714
3 Terdal	1,330	2,305
4 Rabkavi	2,559	4,160
5 Shahapur	4,620	4,898
6 Shirhatti	1,128	1,724
Total.....	45,116	58,475

85 The main source of the income of all the Municipalities is Sources of income house-tax. A small octroi duty is levied at Mangalwedha and Rabkavi only. The income from that source to the said Municipalities was only Rs. 1,221 and Rs. 910 respectively during the year under report, Cattle Bazaars are held at Sangli and Mangalwedha. Municipalities levy a small tax per head on all cattle which are sold at the bazaar. The income from that source to Sangli Municipality for the year under report was Rs. 2,350 as against Rs. 2,476 of the previous year; and to the Mangalwedha Municipality it was Rs. 540 as against Rs. 425 of the last year.

86 Out of the six Municipalities only 3 viz. Sangli, Shahapur. Elective Franchise and Mangalwedha have the right of election of their members. The Mamlatdars are ex-officio Presidents of Mangalwedha, Terdal, and Shirhatti Municipalities; while non-official Presidents are nominated by the Sangli State for Sangli and Rabkavi Municipalities. It is only the Shahapur Municipality that elects its own President.

Wants 87 A drainage scheme for the town of Sangli is a dire necessity and the matter is under consideration of the Municipal Authorities.

12 Local Boards.

88 There are six Taluka Local Boards in the six Talukas of the State, each Board consisting of 3 nominated and three elected members and 1 nominated President who is generally the Mamlatdar of the Taluka. They keep their own accounts, prepare their budgets and submit the same to His Highness for sanction. The elected members are returned by the members of the Taluka Assembly who are in their turn returned by the land-holders in the Taluka.

The Boards are authorised to execute works of the value of Rs. 200 and below, the remaining being entrusted to the State Engineer, Sangli, for execution. The members of the Board can supervise these latter and can make suggestions. They can even undertake some of such works involving expenditure of more than Rs. 200 as special cases. The important works that were entrusted to the State Engineer for execution during the year under report are entered in the list given in chapter IV of the report. The actual receipts of these Taluka Boards amounted to Rs. 63,972 during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

89 Information regarding the rain-fall at the head Quarter Stations Rain-fall and of the 6 Talukas of the State is given in Appendix XVII. condition of crop The total rain-fall at Sangli was 18.97 inches as against 19.14 inches of the last year. The highest rainfall in the State outside Sangli during the year was 35.25 inches at Shahapur and the lowest at Shirhatti being 14.55 inches. Appendix XVII will show that the proportion of rainfall was somewhat less during the year under report in almost all the Talukas than that of the last year. The condition of the crops and the supply of drinking water and fodder was fair but below normal. Locusts caused some damage to crops in Shahapur Taluka.

2 *Prices of food-grains*

90 A comparative statement showing the prices of food grains in the current year and in the previous year is given in Appendix XVIII. During the year under report the prices of food grains remained always stationery with a few slight fluctuations. The wages of skilled labour ranged from Rupee 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 and those of unskilled labour from 6 annas to 8 annas per day.

3 *Forests.*

91 The area of the State Forests during the year under report is 32,683 acres comprised in the Shahapur Taluka and Forest area, income & expenditure 27,411 acres in the Shirhatti Taluka as against the same area in the previous year. Besides this actual forest area, grazing land measuring about 6,275 acres and waste land measuring 1,276 acres in Shirhatti Taluka was in charge of the Forest Department. The Forests in the Shahapur Taluka are divided into blocks and coupes. The standing trees in the coupes are auctioned by rotation every year insted of the department felling such trees and then selling them in heaps. This found to be certainly the best method of disposal and ensures greater care on the part of the contractors as well. It yields also a distinctly better revenue. The income and expenditure of the forest department of the State in the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,34,215 and Rs 7,053 as against Rs. 1,68,025 and Rs 8,503 respectively in the last year. The decrease in income is mainly due to the fall in the sale proceeds of Sandal wood, coupes and myrabolams in Shahapur Taluka and of grazing fees in Shirhatti Talukas. The chief sources of forest revenue are sandal wood, fire wood, bamboos, myrabolams, timber of a moderate size and quality and grazing fees &c.

Upto this time sandal wood in the Shahapur Forest was not allowed to be booked to Bombay without permission and seal of the British Forest Officers. A correspondence was going on with the conservator of Forests S. C. Dharwar and discussion was held between that officer and

Diwan of Sangli regarding the export of the Sangli Darbar's sandal wood and the following points were unanimously settled and they were confirmed under No: D/219 dated 1-10-29 by the conservator of Forest S. C. Dharwar:—

- (1) The inspection of Darbar's depots should cease.
- (2) Full description of the contents of the bags should be given in the passes and the bags should bear the registered seals of the Sangli State Forest Department.
- (3) The intimation of the day and approximate time of the cart passing the British Depot Naka, should be given to the Depot Officer before hand.
- (4) A guard should accompany the carts.
- (5) The Depot officer should only see that the passes and seals are in order and allow the carts to pass without any further opening or checking the bags.
- (6) In case of any suspicion on the parts of the British Forest Officer, previous intimation should be given to the Diwan, on which, if necessary the British Forest Officer and a Darbar one should go together to the Depot and make the inspection.

Nursery 92 There is a small forest Nursery at Godihal in the Shahapur Taluka and it is in fair condition.

Damage 93 During the year under report damage amounting to Rs. 450 was caused to a contractor by fire in the Shahapur Forests.

Demarcation 94 No new demarcation operations were undertaken during the year under report. The boundry line between the forests of the Sangli Darbar and Kolhapur Darbar has been demarcated by that Darbar this year.

Crimes 95 Both the forests in Shahapur and Shirhatti Talukas were fairly looked after during the year under report by the Forest Department.

The number of forest offences detected during the year under report was 21 and the number of offences disposed of during the year was 20 as against 10 and 8 respectively of the last year.

There were 8 cases of cattle trespass as against 11 in the last year; and the number of animals impounded was 153 as against 118 of the last year.

Personal 96 Mr. Hasan Mohodin Kittur the Forest Officer of the State continued to be in charge of the Department and kept the forests in fairly good condition.

4 Trade.

Trade 97 Sangli is noted for trade in jagree, turmeric, tobacco, cotton, chillies and groundnut. These commodities are chiefly exported to Bombay, Nagpur, Gujrath, the Punjab and

other places. Among the imports may be mentioned rice, kerosine oil, petroleum, cotton, wheat, dal, timber, iron-ware &c.

98 The other trade centres in the State are Shahapur and Rabkavi which export cotton piece goods, coloured cotton and silk yarn. They have been since long known for the fast colour of their cotton and silk goods.

5 Manufacture.

99 Sangli and Shahapur are also noted for their copper and brass ware. Sangli is further noted for its ornaments and other articles of gold and silver. Shahapur, Terdal, and Hangandi make copper and brass pots of large sizes. Rough blankets are manufactured at Shirhatti and the adjoining villages and also at Mangalwedha. Kavatha Mahankal manufactures felt and rough woolen carpets. Marihal and Balekundri in the Shahapur Taluka and Bannikop in Shirhatti Taluka have small factories of plain glass bangles. Belghatti in the Shirhatti Taluka makes some articles of soft stone such as utensils for domestic use. The sort of stone used for these utensils is found in quarries only in small area of the Shirhatti Taluka. Cotton goods such as Pasodies and carpets are manufactured on a large scale in several places in the State such as Kavalapur, Dudhondi, Nagarale, Kavatha Mahankal &c. on hand looms. There are two weaving factories at Sangli which produce Sarees and Dhotees of various kinds for the use of middle class people on a large scale. The products of Gajanan Weaving Mill at Sangli are very popular now-a-days and command a very extensive market even in distant places. The Saraswati Mill is also doing fair work. There are three oil mills at Sangli which extract oil from ground-nut and other oil seeds by the aid of power machines. There are two leather factories and two hosiery factories at Shahapur and the goods produced in them are found to be of good quality.

6 Factories.

100 The following table shows the different factories that were in working order in the year under report.

Place.	Ginning factories.	Ground-nut and Turmeric factories.	Grinding Mills	Cotton presses.	Oil mills.	Weaving mills.	Leather Factories.	Factories of under ware&frocks	Iron&steel moulding.
Sangli ...	5	4	10	3	3	2	1	1	2
Shahapur ..	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	2	-
Terdal ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabkavi ...	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Manglwedha ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dodwad ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shirhatti ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hosur ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yerebudhihal ...	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hiregunjal... ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chikgunjal.. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhalli ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yelvatti ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belhatti ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	18	4	16	3	3	3	2	2	2

7 Public Works Department

101 The Public Works Department in the State is under the supervision and control of the State Engineer with seven sub-overseers under him. He supervises over all works original as well as repairs in the State and also executes generally Local Fund Works—costing more than Rs. 200 each, the remaining ones being got done by the Taluka Mamlatdars.

The Irwin Bridge The noteworthy feature of this Department during the year under report was the completion of the Irwin Bridge.

In the beginning of the year all the piers except the abutment and two adjoining piers from Wadi side which were only 20' above the bed of the river were complete and 9 spans were arched over. The beginning of the year was graced by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's visit to the Bridge on the 6th of April 1929. The work of completing the two piers took about 2 months. The abutment was complete in August 1929. The key stone of the final arch was laid at the hands of Her Highness Shrimant Sowbhagyawati Rani Saheb of Sangli on the 12th of October. Side by side haunch masonry and filling of haunches and the work of cantilever foot paths were in full swing and the whole work was practically complete for the opening of the bridge, which was done by His Excellency Lord Irwin the Viceroy and Governor General of India, on the 18th of November 1929. The work of metting the approach roads and the railing is now practically complete.

102 The total expenditure of the Public Works Department including establishment charges come to Rs. 1,42,207 as against Rs. 2,61,667 in the previous year. Appendix XIX shows the details about the classes of works undertaken during the year under report and the amount spent on them. The total number of buildings owned by the State and entrusted to the Public Works Department for up-keep is 229. The total length of the several roads under the management of the Public Works Department is 151 miles. Mr. V. G. Bhave, L. C. E. State Engineer, Sangli, inspected the works in Miraj-Prant Taluka only during the year under report. As the construction of the bridge was continued even in the rainy season to meet the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Sangli, the State Engineer had to supervise it throughout from time to time and therefore could not tour in the Talukas for the inspection of the Public Works Department works in the Talukas.

103 Important works either completed or undertaken during the year under report by the Public Works Department and Local Boards are given below:—

State Fund Works.

	Rs.
1 Construction of foot paths in Ganapati Peth... ..	1,085
2 " " " " Marwad Peth	1,698

3	To fit up a pipe to take surface water and leave it into inlet well, at the water works ..	...	433
4	To fit up a perforated pipe on Mal-Bungalow...	...	657
5	Widening the arching of the bridge near Wadar well, ... ..	...	2,525
6	Miscellaneous works in Poona Wada. ... ..	...	955
7	Ornamental gates at the Guest House... ..	...	1,529

Local Fund Works.

1	Construction of a new Bastavade Manjarde Road...	...	422
2	" " Mallevadi Manjarde Road...	...	418
3	To build a dam on Agarni near Gavan...	...	1,372
4	S. R. to Laxmi's temple at Salgare ... ..	...	1,051
5	" to Dongargaon Road ... ..	...	594
6	" " Pathal Road ... ..	...	445
7	" " Chavadi at Nandeshwar ... ..	...	305
8	" " " " Dhavalas ... ..	...	153
9	To build a well at Mangalwedha in Subnis land...	...	937
10	Special repairs to well at Hangandi ... ..	...	348
11	" " Honge Kadoli Road ... ..	...	1,078
12	" " Kalmeshwar temple at Kangarali..	...	361
13	" " Dharamashala at Kakti ... ..	...	281
14	" " " at Dodwad..	...	890
15	" " Maruti Temple at Jakhapur ... ..	...	1,275
16	" " " " at Agalgaon ... ..	...	567
17	" " Mavalvai Temple at Bendri ... ..	...	411
18	To build a Chavadi at Banikop... ..	...	812
19	" " at Chabbi ... ..	...	440
20	" a well at Bhutramhalli. ... ..	...	546
21	" a Hel at Basankol ... ..	...	400

8 Sangli Water Works.

Sangli Water Works 104 The Sangli Water Works supply water to the town, the Mal Bungalow, the Guest House, State Gardens and the Willingdon College. The Water Works are under the direct control of a Mechanical Engineer under the general supervision of the State Engineer.

During the year under report the yearly cost of running of Water Works plant was Rs. 19,652-3-8 and the water-tax collected during the year was Rs. 24,854-2-5 and the general water cess collected during the year under report was Rs. 3,193-10-1. The cost of working the engines and boilers during the year under report was as under:—

1	Establishment...	...	Rs. 5,808	4	11
2	Coal ... ..	...	" 11,945	0	0
3	Miscellaneous ... ..	...	" 1,898	14	9

Total Rs. 19,652 3 8

The boilers were inspected by the Government Boiler Inspector as usual. The distribution of water to all the parts of the town old and new is not uniform. The distribution system requires to be improved. The infiltration gallery has been partially choked and the surface water of the river has therefore to be taken to the pumping well. The steel reservoir is in good order except that it is slightly rusted at the top. To prevent further rusting it is painted inside and outside by anticorrosive paint. A proposal for lining the whole of the tank with cement concrete on the inside is under consideration.

The pumping engines worked for an average of about 14 hours a day and the quantity of water pumped up was about 6,40,000 gallons per day.

Kakad-Wadi Water Works could not supply any water during the last 10 or 11 years owing to insufficient rain. The wells are practically filled with sand and mud, and the wooden frame work spoiled. It needs to be replaced.

Pumping In addition to supplying water for irrigation in the Garmala, the Garmala pumping plant supplies water to Swanand Bhuvan Mal Bungalow. The running cost of the plant was about Rs. 1,782-11-0 during the year.

9 *Electric Light Installation*

105 Three Electric Light Installations constructed at the Mal Bungalow, the Guest House and the Green Wood Bungalow at Mahabaleshwar are working satisfactorily. The cost of running the plants during the year under report was Rs. 1,686-0-9 as against Rs. 1,769-13-6 of the last year.

10 *Telephones.*

Telephone 106 The Telephone system was giving satisfactory service during the year under report. The cost of running the plant was Rs 411-7-7.

11 *Post and Telegraph Offices.*

Post and Telegraph Offices 107 The number of Posts and Telegraph Offices in the State was 18 and 4 respectively. Since last year an experimental Post Office has been opened at Belhatti in the Shirhatti Taluka.

12 *Mint.*

Mint 108 There is no mint in the State.

13 *Excise.*

Excise 109 The Abkari and Hemp Drugs Administration in the State has been farmed out to the British Government which control the manufacture and sale of liquor, toddy and Hemp drugs.

Opium is obtained from the Poona Government Depot and supplied to the retail licensees in the State.

Appendix XXI gives the number of shops and the revenue realised during the year.

14 The general Health and Season Condition.

110 From Appendix XVII it will be seen that almost all the General Condition Talukas in the State had just sufficient rainfall this year excepting the Shirhatti Taluka. The supply of fodder was fair. Drinking water was sufficient. The health of the people continued on the whole to be satisfactory every where. Some of the villages in all the Talukas except Mangalwedha Taluka were infected by Plague and measures regarding rat killing, inoculation and disinfection had to be taken to stop the spread of the epidemic.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

111 Appendix XXII shows in a comparative form the income and expenditure of the State in the last 2 years 1928-29 and 1929-30.

112 The gross revenue of the State exclusive of Inam adjustments amounted to Rs. 15,82,070 as against Rs. 16,34,404 of the previous year. Explanations as regards increases or decreases are given in the Statement. The State did not incur any debt in the year under report nor has it any debt previously incurred.

113 In the year under report the State Bank at the Sangli Huzur Treasury had only two accounts as the previous year. The Branch Bank at Shirhatti Sub-Treasury had 87 accounts against 88 in the previous year.

114 The Sangli Bank Ltd. a joint stock company which started business on the 5th October 1916 and in which the Sangli State holds half the numbers of its shares, does most of the business which the State Bank at the Sangli Huzur Treasury used to do prior to 1916 and much more. No fresh advances from the Treasury have therefore been made against the security of gold during the year under report. The amounts shown in the column of the statement below headed "Bank at Sangli" are in respect of advances made from time to time during the year under report to the Sangli Bank Ltd. for short periods on the security of Government paper.

Details.	Bank at Sangli.	Bank at Shirhatti.	Total.
Advances outstanding at the beginning of the year ...	86,985	40,821	1,27,806
Sums advanced during the year.	2,09,000	12,605	2,21,605
Total Rs...	2,95,985	53,426	3,49,411
Recoveries made during the year.	2,39,000	51,878	2,90,878
Balance outstanding at the close of the year ...	56,985	1,548	58,533

The amount of interest received on advances made against the security of gold and Government paper from Pathak (Huzur) Treasury and the Shirhatti Taluka Sub-Treasury which represent the income of the State Banking business was Rs. 6,817 as against Rs. 3,176 in the previous year,

This amount of Rs. 6,817 includes Rs. 362 received from the Sangli Bank Ltd. on account of interest on frequent advances made to it against Government paper.

The following will show the position of the cash balance and investments and deposits of the State at the close of the financial year 1339 Fasli i. e. on the 5th June 1930.

I Cash in hand:—

(i) In the Huzur and Taluka Treasuries	Rs.	4,12,569
(ii) Current deposits in		
(a) The Imperial Bank of India	...	1,11,709
(b) The Central Bank of India	...	660
(c) The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank	..	551
(d) The Sangli Bank Ltd.	... ..	6,145
(e) Postal Saving Bank	... ..	11
(iii) Remittance in transit from Taluka Sub-Treasuries to Huzur Treasury	... ..	1,10,000

II Investments:—

(a) Fixed deposits with the Sangli Bank Ltd.	..	1,00,000
(b) (i) Face value of G. P. Notes purchased from general balances of the State and from amounts held as trusts and provident Funds	... ..	17,84,800
(ii) Cash Certificates (purchased price of)	..	.....
(iii) Amounts outstanding out of loans advanced on security of gold and Government paper	... ..	58,535
(iv) Do. Do. on security of landed and other immovable property	..	1,37,217
(v) Amounts outstanding out of loans advanced on personal security	... ..	2,73,350

Total Rs. 29,95,547

115 The Sangli State Savings Bank opened by the State since Savings Bank January 1927 on the model of the Postal Savings Bank had at the end of May 1930, 250 accounts. The total credit balance due from the State on these several accounts was Rs. 37,065. The Bank has been started as an experimental measure and is tentatively continued.

CHAPTER VI.

1 Vital Statistics.

116 The total number of births and deaths and their rates per Births & deaths thousand of the population during the year under report as compared with those in the previous year are given in Appendix XXIV. The ratio of births per thousand during the year is 39.1 as in the previous year, while the ratio of deaths is 32.02 as against 24.06 in the last year.

2 Epidemics.

117 Small-pox appeared in four Talukas of the State viz. Miraj-Prant, Kuchi, Terdal and Shirhatti.

The following table shows the number of attacks and deaths by small-pox.

Taluka	Attacks	Deaths	Remarks
Miraj-Prant	96	7	
Kuchi	13	4	
Terdal (Mahal)	51	6	
Shirhatti.	12	0	
Total.....	172	17	

Re-vaccination and other preventive measures were promptly undertaken to hold the Epidemic in check and they proved successful on the whole.

118 Plague broke out in almost all the Talukas except Mangalwedha. Inoculation was carried out to prevent the spread of the epidemic. The total number of persons inoculated in the State was 33,430.

The following table will show the number of attacks and deaths from plague during the year under report.

Taluka	Attacks	Deaths
Miraj-Prant... ..	246	119
Kuchi..	47	20
Terdal.	184	93
Shahapur	664	403
Shirhatti	105	82
Total.....	1,246	717

Cholera 119 No cholera cases have been reported in any of the Talukas of the State during the year under report.

3 Medical Relief.

120 During the year under report the number of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State continued to be seven as in the previous year. All of them except that at Dodwad have accommodation for indoor patients and quarters for the staff. The Dispensary at Shirhatti has been placed in charge of an Assistant Surgeon while those in the other Taluka Head Quarters have been in charge of duly qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The Branch Dispensary at Dodwad which is intended only for that single isolated village in the Shahapur Taluka is placed in charge of a senior Compounder having a fair knowledge sufficient to deal with ordinary ailments and diseases.

The total attendance at these institutions was 43,768 as against 46,205 of the previous year. The expenditure incurred on Medical Relief during the year under report was 28,194-4-4 as against 27,104-3-7 of the last year. Medical Relief is afforded in all the dispensaries free of charge and without any distinction of caste or creed.

121 The details of the work done in these institutions and the expenditure incurred in connection therewith are given in Appendix XXIII.

122 Besides the Dispensaries 18 Medical chests are kept in charge of respectable persons with full instructions to dispense Medical Relief the medicines when necessary. The stock of medicines in the chests is replaced from time to time from the Taluka Dispensaries.

4 Vaccination.

123 The vaccination is done in the State with the Glycerinated Lymph obtained from the Government Vaccine Depot at Belgaum. The State has to pay an yearly contribution of Rs. 443 for the supply of the Lymph.

124 The Chief Medical Officer of the State is also the Superintendent of Vaccination. There are six Taluka Vaccinators and two Vaccine Inspectors one of them being a Sub-Assistant Surgeon who has been specially trained in the work of vaccination. There is also a paid candidate attached to the office of the Superintendent of Vaccination who acts as a relieving hand in case of necessity. Vaccination is free and has become popular in the State.

125 The sub-joined table shows the work done by the Vaccination Work tion Department during the year under report as compared with that in the previous year.

Operations	Persons vaccinated		RESULTS.					
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.		Unknown.	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
Primary Vaccination ...	7,379	7,875	7,373	7,851	4	9	2	15
Re-vaccination ...	708	1,671	137	825	547	716	24	130
Total...	8,087	9,546	7,510	8,676	551	725	26	145

126 The total expenditure incurred in connection with the vaccination Department was Rs. 5,051-7-8 as against Rs. 4,743-0-8 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

127 The Head of the Department is the Deputy Educational Inspector who has under him two Assistants. The State is divided as regards Primary Schools, into two parts Northern and Southern and the two Assistants are in charge of the Primary Schools in each.

128 The Principal Educational Institutions in the State are the two State High Schools, viz, the Sangli High School and the Chintamanrao High School at Shahapur, the Sangli Education Society's City High School and the Kanya Shala Māndal's Kanya Shala or High School for girls at Sangli. These prepare students for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University as well as for the School Final Examination, except the last which prepares pupils for the Entrance Examination of the Indian Women's University, Poona. The Deccan Education Society, Poona, maintains a full grade Arts College at a distance of only two miles from Sangli. There are thus full facilities for the subjects of the State to acquire the highest education in Arts. The College has been rendered possible by the munificent donations of His Highness. The State has also made arrangements to encourage deserving students attending the College, by way of some free studentships.

129 There are four Boarding Houses maintained at Sangli by the Jain, Lingayat, Namdev Shimpi and the Depressed Class communities for their pupils attending the High Schools at Sangli, as against the three in the preceding year, the last named being newly opened in the year under report.

130 Besides the High Schools there are five Anglo Vernacular Schools for boys, which teach first three English Standards of the secondary school course. There are also at Sangli and Shahapur two separate A. V. Schools for girls.

131 Below the Secondary Schools are 166 Primary Schools as against 167 in the last year, both for boys and girls, including separate schools for pupils of depressed classes and five Hindustani schools.

132 There were two training classes opened during the year under report; one at Sangli for Marathi teachers and the other at Shirhatti for Kanerese teachers.

133 A Committee consisting of the 2nd Councillor, 3rd Councillor, 4th Councillor, Mr. G. R. Abhyankar and Mr. A. R. Mahishi with the 2nd Councillor as Chairman was appointed on the 18th January 1929 to investigate and report on how far the

Primary Education Act (VI of 1923) and the Local Board Act VI of 1923 can be adopted, for the State. The Committee did not complete its work during the year under report. It is expected that it will be completed next year.

134 Instruction in Primary Schools is free through-out the State. It is also compulsory in 71 Schools with 2,958 pupils as against 3,241 of the last year. The number of pupils under instruction at Sangli is 3,117 as against 3,174 in the last year. 88 students in schools at Sangli receive full meals every day at the palace on production of the necessary certificates about their poverty; while 100 more receive partial meals known as Madhukaris at the expense of the State. The cost of these meals is met not from the general funds provided for the Educational Department but from the funds of the Khasgi Department.

135 The total number of recognised institutions decreased by 1 to 182 and the number of pupils in them by 864 to 13,371. The decrease is mainly due to the epidemic of plague that spread over all the Talukas of the State except Mangalwedha. The night school at Sangli was abolished in the year under report, on account of the very meagre attendance.

The number of unrecognised institutions decreased by 3 to 16 and the number of pupils in them by 110 to 813.

136 The percentage of male scholars under instruction in all the educational institutions to the total male population was 10.52 against 11.48 in the preceding year, while that of female scholars under instruction to the female population was 2.06 against 1.98 of the last year.

Hindu Pupils number 12,498, Mahomedans 789 and Indian Christians 84. Out of a total of four towns and 240 villages, 140 possess schools, the average area served by each town or village with a school being 6.14 sq. miles.

EXPENDITURE.

137 The total expenditure on public instruction rose by Rs. 5,290 to Rs. 1,45,568; State funds contributed 66.3 p. c., Local Funds 14.4 p. c., Municipal Funds 1.03 p. c., Fees 15.7 p. c. and Shree Ganapati Sansthan 2.6 p. c.

Appendix XXV gives information regarding schools maintained by the Sangli State in the year under report. Appendix B gives further details about the recognised schools in the State.

Secondary Schools.

138 Of the High Schools, two are maintained by the State, and two respectively by the Sangli Education Society and the Sangli Kanya Shala Mandal. The latter institutions received from the State respectively a grant of Rs. 4,409 and a

donation of Rs. 701. The Kanya Shala gives instruction in standards 4 to 7. Its curriculum is in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Women's University of Poona. The number of girls on rolls was 91. The State grant to aided institutions increased this year by Rs. 98 to Rs. 4,409.

The following table shows the number of students of the three High Schools, who appeared for S. L. C. Examination of the Bombay University and were successful.

	No. of students who appeared.	No. of successful students.
Sangli High School	75	42
Shahapur High School	38	20
City High School, Sangli	69	50

Moral Training 139 Moral and religious instruction continued to be imparted as before.

140 Physical training is well looked after. There are at both the State High Schools special Gymnastic teachers, who teach Physical training gymnastics to the pupils. The Sangli High School has also a cricket teacher. Cricket, Football and Indian Games such as Khokho and Atyapatya are played at the town schools. The Exercise of Sastang Namaskar has been also recently introduced. The Shahapur High School, which had no special gymnasium room uptill-now, has been supplied with one with proper equipments.

141 His Highness has been pleased to give the Sangli High School a playground of adequate dimensions. For Shahapur High School also similar provision has been made by the kindness of the Chief Sahab of Kurundwad Junior. Physical training has been made a compulsory subject in the High Schools. Both the High Schools at Sangli have special Scout Masters who attend to scout activities. In February last a 10 day's camp was opened to give training in scouting to some teachers in Secondary and Primary Schools and to some out-siders also. The number of persons under training was 35. The total number of scouts in all the High Schools is nearly 130. In November last the Scouts presented a Guard of Honour to His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Irwin when he visited Sangli.

142 Competitions in games known as Shingra sports and swimming races are annual fixtures at Sangli, when prizes are awarded to successful candidates. Students are encouraged to take part in athletic competitions and cricket matches outside Sangli. Boys go every year on excursion tours also.

143 Vocal Music is compulsory in Standards II, III and IV of the Sangli High School. It is also taught in the City High School. A regular examination is held in the subject at the time of the annual examination. There are special music teachers appointed for the purpose.

Drawing 144 Drawing is taught in all the three Boy's High Schools. Students are also sent up every year for the elementary and Intermediate examinations in Drawing. The following table gives the number of pupils who appeared for the Drawing Examinations and were successful.

Examination.	Sangli High School.		Shahapur High School.		City High School.	
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
Elementary ...	9	6	5	3	9	4
Intermediate...	6	4	6	2	8	6

Freehip 145 The number of free student-ships allowed in the Sangli and Shahapur High Schools is 15 p. c. of the total number of students and half the number is reserved for backward classes. In the Sangli High School there are 22 scholarships of which 11 are open to general competition, 7 are reserved for backward classes; and 4 for the depressed classes. In the Shahapur High School there are 8 scholarships open to general competition in the 4 higher standards. In the City High School the number of free student-ships is 10 p. c.

Prize Distribution 146 During the year under report His Highness the Chief Saheb visited the Shahapur High School and under his Presidentship the prize-distribution ceremony of the High School was held and prizes were given to successful students.

A. V. Schools. 147 There are 7 A. V. Schools in the Sangli State of which 5 are for boys. They are located at Kavathe Mahankal, Mangalwedha, Terdal, Shirhatti and Rabkavi. The first four are maintained by the State and the last one by the Rabkavi Municipality. Of the two A. V. Schools for girls one is at Sangli and the other at Shahapur. In A. V. Schools for girls, education is free while in those for boys, fees according to standards are charged. The number of students in these institutions was 229 as against 241 of the last year. Drawing and Gymnastics are also taught in the boy's A. V. Schools for which trained teachers have been provided. The exercise of Sastang Namaskar is made compulsory and training in scouting is also imparted. The percentage of free student-ships in the A. V. Schools is the same as in the High Schools.

Primary Schools.

Primary Schools 148 The number of Primary Schools for boys and girls in the State during the year under report was 166 and the number of pupils in them was 11,875. The 166 Primary Schools consisted of 147 Boy's schools' 12 girls' schools and 7 low-caste schools

boys and girls belonging to depressed classes are also admitted to the boys' schools. The number of girls under instruction in primary schools was 1,960 as against 1,983 of the last year.

11 Vernacular schools for boys teach the full vernacular course and send up pupils for vernacular Final Examination held by the Bombay Education Department. During the year under report 98 pupils as against 95 in the previous year, were sent up for the Vernacular Final Examination. Out of these 50 were successful as against 63 in the previous year.

149 Physical training continues to be attended to as before and there is a regular curriculum for physical culture. The exercise of Sastang Namaskar is compulsory in all schools and a regular examination is held in it, at the time of the annual examination. The boys are also taught such exercises as Lathi, Lezim and Malkhamb and play Atya-patya and Khokho Games. Shimga sports in connection with the Holi Festival and sports in connection with other festivals like Hanmanjayanti are also held in the school. Moral and religious education continued to be imparted as before.

150 Co-operative shops have been introduced in two schools to accustom boys to the principles of co-operative work.

151 There are 12 libraries in the State, 3 at Sangli 2 at Rabkavi and 1 at each head quarter of the Taluka towns. Those at Sangli, Shahapur, Shirhatti and Mangalwedha receive grants from the State. Reading rooms have been opened in some of the schools with the help of subscriptions from students.

152 In 1919 the management and control of girls' schools at Sangli was transferred to a mixed Board of Ladies and Gentlemen known as "Women's Education Managing Board". This Board introduced a new feature of separate classes for grown up women, which has been maintained ever since. These classes together with those for young girls constitute the Mahila Vidyalaya or Seminary for Adult Women and young girls. Her Highness Shrimant Ranisabeb is the President of the Board. There is besides a working committee consisting of three members one of whom is the Lady Superintendent of Mahila Vidyalaya. The Committee looks after executive routine of the Institution under the supervision of Her Highness. The Mahila Vidyalaya has opened classes for girls and women desiring to appear for the Vernacular Final Examination. There is also an industrial class attached to the institution for grown up ladies. The staff consists of 8 teachers. The number of girls on rolls was 79 as against 71 of the last year. Besides this institution there are two separate girl's schools at Sangli under the management of the Board. Physical, moral and religious training continued to be imparted as before.

153 The Girl Guide movement was started in February 1927. During the year under report the number of girl guides was 66 and that of Guiders 4.

154 There are 12 Girls' schools. The number of pupils on rolls was 1260 as against 1313 of the last year. Besides these Girls' schools, there are ten classes attached to Boys' Schools. The number of girls attending boys' schools was 688 as against 670 of the last year. Girls attend boys' schools proper where there are no separate arrangements as a class or school, for them. Nine girls' schools have been supplied with charakhas for spinning in addition to the facilities of needle work. During the year under report 6 girls were sent up for the vernacular final examination of whom 3 were successful. Four Mistresses were trained as Guiders at Panhala Training Class and these Mistresses have introduced the Girl Guide Training in their respective schools. The number of Girl Guides in Girls' schools is 35. Girls take exercise of Sastang Mamaskar along with other games.

155 There are altogether 5 Urdu Classes maintained for Mahomedans Urdu Classes. The total number of pupils in them was 210 as against 227 in the previous year.

156 There are 7 separate schools for the depressed classes the number of pupils in them being 267 as against 283 in the previous year. There are 14 scholarships of Rs 2 each, specially reserved for these pupils for the encouragement of their primary education. One trained teacher actually belongs to the depressed class. Another has been trained in the Sangli State Training Class. Pupils of this class are also admitted into Boys' schools where there are no special schools or classes for them. The number of such pupils on rolls was 516 as against 532 of the previous year.

157 There are 16 unaided schools in the State. The number of boys and girls was 813 as against 923 of the last year. There is one private preparatory class at Sangli teaching the first three English standards in one year. The number of pupils in this class was 51 as against 55 of the last year.

158 There are five sanskrit schools at Sangli, the number of pupils being 80 as against 85 in the last year. Instruction is imparted here in Grammar, Astronomy Logic and the Vedas. At the examination held this year, out of 74 students 63 were declared to have been successful and His Highness was pleased to award prizes to deserving students.

159 The Deputy Educational Inspector and his two Assistants inspected and examined all the schools in the State. Reports on the conduct and discipline of the pupils are satisfactory.

160 Two Training Classes one at Shirhatti and the other at Sangli, were conducted as in the previous year. Of the 58 candidates under training 57 got through this certificate examination and certificates were granted to them.

161 There were altogether 409 teachers during the year under report for the vernacular branch including sanskrit schools Teachers' staff. and 52 for the English branch. Out of these 10 have received third year's training, 20 second year's training and 22 first year's training. 92 teachers have passed from Sangli State training classes with regular certificates. The State has sanctioned this year the deputation of one Graduate to the Bombay Secondary Training College for the B. L. degree.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 *Printing Presses,*

162. There are six printing presses in the State. One of them belongs to the State which is called "The Sangli State Press." It does most of the printing work for the State. The other presses are as named below:—

Name of Press	Name of the Proprietor.
1 Chintamani Press ...	Mr. Vishnu Ramchandra Rajwade
2 Shri Datta Printing Press ...	Appaji Bidesh Inamdar
3 Shri Ram Press... ..	Narayan Laxman Jog.
4 Mahavir Press	Pandit Bahubali Sharma
5 Shri Laxmi Narayan Press ...	Govind Mahadev Shidhye

All of them are located at Sangli. They do not print any news papers; but do only job work.

2 *Destruction of wild animals.*

Destruction of wild animals. 163 No wild beasts were killed in the State during the year under report.

3 *Removal of prickly-pears*

Removal of prickly pears. 164 During the year under report about 36 gunthas of land in the Terdal Mahal and 4 acres of land in Shirhatti Taluka were cleared of prickly pears.

4 *Fairs.*

Fairs. 165 There were about 25 fairs held in the Sangli State during the year under report. The principal among them are the following:—

- 1 Fakirswami fair at Shirhatti held in the month of Vaishakh
- 2 Prabhuswami fair at Terdal held in the month of Shravan
- 3 Prabhatmal fair at Terdal held in the month of Shravan
- 4 Mardan Gaibi fair held at Mangalwedha in the month of Hajab

5 *Railway.*

Railway. 165 The net earnings of the Sangli State Railway during the year ending 31st March 1930 amounted to Rs. 86,574 as against Rs. 47,143 in the previous year.

6 *State Cattle.*

State Cattle. 167 The State cattle are kept under the supervision of the Superintendent of the State Gardens, Sangli. The State has Kuraa Lands in three Talukas at 12 different places.

795	acres in the Miraj-Prant Taluka
7448	" " Kuchi "
2202	" " Mangalwedha

These Kuran lands supply the wants of the State cattle in the matter of fodder and enable a large number of cattle being maintained for agricultural and other purposes

In the year under Report the State had 209 heads of cattle in all as against 258 of the last year; out of them 3 bullocks have been sold for Rs. 74

The State also keeps a camel herd which contains 104 animals

7 Town Extension

168 The work of the Town Extension began since 1914 when the unusually high floods of the Krishna river inundated almost the whole of the town. From that year the State has acquired 87 acres and 29 gunthas of land until last year for the purpose of the extension of the town. No new area has been acquired during the year under report. There are altogether 458 blocks of which 382 have been given out to the people who have thus far built up 332 buildings. The buildings in the new sites are very popular and attract a large number of people who came here from outside for the benefit of their health and the education of their children. There is however no Municipality for this area so far. One is under contemplation.

8 Agriculture.

169 Agriculture being the main stay of the Sangli State as in the rest of the country, efforts are being made to introduce improved methods of agriculture and to induce people to take to them. This is being done by the aid of two officers in the State service, of whom one is an Agricultural Graduate while the other is an educated resident of the Kuchi Taluka and an Agriculturist of the State having 30 years ripe experience in agriculture by old as well as improved methods. They supervise the State's farms and gardens at Sangli as well as in the Talukas. But their principal duty lies in the disseminating the knowledge of the improved methods of agriculture amongst the people and pointing out to them defects in the old methods which they follow and the ways to avoid them.

Dry farming system appears to have become much popular in the State and many farmers of the Terdal Taluka cultivated their lands according to this system with decided advantages.

During the year under report Mr. Kale Agricultural Graduate visited 17 villages of the Miraj Prant and Mangalwedha Talukas and the Terdal Mahal where cultivators in general seemed to have taken some interest in dry farming principles. They were found to have put them in practice.

In his tour in the Talukas where he found Kharip crops attacked by grass hoppers, he suggested that the clean cultivation was the only

remely against the attack. He reports he explained to the cultivators the improved methods of cultivation of both Bagayat and Girayat crops generally.

9 Co-operative Societies.

170 The co-operative movement was first launched in the State in 1910. In view of the progress that this movement has been making in the surrounding British Districts and with a desire to develop the movement in the State on the same lines, the services of Mr. Talvalkar, S. H., Co-operative Auditor Poon were taken on loan from the British Government and he was entrusted with the work of the organization and development of the movement in the State. After the expiry of the period of two years for which his services were loaned from Government he reverted to his original post in the British service and Mr. S. D. Gokhale who was working as Assistant Registrar till then has been appointed as the Registrar Co-operative Societies from the 19th October 1928.

The Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912 of the Government of India with the rules thereunder framed by the Government of Bombay as modified in G. R. No. 4,358 dated 30-4-1919 is made applicable to the State *Mutatis Mutandis*.

The sanctioned strength of the Department excluding the menial staff consists of one Registrar, one Auditor, one Head Clerk and one Clerk.

The following comparative table will show the details of the progress of the Societies during the year under report.

Type of Societies.	No. of Societies.		No. of Members		Working Expense.		Reserve Fund.	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
Central Bank ...	1	1	136	164	1,32,366	2,24,576	500	500
Agril. Societies ..	56	60	3811	4437	2,25,306	2,92,856	20,681	25,374
Non-agricultural Societies ...	9	8	773	862	13,391	12,032	3,434	2,364
Total.....	66	69	4720	5483	3,71,203	5,29,461	24,585	29,238

At the commencement of the year under report there were 56 Agricultural Societies. 6 new Societies were registered and two old Societies which were not working well were cancelled during the year. Out of the 9 Non-Agricultural Societies, one was cancelled during the year under report, as it was doing no business.

It will be seen from the table given above that the work of the Societies has been steadily increasing and progress is seen all round.

Out of 69 Societies now existing a dozen old Societies need revival and the work will be soon undertaken during the course of the next year.

Finance was the principal difficulty in the progress of the co-operative Societies, since the introduction of the Act in the State and it has been solved by the organisation of the Sangli State Central Co-operative Bank, which advances loans to societies on the security of the joint unlimited liabilities of the members to the extent of one third of the total unencumbered assets of the Societies. Societies in their turn, exercise the necessary scrutiny in advancing loans to individual members.

10 *The Sangli State Central Co-operative Bank.*

171 With a view to finance the co-operative societies in the Co-operative Bank Sangli State the Bank was organised and duly registered on the 28th March 1927 under the Co-operative Societies Act.

The authorised share capital of the Bank is two lacs divided into four Thousand shares of Rs. 50 each, the issued capital being only one lac for the present. Half the number of shares is to be subscribed for by the State and the remaining half is to be equally shared by the Societies and sympathising individuals.

There was almost no profit for the first year but during the second year it was possible to declare a dividend at 5 p. c. on the share capital for both the years and for the year under report it is proposed to calculate the dividend on the share capital at 6 p. c.

The number of societies affiliated was 19 for the 1st year, it rose to 37 during the second year and stands at 49 at the end of the year under report.

The paid up share capital rose from 5,050-24,200 to 43,500 during the last 3 years.

Deposits received similarly increased from 12,950-1,08,166 to 1,81,076 during the last 3 years.

Loans recovered were 65,035 during the second year and 1,11,798-0-5 during the year under report.

The Board of Directors of the Bank consists of 9 members out of whom two are elected by the individual share holders, two are elected by the affiliated Societies and 5 are nominated by the State including President of the Board who is the Diwan of the Sangli State.

The accounts of the Bank were audited by the Anditors nominated by the share-holders and auditor c-s, Sangli up to 31st May 1930.

The staff of the Bank consists of two clerks out of whom one Mr. Bhide is entrusted with some of the duties of the Manager, the Registrar Co-operative Societies himself acting as the Managing Director of the Bank for time being.

11 *Shri Ganapati Co-operative Sale Shop Sangli.*

172 With a view to secure a timely and fair custom to the Co-operative agricultural produce of the cultivators in general and the sale shop members of the Agricultural Societies in particular the sale shop was opened on the 6th November 1923 the first day of Hindu Commercial year.

The staff for the year under report consisted of one Manager, one Assisted Manager, one clerk, one Bill Collector and two hamals. The cost of the management including the rent of shop building and other sundry expenses was Rs. 2,350 as against Rs. 2,780 of the past year.

The working of the staff is supervised by the Board consisting of official and non official members, the former being in the majority.

The agricultural produce brought to the shop by cultivators consisted of groundnut, turmeric, joggery, tobacco, cotton, chillies, karanjees and dhanes &c.

The accounts of the shop are made up for the year ending with Dewali.

During the year under report the Sangli shop earned a profit of Rs. 4,601 against Rs. 1,629 of the last year. The reserve fund has increased from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,600, Rs. 1,200 being reserved for the year under report.

As regards finance the State has graciously permitted the sale shop open a current account with the Huzur Treasury to the extent of Rs. 50,000 at the rate of 6½ p. c.

Owing to a great number of societies in almost all the villages of Miraj-Prant and Kuchi Talukas of the State carrying their agricultural produce to the sale shop, the system of making advances to the cultivators direct from the sale shop has been almost put a stop to, and this step has saved the sale shop from the difficulty of litigation involved in making recoveries.

12 *Sangli Bank.*

173 The Sangli Bank Ltd., a joint stock company, registered under the Indian Company's Act III of 1913 as applied to the Sangli State and having its registered office at Sangli commenced its business in October 1916. The authorised capital of the company is two lacs of Rs. divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 100 each of which the State holds half the number. The State however does not hold itself in any way responsible for the affairs of the Bank save in the capacity of a share-holder.

Under the articles of Association, an officer in the higher grade in the State is to represent the State on the Board of Directors and is to act as their Chairman. The services of one of the officers from the State have been made available to the Bank to do the duties of the Bank Manager.

The accounts of the Bank were for the last 6 years audited by different firms of certified Accountants and Government Auditors. No material irregularities were detected. Their suggestions have been accepted and introduced in the Bank as far as practicable.

The following table will serve to give an idea of the working of the Bank since its establishment.

Year ending	Paid up capital Rs.	Reserve fund Rs.	Reserve liability.	Net profit Rs.
1917...	1,00,000	Nil	1,00,000	10,729-10-1
1918...	"	1,000	"	17,119-6-10
1919...	"	4,500	"	27,088-0-0
1920...	"	17,000	"	29,945-0-0
1921...	"	30,000	"	23,609-2-0
1922...	1,42,500	40,000	57,500	7,962-7-5
1923...	"	44,000	57,500	6,881-1-5
1924...	"	"	"	17,744-13-2
1925...	1,50,000	9,823-2-6	50,000	26,282-15-2
1926...	"	14,311-13-6	50,000	36,509-5-2
1927...	"	"	"	29,223-3-0
1928...	"	22,311-13,6	"	35,606-11-11
1929...	"	32,311-13-6	"	39,007-15-1

13 Special duty.

174 The appointment of the Special State Auditor was created in 1922. During the year under report Mr. G. J. Kunte was placed on special duty in connection with the making up of the final adjustment of accounts of the Huzur Treasury for some years in the past and was directed to do the audit work entrusted to Mr. Modak, as the latter was placed at the head of the Huzur Treasury during the period of Mr. Kunte's deputation.

The test audit of the Sangli State Railway Accounts for which Messrs. Kunte and S. P. Phadnis had been deputed to Madras was finished in April 1929. During the year under report the special duty officer Mr. G. J. Kunte audited the accounts of the following offices viz,

- 1 P. W. Department
- 2 Khasgi Office
- 3 Sangli State Press
- 4 " District Jail
- 5 Imarat Karkhana
- 6 Co-operative Central Bank

- 7 Khasa Huzur Office
- 8 Dy. Educational Inspector's Office
- 9 Shri Ganapati Manager's Office

Mr. Kunte is also doing the duties as Registrar of Joint stock companies.

The Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 was first introduced into the State in 1916 but it extended only to the Sangli Bank Ltd. Its scope was subsequently enlarged so as to make its provisions applicable to a Ginning and Pressing Co: to be shortly registered when all the formalities preliminary to registration are gone through.

There are two societies registered under the societies Registration Act No. XXI of 1860 viz.

- (1) The Sangli Educational Society and
 - (2) The Hanuman Devasthan Society Digraj
till the end of March 1930.
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LIST OF APPENDICES.

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No.	Name of Appendix.
1	High Officials.
2	Laws in force.
3	Military force. (Nil)
4	Strength &c. of the Police.
5	Working of the Police.
6	Value of property stolen and recovered.
7	Crimes and their nature.
8	Working of the Magisterial Courts.
9	Criminal Appeals.
10	Civil work, nature and value of original suits.
11	Civil work, Execution of decrees.
12	Civil work, Appeals.
13	Jail and Lock-ups.
14	Registration of documents.
15	Registration. Receipts and Expenditure.
16	Municipalities, Receipts and Expenditure.
17	Rain fall.
18	Prices of food grains.
19	Public Works Expenditure.
20	Agricultural Stock.
21	Excise Shops and their Revenue.
22	Receipts and disbursements.
23	Medical relief.
24	Vital Statistics.
25	State Schools.
	And A, B.

—Names of High Officials in the Sangli State, showing changes in the personnel during the year ending 31st March 1930.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks
			From.	To.	
1	Mr. R. S. Athavale, B.A.	Diwan	1-4-29	31-3-30	
2	" C. P. Bapat, B.A., LL. B.	Joint Judge Huzur Appellate Court	"	"	Second Council lor.
3	" K. S. Redkar, B.A. LL B.	" "	"	"	Third Council lor.
4	" Y. A. Thombare, R. A.	" "	"	"	Fourth Council lor.
5	Rao Bahadur G. V. Patwardhan, B.A., LL.B.	Nyayadhish & Sessions Judge	"	"	
6	Dr. R. G. Thakar, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer	"	"	
7	Mr. Y. V. Kolhatkar, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Revenue Officer	"	"	
8	" V. G. Bhawe, L.C.E.	State Engineer	"	"	
9	*Khan-saheb Sayad Amin Ibrahim.	Supdt. of Police	"	22-7-29	*Khan Saheb was reverted from State service from 1-9-29.
	Rao-saheb V. K. Bapat B. A., LL. B.	" "	23-7-29	31-3-30	
10	Mr. G. K. Deshpande	Private Secretary to H H the Chief-saheb	1-4-29	"	
11	" A. G. Paranjpe, B.A.	Dy Edl Inspector	"	"	
12	" G. J. Kunte.	State Auditor	"	"	
13	" R. V. Modak, B. A.	Treasury Officer	"	31-1-30	
	" R. K. Kale.	" "	1-2-30	31-3-30	
14	" D. R. Nargunde, B.A.	Ganpati Manager and City Magistrate	1-4-29	"	
15	" D. L. Gokhale, M. A.	Head Master, Sangli High School	"	"	
16	" S. D. Gokhale, B. A. B. S. C.	Registrar Co-operative Societies	"	"	
17	" H. M. Kittur,	Forest Officer	"	"	

List of Laws in force in the Sangli State for the year ending 31st March 1930.

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette
1	Indian Penal Code Act XLV of 1860 as amended by ... Act VIII of 1882 and ... Act IV of 1898 ... Amendments to Indian Penal Code Sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130 and 153A. ... Act VIII of 1913 of the Supreme Council of India viz The India Criminal Law Amendment Act ...	Swari Ba Ja 220 of 17-5-72 H No 862 Dt. 13-3-85 Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99 P A's Notification without No. and date	6-6-1872 1-4-85 1-8-99 7-12-1908	..... ..... 7-4-99 7-12-1908
2	Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (Heirship Certificate) .	H.o. 86) of 30-9-18	1-10-18	7-11-18
3	Survey and Settlement Act I of 1865 ...	di Ja No. 148 of 24-12-1867	24-12-67	.....
4	Hindus' Liabilities for Ancestor's Debts Act VII of 1866 ...	.....	.....	.....
5	Indian Post Office Act XIV of 1866 as amended by Act VI of 1898...	H Di Ja No 311 of 28.10-80	1-12-80	7-11-80
6	Indian Telegraph Act ...	H Ju Ja 1275 of 21-9-1900	21-9-1900	7-10-1900
7	Evidence Act I of 1872 as amended by...	H Pol J no. 814 of 4-12-02	4-12-1902	7-1-1903
8	Contract Act IX of 1872 as amended by...	H Ju Ja No. 550 of 1876	1-1-1877	.....
9	Indian Oaths Act X of 1873 ...	Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99. H Ja No 420 of 22-11-81 Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99	1-8-99 15-12-81 1-8-99	7-4-99 7-1-82 7-4-99
10	Bombay Hereditary Offices Act III of 1874 ...	S. K.' No. 1157 of 14-8-82 Joint Ad's No. 56 of 29-3-1882..	14 8-1882	.....
11	Provisions of Bombay Act III of 1910 amending the Hereditary Offices Act III of 1874 ...	Joint Ad's No. 275 of 4-6-1875. S. K.'s No. (Mu. Ja.) 118- of 30-6-76.	6-6-76	.....
12	European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874 ...	H. No. 3285 of 23-11-10'	1-1-1911	7-12-1910
13	Majority Act IX of 1875...	H. M. a Register No. 2442 of 27-10-84	1-11-84	.....
14	Opium Act I of 1878 ... The rules framed under sections 5 & 13 of the Opium Act by the Government of Bombay.	H. No. 306 of 25-11-80 H. O. No. c 13 of 7-3-1	1-12-80	7-10-83
15	Abkari Act V of 1878 as amended by Act V of 1901 ... Amending Abkari Act No. III of 1917 <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i> ...	H. No. 202 of 2-3-17	1-3-17	7-1-17
16	Forest Act VII of 1878 ...	H ma Ja No. 3703 of 22-9-86	1-10-1886	7-0-1886
17	Easements Act V of 1882 ...	H Ju Ja no. 1714 of 18-12-99	18-12-99	7-12-1900
18	Lunacy Act XXXV of 1856 ...	H. Ju. Ja. No. 105 of 18-1-1901	18-1-1901	7-3-1901
19	Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 ...	H. Ki. Ja. No. 6911 of 1902	2-9-1902	1-9-1902
20	Stamp Act II of 1899...	No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-190
21	Succession Certificate Act VII of 1889...	" "	"	"
22	Suits Valuation Act VII of 1887.	" "	"	"
23	Transfer of Property Act IV of 1882 ... Amending Act VI of 1904 (Transfer of Property amendment Act of the Supreme Council of India).	" "	"	"
24	Indian Trusts Act II of 1882 ...	H. No 86 of 30-9-1918	1-10-18	.....
25	Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879 ...	No. nil of 15-10-1900	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
26	Acts relating to Bombay Land Revenue Code Act No. V of 1879.	" "	"	"
27	1 Bombay Act No. IV of 1905			
28	" " " 1 " 1910			
29	" " " XI " 1912			
30	" " " IV " 1913			
31	" " " VII " 1914			
32	" " " II " 1919 so far as it relates to Bombay Act V of 1879.			
33	1 Bombay Act No. I of 1920 ...	H. O. No. C 17 of 7-3-21.	...	.....

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
25	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
26	District Police Act IV of 1890	H. No. " 101 of " 3-2-15	1-3-15	7-3-15
	Amending Act IV of 1912	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
27	Village Police Act VIII of 1867... ..	" "	"	"
28	Whipping Act III of 1895 and V of 1900	" "	"	"
29	Specific Relief Act I of 1877	H. No. " 875 of " 5-9-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
30	Registration Act XVI of 1908	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
31	Revenue Jurisdiction Act X of 1876 ...	" "	"	"
32	Partition Act IV of 1893... ..	H. No. " nil of " 15-10-1902	2-1-1903	15-10-1902
33	Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 ..	" "	"	"
	Rules under Sec. 50 of the Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890	H. No. 355 of 21-7-17	1-8-17	7-9-17
34	Court Fees Act VII of 1870	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
	Imperial Legislative Council Act VI of 1905 amending Court Fees Act VII of 1870 ...	H. No. 869 of 5-9-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
	The Provisions of Government of India Notification No. 3970 Dated 8-7-15 in Political Department regarding the remissions in the fees leviable on probate, letters of Administration, Succession Certificates and heirship certificates in respect of persons who are killed or died of wounds &c. while on active field service	H. No. 810 of 28-8-15	1-9-15	7-9-15
	The new Table of Fees and Notes framed under Sec. 20 of the Court Fee Act VII of 1870	H. No. 879 of 5-8-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
35	General Clauses Act X of 1897	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
36	Bombay General Clauses Act III of 1886 ...	" "	"	"
37	Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV of 1869... ..	" "	"	"
	The Amendments made by the Bombay High Court in Rule No. 5 of Order IX of the Civil Procedure Code Act No. V of 1908 and the insertion of two new Rules viz 44 A and 72 A in order XXI of the same, Code..	H. No. 200 of 13-2-18	13-2-18	7-4-18
38	Indian Arms Act XI of 1878	H. Ju Ja No. 62 of 11-1-01	11-1-1901	
	Section 19 only of the above Act'	H. Ma Ja 2920 of 30-7-86	30-7-86	7-10-86
39	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871	H. Rou Ja No. 237 of 15-10-78	1-11-78	1-11-78
40	Ghee Adulteration Act I of 1899	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1903	15-10-1902
41	Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901 ...	" "	"	"
	" 1902, " " Acts amended III of 1902, II of 1903, IV of 1904, X of 1912 VIII of 1914.	H. No. 1057 of 2-12-1814	1-1-15	7-12-14
	Acts relating to the District Municipal Act III of 1901, Bombay Act No. III of 1915, VI of 1917, II of 1919 so far as it relates to Act III of 1901, & III of 1901.	H. O. No. C 15 of 7-3-1921		
42	Probate and Administration Act V of 1881 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
43	Prisoners Act III of 1900	" "	"	"
	Prisoners Act IX of 1894 (Imperial Legislative Council of India)	H. No. 123 of 10-2-1915	1-3-15	7-3-15
44	Prisoners Testimony Act XV of 1869	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
45	Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 ...	P. A.'s Notification of 15-10-1904	18-11-1904	18-12-1904
46	Agriculturists Loans Act XII of 1834	Do of 15-11-1904	"	"
47	Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883 ...	" "	"	"
48	Sangli State Regulation No. I of 1904	" "	9-11-1904	"
49	Sangli State Regulation No. II of 1904... ..	" "	18-11-1904	"
50	Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act IV of 1887 as amended by Bombay Act I of 1890 ...	Po. Ja. No. 22 of 18-5-1905	1-6-1905	18-5-1905
51	Debtor's Act VI of 1888... ..	Ad's No. 3480 of 1905	7-12-1905	7-12-1905
52	Judicial Officer's Protection Act XVIII of 1850..	" "	"	"
53	Sections 3, 4, 6 & 8 and section 11 so far as it absolutely prohibits manufacture of salt &c. Chapters VII, VIII and IX and sections 59, 60 and 61 of Chapter X of the Bombay Salt Act II of 1890 as amended by Act I of 1901 <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i>	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	7-11-1906	24-4-1906
54	Mamlatdar's Courts Act II of 1906	" "	1-9-1907	20-8-1907

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
55	Public conveyance Act VII of 1920 superceding the Act No. VI of 1883	H. O. No. 21 C of 7-3-21.	.....	.....
56	Explosive Act VI of 1908.	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	13-8-1908	13-8-1908
	Indian Explosive Act IV of 1884 and Explosive Substances Act VI of 1908	" " " " " " " "	1-9-1908	21-9-1908
57	New Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908 Act No. XXIV of 1920, being an amendment to the Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908.	" " " " " " " "	1-1-1909	7-12-1908
✓ 58	Bombay Record of Rights Act IV of 1903	H. O. No. 19 C of 7-3-21. P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	.....	.....
59	Indian Limitation Act (Government of India's Act IX of 1908)... ..	" " " " " " " "	1-1-1909.	7-12-1908
	Act No. XXVI of 1920 Indian Limitation...	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	11-1-1909
60	Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907	H. O. No. 29 C of 29-4-21. P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	.....	.....
61	The Public Dramatic Performance Act XIX of 1876..	" " " " " " " "	1-6-1909	31-5-1909
62	Government of India's Census Act XVI of 1910... ..	" " " " " " " "	25-1-10	25-1-10
✓ 63	The Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912	H. Ju. No. 152 of 4-6-13	1-7-13	7-7-13
64	Government of India's Act III of 1911 (Criminal Tribes Act)..	H. No. 728 of 31-7-1913	1-8-13	13-8-1913
65	Provisions of Bombay Regulation Number II of 1827 Chapter VI	H. No. 85 of 17-1-14	1-2-14	7-2-14
66	Ordinance No. I of 1914 for securing the control of the Press during the War	H. No. 704 of 12-8-14	12-8-14	12-8-14
✓ 67	Bombay Court of Wards Act I of 1905... ..	H. No. 173 of 19-2-15	1-3-15	7-3-15
68	Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903 amended by Act VI of 1913	H. N. 190 of 21-2-1916	1-3-1916	7-3-1916
69	Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914	H. No. 829 of 1-8-1916	7-8-1916	7-9-1916
	Rules under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914	H. No. 571 of 6-7-18	7-7-18	7-2-1918
70	Government of India Act VII of 1913 (Indian Companies' Act) so far as the management and working of the newly started "Sangli Bank Ltd" and those of the now Ginning & Pressing Co. are concerned	H. No. 469 of 25-6-27	25-6-27	7-10-1916
		H. No. 1069 of 5-10-16	5-10-16	7-8-27
71	The Registration Ordinance No. I of 1917	Fou. Ja. No. 891 of 22-2-17	22-2-17	3-3-17
72	The Defence of India Act IV of 1915 (Criminal Law Amendment Act) together with rules made thereunder... ..	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
		H. No. 1084 of 11-10-17	15-10-17	13-10-17
73	The Ingress into India Ordinance No. V of 1914 read with Act I of 1915	H. No. " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
74	The Foreigners Ordinance No. III of 1914 as amended by Ordinances Nos. 7 and 8 of 1914 read with Act I of 1915... ..	H. No. " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
75	Government of India Ordinance No. II of 1915 entitled the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Ordinance of 1915... ..	H. No. 498 of 28-6-15	1-7-15	7-7-15
76	Act XII of 1850 of the Supreme Council of India called The Public Accounts De-faults Act... ..	H. No. 864 of 30-9-18	1-10-18	7-11-18
77	Criminal Procedure Code V of 1898... ..	P. Ja. No. 270 of 16-3-99	1-8-99	7-4-99
78	Articles of Commerce ordinance No. IX of 1914 read with No. I of 1915 of Government of India	H. No. 964 of 8-11-18	1-11-18	12-11-18
79	Census Act No. IV of 1920	H. No. Census 6 of 12-6-20	12-6-20	7-7-20
80	The temporary regulations issued by the Government of Bombay under the Epidemic diseases Act 1897	H. N. 141 & 144 of 12-6-20	6-12-20	7-1-21
81	Indian Lunacy Act (IV of 1912)	H. No. 134 of 6-12-20	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
82	The Act to amend the Registration Act (No. XV of 1917).	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
83	An act to Validate certain transfers made prior to 1st June 1915 (Act No. XXVI of 1917)	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
✓ 84	The Land Acquisition (amendment) Act No. XX of 1919	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
85	The Societies Registration Act No. XXI of 1860	H. No. 134 of 6-12-20.	6-1-20.	7 1-21.
86	The termination of the present War (definition) Act V of 1919	" "	"	"
87	The repealing and amendment Act XVIII of 1919 so far as the following Acts mentioned in the schedule 1st and 2nd are concerned Viz	" "	"	"
<i>SCHEDULE I.</i>				
1	The Court Fees Act VII of 1870			
2	The Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.			
3	The probate and Administration Act V of 1881.			
4	The general clauses Act No. X of 1897.			
5	The Code of Cri. Pro. Code Act V of 1898.			
6	The Indian Stamp Act II of 1899.			
7	The Code of Civil Pro. Code Act V of 1908.			
8	The Indian Limitation Act IX of 1908.			
<i>SCHEDULE II.</i>				
1	The Code of Criminal Pro. V of 1898.			
2	The Indian Lunacy Act IV of 1912.			
<i>Bombay Acts.</i>				
1	The Bombay prevention of Gambling (amendment) Act VI of 1919.			
2	The Bombay repealing and amending Act IV of 1919 so far as it modifies the Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878.			
88	The temporary Regulation issued by the Government of Bombay under the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Act, <i>Mutatis mutandis</i>	H. O. No 144 of 6-2-20.	.....	.....
89	The Court-Fees Act (No. 1 of 1922) H. No. C. 82 dated 2-11-22... ..	H. No. C. 82 of 2-11-22.	1-1-23	20-11-22
90	The Indian Stamp Act (No. 2 of 1922.) ...	H. No. C. 85 D 2-11-22.	1-1-23	20-11-22
91	The Civil Procedure Amendment Act (No. IX of 1922)	H. No. C. 88 D 2-11-22.	2-11-22	20-11-22
92	The Indian Limitation Amendment Act (No. X of 1922).	H. No. C. 88 Dated 2-11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
93	The Arms Act Rules (1920)	H. No. C. 94 D. 2-11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
94	The Land Revenue Code Rules (1921)... ..	H. No. C. 94 D. 2-11-22.	2-11-22	20-11-22
95	The provincial Insolvency Act (No. 5 of 1920) ...	H. No. C. 42 Dated 15-4-23.	7-5-23	7-5-23
96	The Cotton Transport Act (No. III of 1923) ...	H. No. C. 42 D. 15-4-23.	7-5-23	7-5-23
97	Criminal Procedure Act (No 5 of 1898) as amended up-to-date by Act No, XX of 1923	D. M. 273 of 14-7-23 ...	1-8-23	7-8-23
98	Indian Petroleum Act No. 8 of 1899 ...	D. M. 263 of 14-7-23 ...	7-8-23	7-8-23
99	Indian Stamp Act (No. 43 of 1923)	7-2-24	22-12-23	7-2-24

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
100	The Indian Electricity Act No IX of 1910 ...	H. No. 101 C. of 24-12-24	1-1-1925	7-1-1925
101	The repealing & amending Act No II of 1923 (a) The Indian Limitation Act No 9 of 1908...	H. No. 106 C of 24-12-24	1-2-1925	7-1-1925
102	The Indian Penal Code (amending) Act no 20 of 1923	" "	1-2-1925	"
103	The Code of Civil Procedure (amendment) Act No 29 of 1923	" "	"	"
104	The Code of Criminal Procedure(Second amendment) Act No 37 of 1923	" "	"	"
✓ 105	The Land Acquisition (amendment) Act No 38 of 1923	" "	"	"
✓ 106	The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act No 10 of 1923	" "	"	"
107	The Provincial Small Causes Courts Act IX of 1887 as amended up to date ...	H. No. 65 C. of 18-7-25	1-9-1925	7-8-1925
108	The Negotiable Instrument Act XXVI of 1887 as amended up to date... ..	" "	"	"
✓ 109	The Usurious Loans Act X 1918	" "	"	"
✓ 110	The Sangli Village Panchyat Act (Act No.1 of 1925)	H. No. 73 C, of 28-8-25	28-8-1925	7-10-25
111	The Stamp Amendment Act II of 1922... ..	H. No. 73C of 22-12-26	1-1-27	22-12-26
112	Act VI of 1926 to amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1908	H. No. 25 c of 1-9-28	1-10-28	7-9-28
113	Act XXXI of 1926 to amend the Indian evidence Act	" "	"	"
114	Act No. 2 of 1927 an act further to amend the Indian Registration Act.	" "	"	"
115	Act No. XXVII of 1926. An Act to explain certain provisions of transfer of property Act	H. No. 26 c of 1-9-28	"	"
116	The Repealing and amending Act No X of 1927 as far as it amends the Transfer of property (Amendment) Act XXVII of 1926... ..	" "	"	"
117	Tin Criminal Tribes Act No. VI of 1924 Mutatis-Mutandis and so far as applicable	H. No. 217 D. M. of 24-5-29	24-5-29	7-6-29
118	The enactment for closing the old passage between Sangli-wadi and Sangli through the bed of the Krishna River	H. N. 244 A of 21-12-29	21-12-29	7-1-30
119	The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act No. XII of 1925 Mutatis Mutandis and so far as applicable.	H. No. 104 c of 1-1-30	1-1-30	7-2-30

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police and Sowars in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1930.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money.	No. able to read & write.	No. under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police Pay Rs. 300+75 T. A.	1	375	4,912	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	
Inspector of Police, Pay Rs. 100+30 ...	1	100	1,660	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1	...	
Sub-Inspectors of Police Rs. 50—70 ...	9	500	6,900	.....	.....	.....	...	1	9	...	
Head Constables 17—30	76	1,385	17,868	.....	3	.....	9	3	76	...	
Constables of all grades Rs. 12—16 ...	382	4,632	64,752	2	22	1	37	11	333	27	
Sowars Rs. 16—60 ...	26	1,883	22,596	.....	1	.....	3	...	26	...	
Total.....	495	8,875	1,18,688	2	26	1	49	16	446	27	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1930.

Name of State	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions on accused arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent up for trial.		Remarks.
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
Sangli State.	174	163	231	255	188+59 247	227+28 255	101	104	118	91	43.2	40.7	40.9	40.7	60 remained at the end of the year.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen & amount of recoveries in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1930.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries on property stolen.		Remarks.
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	
Sangli State.	16,105	16,280	4,635	6,294	28.9	38.6	

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1930.

Names of courts.	No. of offences reported during the year.		No. of Persons dealt with							Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	REMARKS.																		
	1928-29	1929-30	Remaining at the end of the last year	Brought to trial in 1929-30					Total		Discharged	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred			Died, escaped or transferred																	
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	Upon summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1928-29	1929-30																								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18																	
1 District Magistrate .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Sub-Divisional Magistrate.....	3	3	4	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	13	...	6	...	...	...	7																	
3 { Magistrate 1st Class Sangli State	{ 84	87	27	50	7	157	5	...	...	234	246	...	167	37	8	1	33																	
" " " City Sangli																																		
4 " " " Mangalwedhe																		31	47	3	36	4	48	1	1	64	93	...	52	13	4	...	24	
5 " " " Shahapur..																		99	82	13	52	5	60	...	...	160	130	...	57	47	6	...	...	20
6 " " " Shirhatti.																		57	66	8	33	3	113	...	...	157	157	...	107	37	7	...	...	6
7 " " 2nd Kuchi																		43	68	3	12	...	129	4	...	91	148	...	127	14	4	...	...	3
8 " " " Terdal																		40	43	5	22	9	59	...	...	95	95	...	65	27	1	...	...	2
9 " " " Miraj-Prant																		57	91	22	48	4	197	13	...	149	284	...	167	45	7	1	64	
10 " " " Mhaisal...																		1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
11 " " 3rd City Sangli. ....																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 " " " Miraj-Prant																		8	4	...	...	...	17	...	...	19	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
13 " " " Terdal																		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 " " " Shahapur..																		15	27	10	1	...	84	...	...	40	95	...	72	6	...	...	...	17
15 " " " Shirhatti...																		22	20	...	2	...	64	...	...	72	66	...	66	...	...	...	...	...
16 " " " Kuchi.....																		20	18	...	...	...	45	...	...	46	45	...	33	...	...	...	...	12
17 " " " Mangalwedhe																		16	15	...	2	...	34	...	...	30	36	...	28	...	...	...	...	8
18 " " " Dodwad																		6	4	...	...	...	5	3	...	12	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	3
19 Honorary Magistrate 3rd Class Shirhatti .....																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 " " " Terdal .....																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....																		503	576	95	258	32	1,023	26	1	1,185	1,435	...	971	226	37	2	199	
1 Huzur Court..	7	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	33	...	14	14	...	...	...	5																	
2 Sessions Court.	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	7	...	4	3	...	...	...	...													

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the result of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1930.

Tribunals.	No. of Applications.	No. of PERSONS AND CASES.																																		
		Applications rejected.				Sentences.								Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry &c. ordered.				Pending.										
		Persons.		Cases.		Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.						
		1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30					
		Huzur Court...	14	8	0	8	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	12	7	12
Session Court	26	0	1	0	1	13	30	9	14	3	8	3	6	3	6	3	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Distrit Magistrate's Court.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Sub-Divisional Mag's Court...	21	0	0	0	0	9	19	7	10	4	4	1	2	2	4	2	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	7	9	5
Total	62	8	2	8	2	22	50	16	25	13	15	7	9	7	10	7	7	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	19	16	17	

--APPENDIX X.--

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1930.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value.	Suits filed during 1929-30.						Suits disposed of during 1929-30.						Remarks.				
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-10		Suits regarding landed property.	Suits of money transactions.	Suits of other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	<i>Ex parte.</i>	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.		Value.	Average duration.		
																										Years	Months	Days
Nyayadhish Court...	75	82	28	32	103	114	21	53	82	61	1,49,725	12	6	14	4	11	1	...	16	1	12	3	37	2,42,832	2	5	...	
Munsif Court C. D.	555	511	1163	1045	1718	1556	1207	995	511	563	1,80,889	292	704	49	508	416	74	47	...	509	44	23	417	2,33,657	...	3	1	
" " S. D.	389	457	489	566	878	1023	582	480	290	543	91,808	340	190	30	223	268	33	42	...	220	10	15	235	44,544	...	11	20	
" " N. D.	181	221	407	384	588	605	367	385	221	220	84,238	123	252	9	158	192	26	8	...	240	15	10	120	71,615	...	6	10	
Court of Sub—Saranjamdar of Mhaisal ...	21	43	37	19	58	62	15	13	43	49	5,778	1	18	...	9	8	1	1	...	...	9	2	2	3,713	1	3	15
Total.....	1221	1314	2124	2046	3345	3360	2192	1924	1153	1436	5,12,438	768	1176	102	902	895	135	98	16	970	90	53	811	5,96,361	1	1	5	

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work Results of applications for Execution of Decrees in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1930.

Tribution.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for 1929-30	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1929-30.		
	1928-29	1929-30		1928-29	1929-30	Value for 1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	Value for 1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	Value for 1929-30.	1928-29	1929-30	Value for 1929-30.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
Nyayadhish Court.	63	35	4,14,260	28	36	55,914	31	71	4,70,174	35	27	1,07,299	56	44	3,62,875	15	6	23
Munsiff Court C.D.	761	502	1,81,767	1,080	938	1,17,560	1,841	1,440	2,99,327	1,339	823	64,731	502	617	2,34,596	824	173	120
" " S. D.	304	295	22,814	440	480	27,232	744	775	50,046	449	422	25,864	295	353	24,182	48	243	62
" " N. D.	220	239	77,990	517	419	9,130	737	658	87,120	398	422	39,669	339	236	47,451	139	46	51
Court of Sub-Saran-jamidar of Mhaisal.	21	25	4,933	13	8	1,071	34	33	6,004	9	15	3,196	25	18	2,808	1	3	14
Total.....	1369	1096	7,01,764	2,078	1,881	2,10,907	3,447	2,977	9,12,671	2,230	1,709	2,40,759	1217	1268	6,71,912	527	471	270

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Sangli State, during the year ending 31st March 1930.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.								Average duration							
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.							
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29			1929-30		
																							Years. Months. Days.			Years. Months. Days.		
Huzur Court...	77	74	53	74	130	148	56	73	74	75	17,512	50,108	47	56	4	11	...	3	4	...	1	3	2	1	6	7	7	8
Nyaya-dhish Court...	275	342	207	183	482	525	140	188	342	337	75,217	40,647	80	110	19	36	21	22	11	8	9	8	1	...	20	1	5	22
Total...	352	416	290	257	912	673	166	261	416	412	92,729	90,755	127	166	23	47	21	25	15	8	10	11	1	6	28	2	...	15

APPENDIX XIII

85

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups
in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1930.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1928-29.	1929-30.				
				1928-29.	1929-30.						
SANGLI JAIL.											
Convicts...	1	80	83	155	163	83.2	74.9	70	Rs. 9,862	...	1 Died of chronic dysentery.
Under-trial Prisoners	...	5	62	68	67	5.8	5.3	2	268	15 days	1 sent to Gaduglaj for trial.
Total	1	85	145	223	230	89	80.2	72	10,130		
TALUKA-LOCK-UPS											
Convicts—											
Kuchi...	1	...	7	5	7	.1	.6	1	12-6-4	...	...
Mangalwedha...	1	...	7	10	7	.03	.2	1	26-1-0	...	...
Terdal...	1	...	9	6	9	.2	1.8	...	50-2-9	...	...
Shahapur	1	...	17	15	17	.3	.04	...	48-0-0	...	...
Shirhatti	1	...	13	23	13	...	...	1	228-14-1	...	...
Mhaisal	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Dodwad	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Total	7	...	53	59	53	...	...	3	365-8-2	...	...
Under-trial Prisoners—											
Kuchi...	...	3	9	16	12	1.4	1	1	138-9-0	...	...
Mangalwedha...	...	...	28	19	28	.04	3	1	296-8-0	...	...
Terdal...	...	...	11	6	11	.3	.7	1	75-10-0	...	...
Shahapur	...	1	32	31	34	2.01	2.7	7	285-10-7	...	...
Shirhatti	...	...	23	27	23	...	...	5	128-3-5	...	...
Mhaisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Dodwad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Total	...	4	101	99	108	...	...	15	924-9-0	...	...
Grand Total	8	89	302	381	391	...	...	90	11,420-1-2	...	...

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of Documents in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1930.

Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for registration.		NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks
			Mortgage deeds.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	
Miraj-Prant ...	2277	2480	1020	1042	611	658	9	13	...	1	637	766	2271	2473	12,12,228	14,84,990	4	4	2	3	
Shahapur ...	909	887	336	332	381	355	10	7	...	1	181	192	908	886	3,89,595	3,48,597	1	1	...	...
Shirhatti ...	979	898	488	388	394	405	4	6	...	...	93	99	979	898	4,72,773	4,27,819	...	...	...	...
Mangalwedha...	658	1005	135	214	360	456	4	7	...	...	159	328	658	1005	2,49,989	4,45,684	...	...	...	...
Kuchi...	886	875	384	378	433	414	2	...	...	...	66	83	885	875	2,87,036	2,75,319	...	...	1	...	
Terdal...	537	538	295	268	135	157	1	9	...	...	103	104	536	538	2,04,353	2,21,862	...	...	1	...	
Dodwad. ...	127	126	55	67	36	29	2	2	...	2	34	26	127	126	49,201	51,343	...	...	...	...
Dist. Registrar Office ...	14	16	4	3	9	7	...	2	...	...	1	4	14	16	18,964	40,650	...	...	..	...
Totrl.....	6387	6825	2717	2692	2359	2981	34	46	..	4	1274	1602	6378	6817	28,84,139	32,96,264	5	5	4	3	

APPENDIX XV.

87.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year ending 31st March 1930.

Description.	1928-29.			1929-30.		
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
Mortgage deeds.	2,717	11,12,814	13,940- 4-0	2,692	10,35,708-2	15,175-4-0
Sale deeds ...	2,359	13,46,246	15,667- 6-0	2,481	15,61,487-8	17,904-8-0
Wills ...	34	2,000	172- 0-0	46	2,237-0	247-8-0
Money bonds...	...	.....	.. ...	4	2,400-0	21-0-0
Miscellaneous ...	1,274	3,85,359	41,816-10-0	1,602	5,05,604-14-10	51,204-11-0
Total	6,384 + 3	28,16,419	71,596 -4-0	6,825	31,07,437-8-10	84,552-15-0
Deduct expenditure ...			1,790- 0-0		...	1,792- 0-0
Net Profit ...			69,806- 4-0		...	82,760-15-0

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1930.

Names.	Opening balance on 1st April 1929	Receipts during the year.		Total in 1929-30	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1929	Remarks.
		1928-29	1929-30		1928-29	1929-30		
Sangli ...	67,958	48,375	42,305	1,10,263	40,635	44,542	65,721	
Mangalwedha..	176	6,437	8,257	8,433	6,329	6,006	2427	
Terdal. ...	8,307	6,775	3,227	11,534	6,318	8,384	3,150	
Rabkavi ...	3,619	7,180	6,365	9,934	5,349	6,572	3,412	
Shahapur ...	24,255	17,639	17,231	41,486	1,4267	1,5777	25,709	
Shirhatti ...	2,386	2,407	1,449	3,835	2,609	2,160	1,675	
Total	106,701	88,813	78,834	1,85,735	75,507	83,441	1,02,094	

APPENDIX XVII

Statement of Rain-fall in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1930.

Names of Talukas and the Head-Quarter Stations.	April 1929.		May 1929.		June 1929.		July 1929.		August 1929.		September 1929.		October 1929.		November 1929.		December 1929.		January 1930.		February 1930.		March 1930.		Total.	Total for 1928-29.	Average of past five years.	Remarks.								
	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.		C.	I.	C.					
Miraj-Prant (Sangli) ...	1	11	2	24	2	42	2	77	...	47	5	5	4	32	...	29	18	97	19	14	18	13
Kuchi (Kavathe Mhankal ...	1	10	1	30	5	50	1	20	1	15	3	85	20	70	26	80	25	10		
Mangalwedha (Mangalwedha ) ...	...	50	...	20	3	5	...	...	...	45	11	5	2	35	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	25	27	55	20	7
Terdal (Terdal ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	35	...	...	9	96	5	48	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	17	6	16	18
Shahapur (Shahapur ) ...	...	290	...	130	5	40	6	65	3	10	9	40	5	60	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	35	25	39	38	41	83	...
Shirhatti (Shirhatti ) ...	...	...	...	...	1	30	2	16	...	15	7	69	2	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	55	22	93	29	5

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Sangli State during the month of March 1930.

Articles.	Average price per Indian Maund [80 Tolas=1 Seer; 40 Seers=1 Maund.]												Remarks.
	TALUKAS.												
	Miraj-Prant.		Kuchi.		Mangalwedha.		Terdal.		Shahapur.		Shirhatt		
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	
	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	
Jawary ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 10 3	3 1 3	3 14 0	4 1 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	3 5 11	3 12 11	
Rice ...	10 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 12 0	7 14 0	7 4 0	6 10 0	8 10 5	8 0 0	
Wheat ...	6 10 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	6 10 8	6 10 8	5 5 4	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 5	5 0 0	
Gram... ..	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	5 11 0	5 11 3	6 10 8	8 0 0	6 3 0	7 0 0	7 12 11	7 4 4	
Turdal. ...	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 12 0	9 1 6	9 0 0	10 0 0	8 14 3	8 14 2	
Bajari.. ...	5 0 0	5 6 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 14 0	5 1 4	4 8 0	4 4 0	3 15 3	4 8 6	

APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on Public Works during the year ending 31st March 1930.

Description of Works.	State Funds.				Local Funds.				Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Other expenditure.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.		
Communications	92,895 8 9	20,418 0 9	.....	113,313 9 6	7,364 7 9	4,221 13 10	11,586 5 7	
Buildings	7,046 10 3	7,633 6 10	.....	14,680 1 1	14,722 8 9	5,735 1 7	20,457 10 4	
Water-Supply ... ..	.....	656 0 5	.....	656 0 5	5,435 8 0	2,156 12 5	7,592 4 5	
Unforeseen minor works...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	387 10 6	1,490 0 0	1,877 10 6	
Establishment ... ..	....	.....	12,054 3 4	12,054 3 4	.....	.....	.....
Telephone ... ..	.....	.....	299 0 0	299 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Electric Installation...	.....	.....	885 11 0	885 11 0	.....	.....	.....
Garmala ... ..	.....	.....	318 8 0	318 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	99,942 3 0	28,707 8 0	13,557 6 4	142,207 1 4	27,910 3 0	13,603 11 10	41,513 14 10		

APPENDIX XX

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1930.

No.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Colts & Fillies	Asses.	Sheep & Goats	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding	Load carrying	
				Male.	Female										
1	Miraj-Prant ...	7,419	2,541	636	5,620	146	102	20	42	21,490	238	380	108	1,562	
2	Kuchi ...	8,098	3,056	108	2,651	67	101	...	60	18,734	899	101	68	870	
3	Mangalwedha ...	5,363	3,385	72	898	107	138	...	84	19,929	327	84	5	974	
4	Terdal ...	1,449	706	95	1,079	97	27	10	59	3,645	251	73	26	320	
5	Shahapur .	8,043	4,950	1,435	6,589	49	40	...	35	8,238	2,974	516	330	1,992	
6	Shirhatti ...	12,320	6,115	340	5,110	80	75	...	200	25,625	4,335	280	35	2,630	
Total.....		42,692	20,753	2,726	21,947	546	483	30	480	97,661	9,024	1,434	572	8,318	

APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the Number of Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Sangli State during the year 1929-30.

92

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka.	Country Liquor.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total		Remarks.
		No. of shops.	Revenue.*	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue †	No. of shops.	Revenue.*	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
1	Miraj-Prant ..	5		10	1,859	3		...		18		<p>* The Abkari rights of the State have been farmed to the British Government for a period fo 10 years from 1st August 1924 for an yearly amount of Rs. 1,23,700</p> <p>† The Hemp Drugs Iease has been given to the British Government for a period of 10 years from Ist April 1925 for an yearly amount of Rs. 32,166</p>
2	Kuchi	1		7	625	1		1		10		
3	Mangaiwedha ...	1		9	6,245	1		...		11		
4	Terdal	2		2	379	2		2		8		
5	Shahapur	7		3	274	4		11		25		
6	Shirhatti	11		1	40	5		8		25		
7	Sangli	1		1	3,220	1		1		4		
	Total.....	28		33	12,692	17		23		101		

APPENDIX XXI

PART I

RECEIPTS.

During Fasli Year

1339

Statement showing the Receipts of the Sangli State

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1330 (1928-29)			Fasli 1330 (1929-30.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
REVENUE HEADS,							
1	Land Revenue	7,95,822	1	4	7,10,934	2	0
2	Stamps	1,42,632	10	0	1,39,225	8	0
3	Excise	2,06,033	7	5	1,95,811	10	6
4	Registration	41,264	3	0	38,973	8	9
5	Interest	74,874	2	7	68,419	1	5
6	Law and Justice	19,167	10	7½	18,934	3	8
7	Jails	2,768	2	8	1,727	0	8
8	Police	2,186	13	4	2,340	15	3
9	Education	31,550	5	0	30,281	0	6
10	State Printing Press	1,718	10	6	1,403	12	0
11	Salt and Customs or Sayar Revenue	2,425	0	0	1,876	0	0
12	Administration	666	8	0	722	9	1
13	Forest	80,370	8	3	1,30,483	3	2
14	Public Works Department	76,629	3	9	79,345	6	2
15	Receipts from Sangli State Railway	63,969	7	11	38,392	6	9
16	Paga	29,676	8	4	22,889	5	10
17	Scientific and mis Departments	4,589	0	9	6,416	12	0
18	Medical	4,380	11	8	4,470	2	8
19	Minor Department	9,683	3	3	30,177	11	10
20	Fixed contribution from Ganpati Sansthan and Khasgi on a/c of the amalgamation of its superior service with the State Service	18,622	5	6	20,272	12	9
21	Famine ... ..	.....			.....
22	Pension and Leave contribution for service lent	206	13	0	495	12	2
23	Library and Museum ... ..	.....			.....
24	Cash Recoveries	25,167	6	1	8,408	1	10
Total of Revenue Heads I to XXIV.....		16,34,404	15	11	15,82,070	3	0

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
.....			84,887	15	4	
.....			3,107	2	0	
.....			10,221	12	11	
.....			2,290	10	9	
13,544	14	10	.....		
.....			233	6	11	
.....			1,041	2	0	
163	1	11	.....		
.....			1,269	4	6	
.....			314	14	6	
.....			549	0	0	
56	1	1	.....		
50,112	10	11	.....		
2,716	2	5	.....		
.....			25,577	1	2	
.....			6,787	2	6	
1,827	11	3	.....		
89	7	0	.....		
20,494	8	7	.....		
.....					
1,650	7	3	.....		
.....					
288	14	8	.....		
.....					
.....			16,699	4	3	
.....			52,334	12	11	Net decrease.

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1338. (1928-29.)			Fasli 1339, (1929-30.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
DEBT HEADS							
25	Local Funds	71,796	4	3	63,972	10	6
26	Revenue Deposits... ..	1,71,711	8	8	1,19,313	2	4
27	Criminal Courts Deposits... ..	8,722	13	4	8,399	12	2
28	Civil Do Do	1,02,405	0	1	1,29,957	7	10
29	Personal Deposits... ..	5,47,625	7	1	3,26,864	7	3
29A	Inam Japti... ..	858	4	11	1,117	11	9
30	Provident Fund	52,266	5	9	56,199	3	0
30A	Sangli Savings Bank	40,754	2	0	42,790	14	9
31	Municipal Fund	23,749	8	0	15,299	0	6
32	Educational Trust Fund	11,087	0	10	11,435	6	0
33	Famine Insurance Fund ... ..	.....			.....
33A	Public Endowment Fund... ..	38	8	0	141	10	0
33B	New Extention Tupari ... ..	.....			.....
Total of XXV to XXXIII B.....		10,31,014	12	11	7,75,391	6	1
34	Advances Recoverable	7,78,216	9	7	6,86,942	3	4
34A	Town Extention Tupari	1,281	4	0	2,227	3	0
35	Loans bearing interest made on valuable Securities	6,37,369	5	7	3,90,303	12	3
35A	Investment	45,292	15	3	3,92,965	9	4
Total of XXXIV to XXXV A.....		14,62,190	2	5	14,72,438	11	11
Total of Debt Heads XXV to XXXV A		24,93,204	15	4	22,47,830	2	0
Grand Total of Receipts...		41,27,609	15	3	38,29,900	5	0
Opening Balance...		18,97,851	11	6	17,82,641	12	9
Grand Total...		60,25,461	10	9	56,12,542	1	9

during the year 1339 Fasti, ending 5th June 1930.

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
.....			7,823	9	9	
.....			52,398	4	4	
..	.....		423	1	2	
27,552	7	9	.....		
.....			2,20,760	15	10	
259	6	10	.....		
3,932	13	8	.....		
2,036	12	9	.....		
.....			8,450	7	6	
348	5	2	.....		
.....					
103	2	0	.....		
.....					
.....			2,55,623	6	10	
.....			91,304	6	3	
945	15	0	.....		
.....			2,47,055	9	4	
3,47,672	10	1	.....		
10,248	9	6	.....		
.....			2,45,374	13	4	
.....			2,97,709	10	3	
.....			1,15,209	14	9	
.....			4,12,919	9	0	

APPENDIX XX I!

PART II

EXPENDITURE.

During Fasli Year

1339

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1928-29.			Fasli 1929-30.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	SERVICE HEADS.						
1	Payments to British Government and Native States... ..	19,851	10	8	19,851	10	8
2	Khasgi Department	1,27,463	0	0	1,25,000	0	0
2A	Expenses in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Sangli.	86,945	8	10	16,070	4	8
2B	Expenses in connection with the visit of the Governor of Bombay ... ..	.....			10,423	6	9
2C	Expenses in connection with the thread ceremonies Shrimant Youvaraj & Shri. Balasaheb	622	11	0	625	12	6
2D	Expenses in connection with marriage ceremony	81,366	3	5	23,851	9	4
3	Paga.	65,458	12	6	85,204	0	1
4	Administration	1,01,447	4	8	78,337	1	8
5	Land Revenue	1,33,068	1	3	1,33,946	1	9
6	Law and Justice	52,121	9	5	54,746	13	8
7	Jails..	12,526	12	0	13,752	13	4
8	Police	1,08,216	9	7	1,06,328	10	1
9	Risala	24,432	12	6	23,497	3	0
10	Stamps	4,882	4	1	4,068	4	6
11	Registration.	1,840	2	0	1,874	8	0
12	Education	1,44,032	9	3	1,52,849	2	9
13	State Printing Press	10,060	0	10	7,531	5	3
14	Forests	8,201	5	2	7,710	0	4
15	Medical Department.	35,356	4	1½	37,062	8	5
15	Imarat Karkhana	6,091	12	8	19,250	11	10
17	Public Works Department	3,29,451	12	6	2,36,072	11	10
17A	Town Improvement ... ..	.....			.....
18	Sangli State Railway	7,531	0	0	.....	
19	Excise	1,37,742	12	1	33,086	8	2
20	Devasthan & Dharmadya allowances	3,715	3	7	3,546	11	1

during the year 1339 Fasli, ending 5th June 1930.

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
.....			
.....			2,463	0	0	
...	...		70,875	4	2	
10,423	6	9	.....		
	3	1 6	.....		
.....			57,514	12	0	
19,745	3	7	.....		
.....			23,110	3	0	
878	0	6	.....		
2,625	4	3	.....		
1,226	1	4	.....		
.....			1,887	15	6	
...	.....		935	9	6	
.....			813	15	7	
34	6	0	.....		
8,816	9	6	.....		
.....			2,528	11	6	
.....			491	4	10	
1,706	4	3½	.....		
13,158	15	2	.....		
.....			93,379	0	8	
.....					
.....			7,531	0	0	
.....			1,04,662	3	11	
.....			168	8	6	

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1338. (1928-29.)			Fasli 1339. (1929-30.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
21	Inams & Hucks	6,177	14	9	14,559	14	3
22	Allowance to non-service Tainatdars ...	16,063	13	5	19,101	15	6
23	Pension & maintenance allowances.	33,19	14	0	32,911	2	2
24	Allowance to Respected Brahmins .	..	.....		456	2	6
25	Minor Department..	1,36,040	14	4	1,13,521	3	1
26	Contribution to Municipalities	800	0	0	2,000	0	0
26A	„ Reserve Fund	70,000	0	0	.....	
27	Famine	13,420	7	1	13,396	13	7
28	Stamps Refunds	419	2	0	536	1	9
29	Remission on Land Revenue Adjusted ...	59,441	4	11	1,796	13	4
30	Revision Survey charges ... ..	.....			.....
30A	Expenses in connection with Records of Rights ... ..	.....			1,834	0	0
31	Library and Museum	819	7	6	.....	
32	Refunds	8,620	5	7	6,053	11	0
32A	Trust Fund Shri. Soabhagywati Indumati Raje Rajwade	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
	Total of Service Heads 1 to 32(A).....	18,55,224	9	41	14,05,854	12	10
DEBT HEADS.							
33	Local Funds	46,795	0	10	75,737	12	10
34	Repayments of Revenue Deposits ..	1,63,040	15	11	1,14,210	6	3
35	„ Criminal Courts Deposits..	16,081	3	1	6,440	2	10
36	„ Civil „ „ ..	91,771	15	8	1,28,489	8	11
37	„ Personal „ „ ..	4,33,223	12	9	2,89,290	4	11
37A	„ Inam Japti	481	10	0	292	6	2
38	Provident Funds	47,332	2	9	51,181	14	10
38A	With-drawals from savings Bank ..	17,732	7	0	42,196	11	6
39	Municipal Funds	12,942	8	10	12,409	12	5
40	Educational Trust Fund... ..	13,982	8	0	2,794	12	0

during the year 1339 Fasli, ending 5th June 1930.

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
8,381	15	6	.....		
3,038	12	1	.....		
.....			208	12	4	
456	2	6	... ..		
.....			22,519	11	3	
1,200	0	0	... ..		
.....			70,000	0	0	
.....			23	9	6	
116	15	9	.....		
.....			57,644	7	7	
.....					
1,834	0	0	.....		
.....			819	7	6	
.....			2,561	10	7	
.....					
.....			4,49,369	12	6½	
28,942	12	0	.....		
.....			48,830	9	8	
.....			9,641	0	3	
36,727	9	3	.....		
... ..			1,43,933	7	10	
.....			189	3	10	
3,849	12	1	.....		
24,464	4	6	.....		
.....			532	12	5	
.....			11,187	12	0	

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Sangli State

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1928-29.			Fasli 1929-30.		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
41	Public Endowment Fund... ..	40	0	0	100	0	0
	Total of 33 to 41.....	8,43,424	4	10	7,23,153	12	8
42	Advances Recoverable	7,54,931	5	1	6,62,011	14	11
43	Loans bearing interest made on valuable Securities	4,61,344	15	0	2,61,772	6	6
43A	Investment	3,27,894	11	9	3,54,828	8	10
43B	Town Extension Tupari ... ..	.....			1,200	0	0
43C	Town Improvement ... ..	.....			6,151	0	0
	Total of 42 & 43A.....	15,44,170	15	10	12,85,963	14	3
	Total of Debt Heads 33 to 43A ...	23,87,595	4	8	20,09,117	10	11
	Grand Total of Expenditure.....	42,42,819	14	1/2	34,14,972	7	9
	Closing Balance	17,82,641	12	9	21,97,559	10	0
	Grand Total.....	60,25,461	10	9 1/2	56,12,542	1	9

during the year 1339 Fasli, ending 5th June 1930.

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
60	0	0	...	.....
.....			1,20,270	8	2	
.....			92,919	6	2	
..	.....		1,99,572	8	6	
26,933	13	1	.....		
1,200	0	0	.....		
6,151	0	0	.....		
.....			2,58,207	1	7	
.....			3,78,477	9	9	
... ..			8,27,847	6	3½	
4,14,927	13	3	.....		
.....			4,12,919	9	½	

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1930.

No.	Dispensary.	No. of patients treated		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
1	Sangli	17,215	113	101	5	7	.....	16,696 11 6	172	
2	Shahapur.. ...	5,846	1	1	...	...	.....	2,817 1 4	81	
3	Shirhatti... ..	4,874	63	62	...	...	1	2,730 12 6	43'01	
4	Mangalwedha ...	5,393	8	8	...	...	.....	2,055 2 0	50	
5	Kavatha Mahankal	3,948	5	3	2	...	.....	1,688 5 4	28'8	
6	Terdal	3,034	..	...	...	...	.....	1,536 0 0	25	
7	Dodwad	2,958	...	...	...	...	.....	673 3 8	31'1	
	Total.....	43,768	190	175	7	7	1	28,194 4 4	...	

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital statistics of the Sangli State for the year ending 31st March 1930.

Name.	Population according to the census of 1921.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		1928-29.	1929-30.			1928-29.	1929-30.			Births.		Deaths.		
				1928-29.	1929-30.			1928-29.	1929-30.					
Sangli State ...	2,21,321	8,674	8,667		7	5,326	7,087	1,761	...	39.1	39.1	24.06	32.02	

Information regarding Schools maintained by us well as those aided and unaided by the Sangli State in the year ending 31st March 1930.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on rolls on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
1928-29.	1929-30.		1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.		
2	2	High School	842	774	743	623	30,815	
7	7	A V Schools (Middle)	241	229	182	473	} 1,10,344	
147	147	Ver Boy's Schools ...	11,027	10,348	8,310	7,038		
12	12	Girls' Schools... ..	1,313	1,260	843	842		
5	5	Sanskrit Schools ...	85	80	66	63		
1	...	Night School... ..	20	.....	6	.....	
7	7	Low Caste Schools ...	283	267	199	199		
181	180		13,811		10,349	8,038	1,41,159	
		(Aided Schools)						
1	1	City High School Sangli	400	382	378	322	4,409	
1	1	Kanya Shala	24	31	19	20	.....	State Grant.
2	2		424	413	397	342	4,409	
		(Unaided Schools)						
1	1	A P Mission School ...	37	36	.....	.....	.....
18	15	Vernacular Schools ... including Khshir- Sagar's Class ...	831	726	.....	.....	.....
			55	51	.....	.....	.....
19	16		923	813	.....	.....	.....
202	198	Total.....	15,158	14,184	10,745	9,280	1,45,568	

Information regarding the income and expenditure &c. of minors in charge of the Sangli State during the year 1929-30. 195

Item No.	Details.	IN CHARGE OF		Total.
		The Nyaya-dhish Sangli.	The Mamlatdars.	
1	Number of Minors	76		
	„ Estates	60		
2	Opening Balance:—			
	In Cash with the Vahiwatdars...	4,175		
	In State Treasury	9,149		
	In Govt Securities	53,000		
	In Co-operative Society	15,200		
	In Sangli Bank	21,498		
	Total.....	1,03,022		
	Add:—			
3	Receipts during the year:—			
	Income from Land & Houses ...	25,625		
	Recovery of debts	29,806		
	Interest on investments... ..	11,004		
	Sale proceeds of ornaments ...	19,205		
	Miscellaneous receipts	42,455		
	Total.....	1,28,095		
	Grand Total... ..	2,31,117		
4	Deduct:—			
	Expenditure:—			
	Amount of investment in Govern- ment Securities.. ...	19,500		
	Charges (dictary & others) inclu- ding the property handed over to the extent of the amount of	59,631		
	Total.....	79,131		
5	Balance:—			
	In Cash with the Vahiwatdars ...	5,086		
	In State Treasury	12,297		
	In Government Securities	71,500		
	In Co-operative Societies... ..	41,128		
	In Sangli Bank	21,975		
	Total.....	1,51,986		
6	Value of Moveable property including documents in hands ...	25,501		
	A G			
7	Area of land under management ...	2,226	25	
8	Assessment Rs	4,427		

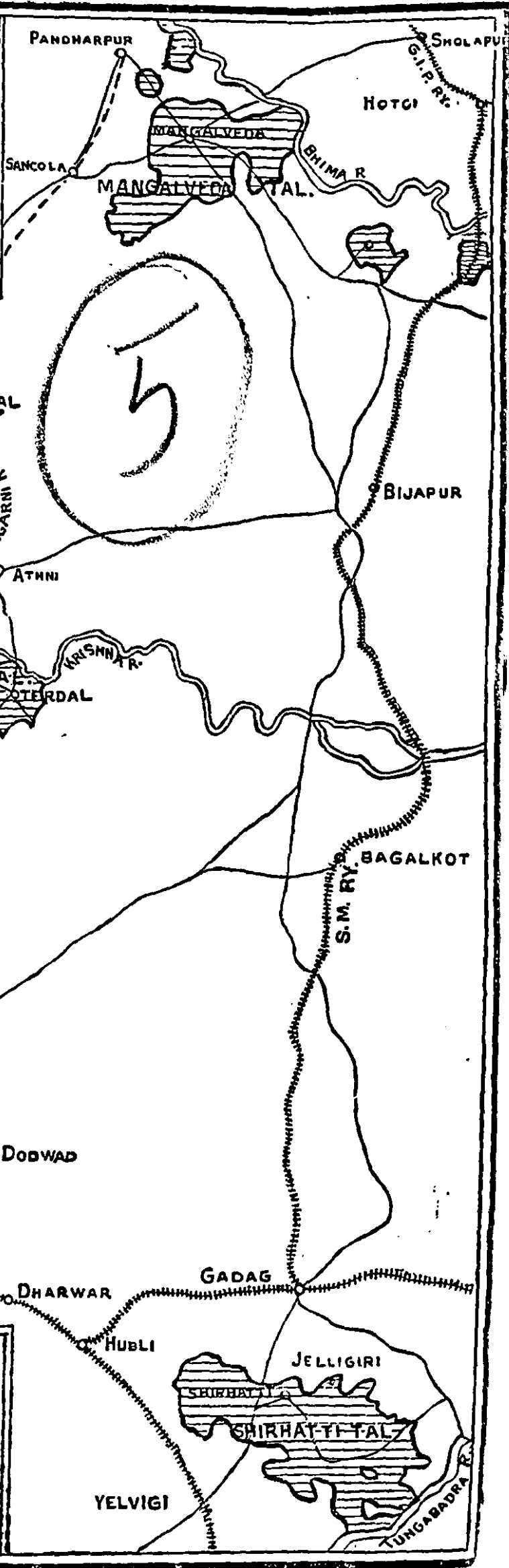
APPENDIX B

No.	Name of institution.	No. on rolls on 31st Mar. 1980	Average No. on roll.	Average daily attendance.	Indian Christians.		Brahmins.		Jains, excluding Chaturth.	
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
STATE SCHOOLS.										
1 HIGH SCHOOLS.										
	Sangli High School.	437	402	330	6	...	244	4	81	1
	Chintamanrao H. School Shahapur..	337	344	293	...	...	242	3	24	...
2 S. G. A. V. Schools.										
	Mangalwedha.	22	19	18	...	...	14	...	...	...
	Kavathe-Mahankal... ..	19	13	10	...	...	9	...	...	...
	Terdal	40	45	25	...	...	17	...	16	...
	Rabkavi	42	42	35	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Shirhatti	9	18	16	...	...	8	...	...	...
	Sangli	78	84	56	..	...	...	73	...	...
	Shahapur	19	19	13	...	...	...	18	...	...
3 Ver. Boys' Schools										
	Sangli (Proper)	1,055	1,104	769	2	...	369	10	66	...
	Mangalwedha.	869	951	737	...	...	81	2	8	...
	Kuchi	1,067	1,091	765	...	...	66	22	10	4
	Miraj-Prant..	2,413	2,418	1,286	...	...	92	23	450	47
	Terdal	670	619	450	...	...	43	1	118	3
	Shahapur	1,976	2,083	1,386	2	...	183	12	26	4
	Shirhatti	2,298	2,226	1,645	...	...	117	43	36	16
4 NIGHT SCHOOL.										
5 LOW-CASTE SCHOOLS.										
	Sangli	49	50	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mangalwedha	60	64	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kavathe-Mahankal... ..	21	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miraj Prant..	94	107	83	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Terdal	43	43	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 SANSKRIT SCHOOLS ...										
7 GIRLS' SCHOOLS AND MAHILA CLASS.										
	Sangli Girls' School	384	392	244	...	...	...	284	...	10
	Sangli Mahila Vidyalaya	79	81	31	...	...	...	71	...	1
	Mangalwedha	51	51	36	...	...	...	32	...	...
	Kavathe-Mahankal... ..	34	34	26	...	...	...	12	...	...
	Miraj-Prant... ..	45	43	27	...	...	...	7	...	15
	Terdal	176	179	112	...	...	...	15	...	15
	Shahapur	321	313	272	...	1	...	134	...	41
	Shirhatti	170	175	94	..	...	...	70	...	16
8 AIDED SCHOOLS.										
	Sangli City High School	332	397	322	...	...	323	4	21	...
	Kanya Shala	31	30	20	...	...	...	26	...	4
9 UN-AIDED SCHOOLS.										
	Sangli A. P. Mission A. V.	36	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ver. Primary unaided Schools	51	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kshirsagar Pripatory Class	726	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....		14,114	13,610	9,280	10	1	1,891	866	857	177

APPENDIX B—Continued—

Lingayats		Other Hindus		Marathas.		Artisans & others including Chaturth.		Criminal tribes &c.		Jungli.		Kunbis and Kolies		Depressed class.		Mahomedans.		Others.		Total.	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	B.	J.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	B.	G.	Boys	Girls
21	...	25	...	34	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	14	...	...	...	432	5
10	...	26	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	384	3
1	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	22	...
4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
35	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
72	...	79	...	379	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	72	...	...	...	1,043	12
225	10	49	1	259	...	46	1	...	...	...	...	33	...	87	...	66	1	...	...	854	15
127	3	18	...	591	41	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	146	...	88	...	...	...	997	70
249	21	151	22	1006	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	2	122	6	...	...	2,254	159
287	1	104	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	80	...	...	...	665	5
335	27	121	8	791	47	135	...	12	...	8	...	17	...	38	...	192	18	...	...	1,560	116
897	161	726	67	6	...	2	4	16	...	...	...	4	2	32	5	151	13	...	...	9,660	688
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	52	2	...	...	...	...	58	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	8	...	...	...	...	86	8
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	2	...	...	...	...	41	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
...
...	8	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384
...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
...	4	...	10	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
...	9	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
...	6	...	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
...	124	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	...	176
...	48	...	69	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	821
...	43	...	17	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	88	...	170
3	...	10	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	726
2272	469	1319	306	3145	109	188	6	28	...	10	...	62	8	752	20	737	58	...	...	12084	2100

TALUKA	AREA IN	POPULATION	REVENUE
MANGALVEDA			
MIRAJ PRANT (Inclg SANGLI)			
KUCHI			
TERDAL			
SHAHAPUR			
SHIRHATTI			
TOTAL			



MAP OF SANGLI STATE

0 16 32 48

SCALE 16 MILES TO ONE INCH

TALUKA BOUNDARY - - - - -

RAILWAY - - - - -

RAILWAYS PROJECTED - - - - -

ROADS - - - - -

No. P. 1157 of 1931

*Diwan's Office,
Sangli, 21st August 1931.*

From

R. S. ATHAVALE, ESQUIRE, B. A.,
Diwan of Sangli.

To

Lt—Col. L. E. LANG, C. I. E., M. C.,
Resident at Kolhapur & Political Agent,
S. M. C. States,
Kolhapur.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Sangli State, for the Fasli year 1340, ending 5th June 1931, and to state that His Highness Shrimant Chief Saheb of Sangli has directed me to offer his most sincere thanks to you for the kind and courteous treatment, the very sound and sympathetic advice as well as the valuable help and assistance that he has always received from you.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
R. S. ATHAVALE,
Diwan of Sangli.

The Administration Report

OF

The Sangli State

for the year 1340 Fasli *i. e.* 1930-31 A. D.

—0—

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1 The Sangli State is divided into six widely scattered tracts forming five Talukas and one Mahal, namely Miraj-Prant, Kuchi, Administrative divisions & Boundaries. Mangalwedha, Shahapur Shirhatti and Terdal. All of them lie between the river Bhima in the North and the river Tungbhadra in the South, and impinge on five Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, viz Satara, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar and on one of the Madras Presidency viz Bellary. Miraj-Prant and Kuchi Talukas are close to each other and within easy reach of Sangli, the capital of the State, and have their villages mixed up with those of the Satara Collectorate. The Mangalwedha Taluka is the northern most part of the State and lies to the south of Pandharpur in the Sholapur District. The Terdal Mahal is partly surrounded by the villages of the Belgaum District and partly by those of the Jamkhandi State. The Shahapur Taluka too is surrounded by the Belgaum Collectorate. Shirhatti the southern most Taluka is to the South of the Dharwar District and has the river Tungbhadra forming a portion of its south-east boundary.

Area.

2 The area of the State is 1,136 square miles.

Population.

3 The population of the State according to the general Census of 1931 is 2,58,512.

Gross Revenue.

4 The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the gross revenue for the past five years is Rs. 14,68,821.

Tribute.

5 The State pays no tribute either to Government or to any other State. It transferred lands to the amount of Rs. 1,35,000 in lieu of the contingent of 450 horse in accordance with the articles of stipulation dated Bijapur, 12th December 1820 (Vide Aitchison's "Treaties, Engagements and Sanads &c." 4th edition Volume VII page 270).

6 The full name and title of the Ruler of the State is Honorary His Highness Shrimant Chief saheb and Family. Lieutenant Meherbun His Highness Shrimant Sir Chintaman-
rao Dhundiraj alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, K. C. I. E. He is a Brahmin by caste. His Highness was born on the 14th February 1890 and he completed the 21st year of his rule on the 2nd June 1931. His Highness has two sons and four daughters,

His Highness has a permanent salute of nine guns and a personal one of eleven and enjoys first class jurisdiction having power to try for capital offences without permission from the Political Agent any persons except British subjects.

7 The most important event during the year was the first session of the Rayat Assembly under its reformed constitution on the 22nd of July 1930.

So far back as in 1908, The Rayat Assembly was brought into existence by Captain Burke, the then Administrator, of Sangli in order to enable the rural population to ventilate grievances of a public nature. Every Taluka was divided into sub-divisions, according to its size, each of which had a Divisional Assembly, consisting of Members, elected by the villagers by a very simple method. Every Taluka had a Taluka Assembly consisting of representatives elected by Divisional Assemblies. The State Assembly consisted of 26 Members, 12 of whom were elected by the Talukas one by the Sangli Municipality and one by the Sangli Traders; the remaining members were officials six of them being Mamlatdars, and the rest were certain Heads of Departments. The principle of indirect elections was thus followed in order to secure cultured and public spirited members. Local grievances were confined to the Divisional Assemblies.

As the experience gained of the working of the Rayat Assembly was gratifying, His Highness desired to widen its scope and powers and thus to provide for the increasing association of the people with his Government in the administration of the State, and announced his intention to do so, at a Darbar held on 7th April 1930. The Sangli State Rayat Assembly Regulation No. 1 of 1930 was promulgated. The number of members was raised to forty, of whom one-half were to be elected members, one-fourth to be nominated non-officials, and the remaining one-fourth to be officials—the Councillors and certain Heads of Departments. The principle of direct election was introduced. The Assembly with a decisive non-official majority, was vested with the right of putting questions, moving Resolutions and submitting representations, on all matters of public interest or importance except certain specified heads. It was also given the right of discussing the budget and moving resolutions on it. It was also given the power of making or repealing laws. Freedom of speech was also conferred on the members. The Rules and Standing orders, the electoral Rules and Regulations, of the Bombay Legislative Council, were adopted, with slight modifications. The right of voting was conferred on women.

The Diwan was to be its ex-officio President, and the Resolutions passed by the Assembly, were to have a recommendatory character.

During the year under report, the Assembly held two Sessions one in July 1930 and the other in May 1931.

For the first session the Assembly met on 22nd July 1930, when His Highness the Chiefsahab delivered the in-augural address, as appended here to (Vide Appendix A).

For the first session, 263 questions were received, and, out of them 176 were answered; the number of supplementary questions put and answered, was a very large one. The number of Resolutions received was 124; out of these only four could be discussed during the time available. Rao Bahadur Kale introduced a bill with regard to certain Reforms in Hindu Law, but the first reading was opposed on the ground of insufficient notice; and the Bill was adjourned to the next session. The Budget for 1340 was introduced and discussed. The session closed on 29th July 1930.

The Assembly met for the second session on 18th May 1931 and His Highness delivered the opening address, which is appended hereto. (Vide Appendix B).

66 questions were received for the second session; these, with the 87 remaining questions of the first session (i. e. 153 in all), were all put and answered during the session. The number of Supplementary Questions, put and answered, was a very large one, as during the first session. Rao Bahadur Kale's Bill on Hindu Law Reforms introduced during the Session, passed through three Readings, in spite of the opposition of a powerful minority group. The Government Member for law moved the adoption of several acts from British India, the chief of them being the Transfer of Property Amendment Acts Nos. XX & XXI of 1929 and the Election Inquiries and Offences Act No, 39 of 1930. At the request of certain Non-official members, he gave a clear exposition of the main changes effected. As a result of this, all the motions were unanimously carried. The Budget for 1341 Fasli was presented and discussed.

The report by the Education Committee, appointed during the first session, was received, and its main recommendations were generally approved.

8 The event of outstanding importance during the year under report has been His Highness' visit to England as a Member of the Round Table Conference at the invitation of His Majesty's Government. His Highness had already received with genuine pleasure the announcement made by His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Irwin on the 31st October 1929 conveying the decision to hold the Conference. It was therefore with feelings of the utmost gratification that he accepted the proposal of His Excellency that although representing the States in general and no individual State in particular, he should represent the point of view of the smaller States at the Conference. His Highness attended the meetings of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes held in Simla on the 9th July 1930 and

His Highness' Visit to
England.

succeeding days mainly for discussion of the problems connected with the Round Table Conference. His Highness also attended the meeting of the Indian States Deputation to the Conference conveyed there by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 14th & 15th July 1930. His Highness next invited as many Rulers as he thought could conveniently journey to Bombay to meet him in that City on the 24th July 1930 to discuss the policy which he should advocate at the Conference. In response to his invitation 14 Rulers were good enough either personally to attend or to send their representatives in spite of the very short notice which His Highness was obliged to give them. At their meeting on the 24th they gave their hearty support to the views which His Highness placed before them.

As it was His Highness' first visit to England, he decided to leave India at as early a date as possible in order to familiarise himself with the atmosphere likely to surround the conference. His Highness embarked in Bombay on the 26th July 1930, by P. & O. Company's S. S. Ravalpindi being accompanied by Her Highness Shrimant Sounhagyawati Rani saheb and their daughters Shrimant Rajkumari Usha Devi and Shrimant Rajkumari Shakuntala Raje, Mr. Y. A. Thombare, Councillor, Dr. R. G. Thakar, Chief Medical Officer and Mr. S. D. Gokhale, Private Secretary. His Highness was greeted in England as the first member of the Round Table Conference to arrive there. Their Highnesses utilised the interval before the commencement of the Round Table Work to proceed to the Continent and pay a flying visit to Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, France and Holland. On returning to England towards the end of September, His Highness took an active part in the deliberations of the Indian States Delegation in regard to their future line of action at the Round Table Conference. At the Conference His Highness gave his hearty support to the entry of the States into Federation with British India subject to necessary safeguards and the agreement of the States concerned. His Highness also did all he could to further the interests of the States particularly entrusted to his care. In particular His Highness addressed a letter of the 24th October to the Rulers of the States in Classes II & III under the classification adopted by the Butler Committee, expressing certain views about the widening of the basis on which the Chamber of Princes is constituted so as to make it truly representative of the States as a whole, and also recommending a process of liberalisation so as to secure in suitable cases the promotion of deserving States from the second to the first class and from the third to the second, and also advocating the representation of the Rulers in the third class in the Chamber. Although the time available was short and did not permit of His Highness receiving many replies, all those which were received expressed entire approval of his views. In accordance with these views and in consequence of the support given to His Highness, he addressed two notes on the 30th and 31st October to the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, in which he advocated the liberalisation of the Chamber of Princes and representation of all the smaller States however minute in the Federal Legislature. His Highness also

watched with anxious interest the proceedings of the Federal Structure Subcommittee presided over by Lord Sankey. In order that the interests of the smaller States might not be overlooked, His Highness submitted to Lord Sankey a note on their representation in the Federal Houses. The representatives of His Majesty's Government and delegates of all classes showed their sympathy and courtesy towards the cause of the smaller States and to His Highness' representations on their behalf. When His Highness was entertained at dinner on the 8th December 1930 in the House of Commons by a number of M. P.'s, with Mr. R. C. Morrison Co-operative M. P., and Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Chair, His Highness took the occasion to deliver a speech to enlighten his hosts on the problems of the smaller States. His Highness was gratified to find that his effort was much appreciated and awakened considerable interest in the States.

While in England Their Highnesses had the high honour and privilege on several occasions of enjoying the gracious hospitality of Their Majesties the King and the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Majesty's Government, the Right Honourable the Prime Minister and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India. At the invitation of His Majesty's Government His Highness was present at the Cenotaph in White Hall on the 11th November 1930, when His Majesty the King and Representatives of the Governments of the Empire laid wreaths on the Cenotaph.

Out of the crowded programme about the Round Table Conference His Highness snatched opportunities to see something of the great country of England and its institutions. Among these might be mentioned his visit to the Dockland Settlement, the Castle and public institutions at Dover and the London Head Quarters of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society and the English and the Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society. Speaking at Luncheon at Dover, His Highness said:—"Some people may think that, because India is now seeking to have the decisive voice in her own affairs, the union between the two great nations will receive some check if it is not terminated altogether. Such is not my belief. India has passed through the period of tutelage and may be said to have reached the stage of adolescence. The seed planted by England has taken root, germinated and sent up a robust plant which is now beginning to flower. I believe that the plant will yet yield a fruit which will be the envy of the world. If the life of the plant took any other course, it would be a poor compliment to the labours of Englishmen in India in the past. India has learned much, but she has still more to learn from England, both in the advancement of science and in the development of democratic institutions. A most important side of such institutions is the organisation and administration of Local Government. It is in this respect that I am specially glad to be able to see something of your achievements here. I shall relate to my people what I have seen here, and I feel sure that they will not only admire your system of local administration but will feel inspired to follow your example so far as their opportunities and local circumstances allow them. Ever since I stepped on the shores of England I have received nothing but kindness, courtesy and consideration. I shall take back with me very happy memories of the

delightful time I have been able to spend in this country. "Speaking at an informal luncheon at the London Head-quarters of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, His Highness said "whatever community you take, and whatever degree of civilization it may have achieved, you will find that the single force which binds it together more than any other is that of mutual co-operation. Co-operation is of the greatest importance to my own country of India. It has, indeed, been said that India is the country of all countries in which co-operation can prove its real value." "I am hoping", he added, "that the day may not be far distant when it would be possible to establish a link between the Co-operative Societies in India and those in your great country. I feel sure that it would be to mutual advantage, and that the Co-operative workers of the countries will give their serious attention to accomplish this end".

9 Their Highnesses and party returned to India by the P. O. Company's
 Return to India. S. S. The Viceroy of India, disembarking in Bombay on the 6th February 1931 and returning to Sangli on the 8th February. The occasion was marked with appropriate rejoicings and celebrations at Sangli. His Highness received on the day an address from the City Municipality, Sangli, it reply to which he said:—

"We who attended the Conference whether on behalf of British India or on behalf of the Indian States owe so much to the British Public for the atmosphere of good will and co-operation that we met with and the hospitality and friendliness which they extended to us whether in the Chambers of the Conference and its Committees or elsewhere. History knows no attempt which can compare to the Round Table Conference to settle a problem affecting the relationship between two countries one of which represents the greatest Empire that the world has ever seen and the other one-fifth of the population of the globe. The Conference had the unique advantage of the inspiration of the personal association of His Imperial Majesty to whom India owes a profound debt of gratitude for his solicitude for her welfare. The difficulties in its way were tremendous and nine short weeks could not be expected to yield a clear out and final solution of the vast problems which confronted it. Still it has been able to produce material of the highest value for use in the framing of a constitution for our country embodying a substantial measure of agreement on the main ground plan and many helpful indications of the points of detail to be further pursued. Throughout the deliberations of the Conference our British colleagues in general and His Majesty's Government in particular were animated by the spirit of good will, sympathy and co-operation for the best interests of India and the Empire. Our stalwart leaders both from British India and the Indian States presented the case of India with remarkable ability, power and statesmanship. India can never be too grateful to our beloved Viceroy His Excellency Lord Irwin for having made the Conference possible and to the Prime Minister Mr. Macdonald, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Sankey, and the Secretary of State for India Mr. Wedgwood Benn for their generous sympathy, far sighted wisdom, distinguished

guidance and courageous statesmanship in opening a new chapter in India's history. In this connection you have already referred in eulogistic terms to the part it was given to the Princes to play at the Conference. As Mr. MacDonald was pleased to put it, it revolutionised the situation. The Princes are glad to have had this opportunity not only to knit England and India closer together but also to advance the unity of British India and Indian States. The deliberations of the Conference have proceeded on the basis that the Central Government of India should be a Federation of All-India embracing British India and the Indian States. Federation, I may say, is the one great method by which British India and the Indian States can unite to build the United India which our great poets, great philosophers and great teachers have always taught. It opens out vast potentialities of incalculable good to our motherland. I fervently hope and pray that the Indian States will come forward to take their share in the work which now awaits the country. The work of the Conference is yet incomplete. Many details of the constitution have yet to be evolved. Certain general principles and agreed conclusions have been recorded subject to modification in accordance with public opinion both in England and India. Many points have necessarily been left open. But Federation as you will understand is the basis on which the future structure has to be raised. At such a moment, it is our great good fortune that the great personality of our very popular Ex-Governor Lord Willingdon will be at the helm of affairs to guide our destiny. I hope and pray that the fulfilment of our aspirations will not be found to be beyond the reach of Indian Statesmanship and that India will be enabled to achieve her rightful place in the British Commonwealth of Nations at no distant date." His Highness had already joined in signing the statement that was issued by the first batch of the Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference to return to India by that boat.

His Highness recognised that the great task of framing a constitution for India, and of explaining it and rendering it acceptable to those who are to partake in it, had only been begun by the labours of the Round Table Conference, not worthy as they had been. With the object, therefore, of informing the Rulers of the smaller States of the foundation that had been laid, His Highness drew up a Memorandum on the position of the smaller States of India in the Federation proposed by the Round Table Conference, circulated it with his letter of the 21st February 1931 to Rulers of Smaller States and invited as many of the Rulers of such States, as could conveniently come to Bombay, to a meeting at the Taj Mahal Hotel there on the 3rd and 4th of the March 1931, for the purpose of personal discussion. The meeting was attended by the Rulers or Ministers and other representatives of altogether 26 States, out of which 13 belong to the first class, 6 to the 2nd and 7 to the 3rd class under the classification adopted by the Butler Committee. Without committing any individual State to any final course of action, the meeting recorded the opinion that it would be advisable, under the circumstances that had arisen, for the Indian States under all categories, to join an All-India Federation and participate in the political ideal of a United India, provided a scheme satisfactory both from the financial and political

point of view to all the interests concerned and with adequate safeguards and suitable representation for all was finally evolved. The meeting further made certain suggestions regarding the strength of the proposed Chambers of the Federal Legislature, the proportion of the seats in them for the States and British India and the distribution of the seats for the States amongst them individually.

11. On the conclusion of the meeting His Highness proceeded to Visit to Bikaner. Bikaner in response to the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner. Several other Princes also visited Bikaner at the time at the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja. This assemblage of Princes was very useful as affording an occasion for an exchange of views among them on the important constitutional issues which have emerged out of the Round Table Conference. His Highness was a guest of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner in his State from the 7th to the 12th of March 1931.

12. His Highness next proceeded to Delhi to attend the session of the Chamber of Princes where he supported its Resolution in favour of Federation and also spoke on several other Resolutions, the principal one among them having been that of appreciation of the great services of Lord Irwin as Viceroy to India and the Empire.

His Highness was in Bombay to welcome His Excellency Lord Willingdon on his arrival in India on the 17th of April 1931, and see off His Excellency Lord Irwin when he left India on the 18th of April 1931.

His Highness entertained His Excellency Sir Earnest Hotson, Acting Governor of Bombay at a Tea Party at Mahabaleshwar on the 24th May 1931.

13. His Highness visited Mahabaleshwar during the hot season of the year. During his stay there His Highness and Her Highness the Ranisahab of Sangli gave an "At Home" on 24-5-1931 to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Hoston. Several Rulers of the S. M. C. States and high officers of the Bombay Government kindly graced the occasion.

14. In October 1930, owing to representation of the Karbhari of Kurundwad Junior State, that the people of Madhavpur-Vadgaon had been defying law owing to the help and encouragement of Congress men from Shahapur and Belgaum, and that it had, therefore, become impossible for him to check and control them unaided, the Shahapur Police rendered the necessary assistance to that State and the Police Force was also later re-enforced for that purpose. The Diwan of Sangli also paid a visit to Shahapur on 10-10-1930, and had a talk with the local leaders of Shahapur, and advised them to desist from doing any act which was likely to cause disturbance or any trouble to Vadgaon authorities.

Again on 30-10-1930, the State Karbhari of Kurundwad Junior State reported to the Administrator, Sangli, that the people of that State

including some from Shahapur had gathered in large number at Madhavpur-Vadgaon on 24th October 1930, to present an application and that he had laid out a plan for the arrest of the ring-leaders being effected on the morning of 3rd November. In order to avert any possible danger, he proposed that a strong force of the Sangli State Police should be kept ready at Shahapur to render him such help as may be required in an emergency. Accordingly such a force was sent with proper instructions and the Superintendent of Police, Sangli, was deputed there to guide their operations. He held a consultation with the Karbhari Kurundwad Junior and the Belgaum District Superintendent of Police and a raid on Vadgaon on the night of 2nd November by the Sangli and Vadgaon Police jointly was planned; and undertaken for the purpose of arresting the ring-leaders. The result, however, proved to be abortive and several Police men and officers of both States were injured as the mob grew out of control owing to unforeseen circumstances over which the Sangli Police had no control. This is not the place (for an analysis of the situation and the causes thereof) for any apportionment of blame. Suffice it to say that the incident was most unfortunate. The Diwan of Sangli visited the place, made an enquiry and satisfied the Commissioner S. D. by explaining the National/Flag incident in Shahapur, as well as the Madhavpur-Vadgaon incident, that Sangli State Authorities were quite alert and prepared to do their best in meeting the situation.

Political Events of Importance.

15 During the year under report, the political activities in British India, connected with the Civil Disobedience movement, consisted of the following:—

Political Events of importance.

- 1 Prabhat Ferris.
- 2 Picketing of Liquor shops.
- 3 Breaking of the Salt & Forest Laws.
- 4 Encouraging the spread & use of Khaddar.
- 5 Boycott of Foreign Goods.
- 6 Observing of Hartals.
- 7 Cutting of Toddy Trees.
- 8 Burning of foreign clothes.
- 9 Propaganda by lectures.

The Indian States, especially those like Sangli that have their territories interlaced with those of British India, could scarcely be expected to remain immune from the repercussions of these activities in British India. As a result, some of these activities were undertaken at some places in this State especially at Sangli and Shahapur. With the decline of agitation, however, in British India, these activities in this State began to abate and only a few items such as occasional Prabhat Ferris, and lectures mostly by leaders from the neighbouring districts on the use of Khaddar and Boycott of foreign goods now remain, the rest having been practically abandoned.

16 The work of the City Survey of Sangli Town having been completed City Survey Maintenance Office has been newly opened with a staff of one Surveyor, one clerk and one City Survey.

peon; since its opening 285 applications have been received for getting Record of Rights corrected. Out of these 270 were disposed of and 15 remained pending disposal at the close of the year.

Since the opening of the above new Office a revenue of Rs. 350-13-6 has been received as fees.

The work of the City Survey and Inquiry of Sangli-wadi—a suburb of Sangli Town—has been completed during the year under report. During the last year inquiry of 847 properties was completed.

The writing of the property Register of Sangli Wadi was begun on 10-6-30 and completed on 17-7-30.

The work of printing maps of Sangli Wadi Survey is in progress.

For the purposes of City Survey and Inquiry, Sangli Wadi has been attached to the City Survey Office of Sangli Town.

An expenditure of Rs. 2,441-3-1 was incurred during the year under report for the City Survey Work of Sangli Wadi.

Tours of the Diwan and the Chief Revenue Officer

17. During the year under report the Diwan made the following tour.

In July 1930 he went to Bombay to attend at the departure of His Highness the Chiefsahab to England for attending the Round Table Conference.

In August he went to Shahapur for auction of the forest coupes.

In October he went to Marihal to see the excavation work in connection with alleged buried treasure. From Marihal he went to Kolhapur to see the Political Agent and again went twice to Shahapur to watch and deal with the political situation there.

In December he visited Nandre in the Miraj-prant Taluka to see the spot for Dharmashala and road near Nandre Station.

In February 1931 he visited Andhali, Bombawada, Dudhondi, Nagrale Ghogaon, Tupari in the Miraj-Prant Taluka and inspected the Village Daftars Jamabandi Tharavbands &c. At Tupari he discussed with the people the Tupari Extension Scheme and allotted 20 plots at concession rates.

He went to Bombay to receive His Highness the Chiefsahab when he returned from England.

He went to Satara for excise auction of the State Shops. In March he visited Mhaisal, Shirguppi, Kusnal, Molwad, Ugar and Katral in the Miraj-Prant Taluka and inspected the Village Daftars. He also visited Shahapur and examined and signed the Tharavbands. After return from Shahapur he

went to Terdal and Rabkawi and took a round by Motor and saw the crops on all sides of Terdal and Sasalhatti villages which were represented and found in a very bad condition.

He also inspected all the Offices in the Terdal Mahal.

In April he went to Mahabaleshwar for Budget Work. He also visited Shahapur and inspected the Offices there.

In May again he went twice to His Highness at Mahabaleshwar for some State business,

The Chief Revenue Officer visited the rest of the Talukas, made Jamabandi and inspected the Taluka Offices there.

13 Appendix I shows the names of high officials in the State.

APPENDIX. A.

**Speech of His Highness the Chief of Sangli at the opening ceremony
of the Sangli State Rayat Assembly on the 22nd July 1930.**

Members of the Sangli State Rayat Assembly,

It gives me great pleasure to be present here to perform the important ceremony of opening the new Sangli State Rayat Assembly in about the three months and a half from the date on which I announced the inauguration of constitutional reforms in our State, the Assembly closes one and opens out another chapter in the annals of the State, involving a great and memorable departure from the old system of Government in this State although that system too was guided and inspired by the single objective of achieving the welfare of the people. Ever since the destinies of India became linked with those of the British Government, it has been the gradual objective of the Indian States to assimilate with their institutions what is best in the system of England and extend to their people the benefits and privileges of the methods of Government which she has evolved. The constitutional changes which British Statesmen have introduced into British India have accelerated the process especially in this State which has its territory mixed up with that of British India, with the happy result that when India as a whole is on the threshold of constitutional developments of a far reaching character, Sangli too has advanced a step forward in associating the representative of the non-official public in the management of public affairs by creating this Assembly.

Gentlemen, as you are aware, the Rayat Assembly which has been in existence for some time has now been considerably enlarged, the official majority has been replaced by a decisive non-official majority and direct elections have been substituted for indirect ones. The Assembly is now empowered to discuss the Budget at length, to propose resolutions on it and on other matters of public importance and to divide upon all of them, besides having the power of legislation given to it by the regulation. The old system has thus been considerably liberalised and the Assembly is now enabled to exercise much direct influence on the executive. Its indirect influence on our Government will be of still greater importance. As in British India, the executive, though not yet responsible to the Assembly here will be greatly influenced by the contact of its members with the elected representatives of the people. Our officials will have to give due consideration to the importance of the un-official members accepting their proposals, and the powers of interpellation given to un-official persons will set up in the administration a spirit of introspection and a desire to avoid occasion for censure. I have no doubt that the officials will be far more unresponsive to the criticism and suggestions of the Assembly.

There may sometimes arise strong differences of opinion among you. I trust that on such occasions you will consider all the conflicting interests and place the benefit of the State as a whole, above the interests of only

this or that class that above all, you will cultivate a spirit of mutual compromise, toleration and respect. I should like to lay particular stress on the need of your deliberations showing a unity of purpose.—I mean a conscious striving for unity in essentials. It must certainly be present to your minds that steadfastly nurtured such unity will become the greatest strength of the State.

Gentlemen, henceforward you have to bear the burdens of administrations in an ever increasing degree. A democratic form of Government by itself will not ensure the freedom of a State from its obvious limitations. On the other hand the usual experience is that it tends to multiply offices and increase official business, thereby making administrative machinery more expensive than under our present form of Government. Among the difficulties which you may have to encounter, one is that your territory is not compact, being scattered over a large area and thus necessitating a costlier administrative machinery. Another is that our resources are scanty and limited and are not capable of easy growth a difficulty which is accentuated by the fact that we badly need funds for the development of what are known as nation building activities, but I hope that you will not allow yourselves to be daunted by such difficulties but will march forward in a spirit of hope and faith.

I am sure that you do not require to be told that far more important than the counting of heads is a due appreciation of the problems and needs of the people for the sake of whom the system of Government exists. In this connection I cannot but emphasise the predominately agricultural character of the population of our State. Agriculture is the one great occupation of the people, who get their living directly by, or depend directly upon, the cultivation of their own or other's fields.

A large number of peasants is indebted to the money-lender and is comparatively poor. They lack sufficient incentive to add to their wealth by producing more than what they require to satisfy the immediate needs of themselves and their families. These root facts regarding agriculturists will have to be duly appreciated by you, when you want to deal effectively with them. No one who has anything to do with our cultivators can fail to be struck alike by the magnitude of the work to be done and by the zeal exertion and patriotism required of those who have to tackle their stupendous problems. I feel sure that the new opportunities of public service and usefulness conferred upon you will produce men who will make the progress, prosperity, and happiness of the cultivators of Sangli, their first care.

On you the first representatives of the people in the new Assembly, there rests a very special responsibility. By the manner in which you conduct your business and by the justice of your judgements you have to prove the wisdom of the great constitutional change which has been inaugurated. Nothing would make your task easier than to remember the many thousands of your fellow subjects who cannot yet participate in the work of the Assembly, and to work for their upliftment and cherish their interests as your own.

Gentlemen, such are the labours which await you. On you a signal honour has fallen, as you are leading the van of the march of Sangli towards constitutional Government. I pray to Shri Mangal Maruti that success may attain and that the result of your labours hereafter may be worthy of the trust that has been now reposed in you.

Now I declare duly open the Sangli State Rayat Assembly constituted under the Sangli State Rayat Assembly Regulation 1 of 1930, and welcome you all before you begin your work.

APPENDIX. B.

Speech of His Highness inaugurating the Second Session of the
Saagli State Rayat Assembly on the 18th May 1931.

Members of the Sangli State Rayat Assembly,

It was on the 22nd of July last that I had the pleasure to perform the important ceremony of opening your reformed body which, as I then said, closed one, and opened out another, chapter in the annals of the State. To day it gives me pleasure to inaugurate its Second Session. In doing so it affords me much satisfaction to welcome you all—non-officials representing various interests in the State and my ministers and other officers composing this Assembly. This Chamber is my own child, and it is, therefore, natural that I should regard it with tenderness, partiality, and affection. It will be my constant endeavour to tend its growth, as I hope it will be yours to respond to the feelings that prompt me to do so. I trust that the work which this Assembly will do will be fruitful of the welfare of my people of all classes, castes and creeds. That was the object I had in setting up this Assembly. Let us pray that we may attain it.

It is a matter for just gratification and pride to me, no less than it is to you all whether inside or outside this hall that your small State should be privileged to participate, in howsoever humble a degree in the memorable task of evolving a constitution for our motherland. I say that your State is small, as it no doubt is, compared with the vast interest represented at the Round Table Conference. It would not be right to entertain an inflated notion about ourselves, but it would be equally unjustifiable to underrate our proper position and what we ought, therefore to do is to try to gain a correct perspective of our true position. The body which is considered representative of Indian India is the Chamber of Princes composed of 109 permanent Members and 12 representative Members. There are of-course several States which having no permanent place in it claim to have one in their own right and in some cases, very properly too. But let us for the present leave the question of their grievance apart and take the body as it is. You know that your Ruler is a permanent Member of the Chamber in his own right. Judging from statistical figures alone, you will find that our State stands 55th in area, 47th in revenue and 40th in population, among the 109 States, the Rulers of which are Members of the Chamber. The State further enjoys "a first class" Jurisdiction, and thus possesses that internal autonomy which is so essential to us to carry out our development in our own way without interference from outside. The State in the past contributed a glorious page to the history of the Maratha Empire and if we put forth a united effort, there is no reason why we may not have a future worthy of our past. We are already struggling to adapt ourselves to the requirements of modern times, and we are confronted by our own quota of difficulties. If we attach too much importance to mere external forms of the system of our Government and too little to its essence, I am afraid we shall have disappointment awaiting

us, and not even a mighty province can count on its resources to rescue it from that fate. But if we pursue our object in the right spirit, pay due regard to our special conditions and circumstances preserve what is best in our own system and try to engraft on it what is best in the Western, our difficulties need not prove insurmountable. As you are aware, we have already had some success in maintaining a goodly standard of efficiency and progress in our administration. The facts that I have brought to your notice will thus make it clear to you that though in comparison to the vast sub-continent of India our position is obviously a small one, we yet occupy a place about midway among the important States. As you know, as a member of Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference, I represent the States generally and the very large number of smaller States particularly. It is a task which entails a heavy responsibility on my shoulders. It is, however, some relief and encouragement to feel that I carry with me your warm good wishes for my success. I take this opportunity of thanking you for the resolution of congratulations that you passed at your first session on the invitation I had from His Majesty's Government to the Round Table Conference. It will be my earnest endeavour to carry on my duties as a member of the Conference so as effectively to advance the mutual goodwill, co-operation and harmony between Great Britain and our country, promote the best interests of British India and the Indian States, and at the same time harmonise them with a view to achieving the larger unity of All-India, which we all have so much at heart.

No words of mine are needed to bring home to you the momentous character of the Round Table Conference, at which British and Indian Statesmen including Rulers of the Indian States met, for the first time since the commencement of the British Rule, to discuss the future system of Government for India. The press has already familiarised you with the valuable material it has prepared for use in the framing of our future constitution. You are also aware of the declaration of the Princes at the Conference about the willingness of the States to come into an All-India Federation embracing British India and themselves a declaration which, in the words of the Prime Minister, revolutionised the situation. His Majesty's Government has taken note of the Federal basis for the Central Government accepted by all parties, and has expressed the view that responsibility for the Government of India should be placed upon Legislatures Central and Provincial, subject to certain provisions. We can hardly overestimate the importance of these constitutional developments and their far reaching effects on the well-being not only of ourselves but also for the whole of India.

India is such a vast country that it would be a mistaken policy to strain after uniformity from one end to the other, and the various parts of India, and especially those which have been enjoying some degree of sovereignty, may well desire to remain perfectly free to develop along their own peculiar lines in certain spheres. At the same time you must be aware that the Princes and States have always welcomed the attainment by British India of its due place among the dominions of the British Common Wealth

at the earliest date possible, consistently with necessary safeguards and reservations in respect of all the different interests in the country, and they have always disapproved of the policy of separation from the British Empire. The Princes and States have further had in view since 1917 the achievement of an effective voice in the determination of British Indian policies which affect them also. These were the facts which I along with my Brother Princes had in mind at the Round Table Conference, when we tentatively agreed there that the future constitution of the Government of India should be on a restricted and well defined Federal basis. We are all glad that the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement reiterates that Federation is an essential part of the scheme for the constitutional Government of India which is to be further discussed at the resumed sessions of the Round Table Conference. The precise form and structure of the new Federal Government has now to be determined, as also the range of subjects to be committed to it. The important questions, which must engage our attention, are those about the number of members in the two Chambers of the Federal Legislature, their qualifications, the representation that individual States may have in the Legislatures and the method according to which States, may where necessary be grouped for the purpose of the representation. The whole constitution has to be settled and expedients have to be devised for overcoming difficulties which have arisen or may hereafter arise.

When you remember that the Federal Legislature will only be concerned with Federal subjects, that is, those shown in the list appended to the report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, and not with matters relating to the internal autonomy of the States or matters of a personal and dynastic character to the Princes, you will realise how essential it is that we should be able to secure an adequate voice to our States in the Legislature. The one single thought that haunts me day and night at present is that of ensuring to our States and our people the place and voice due to them in the determination of the federal matters. I hope therefore, you will agree with me when I say how important it is at this juncture to strive unitedly for the attainment of this end.

Having dealt with the most important question of the day, I now pass on to matters of our internal sphere. Like the rest of India, and I might even say like the rest of the world, we have had to suffer seriously from the trade depression and the unprecedented fall in the prices of agricultural products. The last season on the whole was not very unfavourable to agriculture, although the rainfall was uneven being normal and fairly adequate in the Miraj-Prant, Kuchi and Shahapur Talukas but neither timely in the Mangalwedha; nor adequate in the Terdal and Shirhatti Talukas. We have, therefore, granted suspension for Land Revenue wherever it was thought necessary to do so. Let us hope and pray that during the coming year we have better rains, better crops, better prices, and better conditions.

Since you met last, the rules under the Village Panchayat Act have been sanctioned and they will soon be published for general information. I hope that villages will come forward in large numbers to avail

themselves of the facilities given by the Act and freely start Panchayats, so as to avoid petty litigation, to develop self-Government and make life in the villages more comfortable and happy than it is at present. In a State like this villages can form true units of Self-Government, and I hope villages in the Sangli State will revive the glorious tradition of Self-Government which villages in ancient India were renowned for.

May I also refer to the emphasis I laid last time on the predominantly agricultural character of the population of the State, the magnitude of the work to be done to raise the lot of our cultivators and the zeal, energy and patriotism required to solve their stupendous problems. I hope the economic improvement of agriculturists will occupy your serious attention.

The business transacted by you last year consisted of questions put and answers given and resolutions moved and discussed besides the Budget discussions. Rao Bahadur Kale introduced a bill for amending certain provisions of Hindu Law which you will have to consider at this session. Moreover you will have to consider the reports of certain Committees appointed by you last time. From the manner in which the business of the last session was conducted, I am glad to say that you have taken a keen interest in the proceedings and done your duty creditably, though I must say that you will have to be more careful in framing your questions and resolutions so as to not to offend against the rules.

Gentlemen, I shall now conclude by wishing you every success in your deliberations.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

19 The Land Revenue demand according to the Jamabandi of the Land Revenue. 1930-31 was roughly speaking Rs 8,30,922 as against Rs. 7,27,389 of the last year. The arrears at the close of the year under report amounted to Rs 5,98,621 as against Rs. 2,07,009 in the last year. The heaviest arrears standing against Miraj-Prant amounted to Rs. 3,09,099 for the past years, and against Shirhatti Rs. 1,38,565.

20 During the year under report remissions to the extent of Rs. 686 were given. Suspensions of Land Revenue of one instalment were granted in the Shirhatti Taluka, Rs. 16,312 to Terdal and Rs. 5,647 to Sasalhatti in Terdal Mahal.

21 The following table will show the extent to which notices were issued and other coercive measures were adopted for the recovery of Land Revenue.

Name of Taluka.	Number of notices,	Amount realized,	Amount recovered,	
			By distraint and sale of moveable property.	By attachment and sale of immoveable property
Miraj-Prant ...	150	6,950	.....	.....
Kuchi ...	29	553-0-10	.....	.....
Shirhatti ...	4	18-2-11	95	.....
Dodwad ...	10	10	.....	.....
Total.....	193	7,531-8-9	95	.....

22 No new Land settlements were introduced in the year under report. Revised survey of Sulebhawi-an Inam village in Shahapur Land Settlement Taluka-has been made but no settlement has yet been sanctioned.

23 The rates of assessment have been fixed in Revision by an Officer of the British Survey Department with the approval of the Settlement Commissioner of the Bombay Presidency and sanctioned by His Highness Shrimant Chiefaheb. The whole of the State with the exception of 8 Inam villages has been brought under the operation of the Revision Survey; the assessment is levied according to the revised rates. The revised rates were introduced into the several Talukas of the State in the years shown below:—

Name of Taluka.	Fasli year.
Shirhatti	1320
Shahapur	1322
Mangalwedha	1322
Miraj-Prant	1326
Kuchi	1326
Terdal-Mahal	1326

24 The total number of villages in the State is 244. Out of these Inam & Saranjam Villages 11 are Saranjam Villages, 30 Inam Villages, 4 Makta Villages making a total of 45 alienated villages. The following table will show the distribution of these villages according to Talukas.

Name of Taluka.	Total No. of Villages.	Saranjam Villages.	Inam villages.	Makta Villages
Miraj-Prant	41	5	2	0
Kuchi	30	6	1	0
Mangalwedha.	32	0	0	0
Terdal	12	0	6	0
Shahapur	56	0	19	4
Shirhatti	73	0	2	0
Total.....	244	11	30	4

The following are the 8 Inam villages where the Survey Settlement has not been introduced owing to the unwillingness of the Inamdars. The Inamdar of Sulebhavi has only recently got the village surveyed, but its settlement has not yet been sanctioned.

1. Byakud in Terdal Mahal.
2. Basapur in Shirhatti Taluka.
3. Khamkarhatti in Shahapur Taluka.
4. Sulebhavi in Shahapur Taluka.

Survey made but no settlement as yet sanctioned.

5. Kardeguddi in Shahapur Taluka.
6. Shaganmatti in Shahapur "
7. Balekundri Budruk " "
8. Sutkatti " "

25 The area of surveyed and settled villages amounted to 1117 square miles and that of the un-surveyed villages was 19 square miles, giving the total area of the state 1136 square miles.

The following table shows the total area of land under cultivation in the current year.

Talukas.	Total cultivable area.		Actually cultivated.		Increase.	Decrease.
	During		During			
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Miraj-Prant ...	1,03,908	1,03,894	1,03,499	1,03,496	.....	3
Kuohi.. ..	1,23,405	1,23,504	1,23,195	1,23,869	174	.....
Mangalwedha..	1,35,134	1,35,094	1,33,095	1,32,056	.....	89
Terdal. ...	28,573	29,209	28,573	29,101	528	.....
Shahapur ...	51,960	51,960	51,778	51,799	21	.....
Shirhatti ...	1,66,021	1,66,021	1,64,418	1,64,383	.....	35
Total.....	6,09,001	6,09,682	6,04,558	6,05,204	723	77

10 acres 35 gunthas of land in Miraj-Prant, 117 acres 23 gunthas in Shirhatti Taluka and 20 acres 16 gunthas in Shahapur Taluka were taken newly for cultivation during the year under report.

26. Land measuring 1 acre and 26 gunthas assessed at Rs. 3-1-0 Alienation of Bagwad and 34 acres and 1 guntha assessed at Rs. 24 of Belhatti in Shirhatti Taluka were given during the year under report as service Inam to Maharas and Rakhwaldars respectively of the above mentioned villages.

27 Last year there were 7 boundary disputes. Two more cropped Boundary Disputes up during the year under report making a total of 9. Out of these 2 were disposed of and 7 remained pending at the close of the year. Out of these 4 are between this State and the British Districts and three are between this State and other States.

28 The following table will give the details about the grant of Tagai Advances. Tagai advances made during the year and the arrears outstanding at the close of the year.

Year.	Arrears at the beginning of the year.	Advances during the year.	Total.	Recoveries during the year.	Out-standing at the close of the year.
1929-30	37,229	2,700	39,929	7,953	31,976
1930-31	31,976	1,800	22,776	2,379	31,397

29 The Diwan of Sangli completed the Revenue Jamabandi of Shahapur and Miraj-Prant Talukas while the Chief Revenue Officer completed that of the remaining four Talukas.

30 The work of introduction of Record of Rights has been completed in all the Talukas of the State. Mutation Registers have been opened and care is being taken to keep them upto date. The work of rewriting of Record of Rights of Mangalwedha and Kuchi Talukas has been completed. The rewriting work in other Talukas is in progress. Special staff of additional Awalkarkuns and Bhagkarkuns has been appointed for the purpose.

31 The accounts of Jamabandi were completed according to the new Introduction of form forms. Copies of Taluka Account-Book have been printed in the Revenue Dept. on the lines of Mr. Anderson Manual and furnished to the several offices in the State and orders have been issued to work on the lines stated therein.

32 Taluka revenue records were sorted according to rules during the year under report and those that were due for destruction were destroyed. Mr. Krishnaji Trimbak Vagdarikar a British pensioner from the Alienation Department, Poona is doing the work of sorting and indexing the old and current records of Huzur and Diwan's Offices.

Survey Class. 33 No Survey Class was held during the year under report.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION

I Legislation.

Laws in Force. 34 Appendix II gives a list of laws in force in the State in the year under report.

2 Military Force.

Military Force. 35 The State maintains no Military Force.

3 Police.

36 The Police Force consists of men of all classes. The details as regards their number and pay as well as punishments and their education, qualifications &c. are given in Appendix IV. The total sanctioned strength of the Police was 495. The number of foot Police was 469 and that of the Mounted Police 26 as in the last year. Out of the foot police 175 are armed with bored out Martini Henry Rifles. The unarmed Policemen carry batons. The Jamedars wear swords with their uniforms. Twenty-five .303 single loading rifles have been supplied to the State from Kirkee Arsenal. They are meant for use on rare and special occasions only such as riots, rounding up gangs of free-booters &c. They have been securely kept.

37 The total expenditure on the Police Force amounted to Rs. 1,04,380-6-11 as against Rs. 1,05,906-6-4 of the last year. The cost of the body & ratio of Police to population & area is one to 551.2 souls and to the area which is 1,136 square miles is 1 to 2.4 square miles as in the previous year. Owing to improved salaries there is no difficulty in getting recruits for the Police service.

The Foot Police were distributed as under:—

1	Detection of crime	...	...	...	191
2	Treasury, Jail and Lock-up Guards	...	...	...	175
3	Town and City Guards	...	...	...	52
4	Reserve at the Head Quarters	...	...	...	20
5	Orderlies in Offices	...	...	...	22
6	" Courts	...	...	...	9

469

38 The number of Mounted Police is at present 26. They are employed on escort and other miscellaneous duties. They are armed with swords and spears. The subjoined table shows the distribution of Police Force mounted and others according to Talukas:—

No.	Name of Division.	Policemen.		Sowars.	Remarks.
		Armed.	Unarmed.		
1	Sangli:—				
	Head Quarters ...	112	64	26	
	City ...	.....	47	...	
2	Taluka Miraj-Prant ...	.....	29	...	
3	„ Kuchi ...	10	24	...	
4	„ Mangalwedha ...	14	39	...	
5	Mahal Terdal ...	11	19	...	
6	Taluka Shahapur ...	16	41	...	
7	„ Shirhatti ...	10	28	...	
8	Dodwad ...	2	3	...	
	Total.....	175	294	26	

Special parties are sent to different localities on special occasions as required out of the reserve force at the Head Quarters.

39 The number of Village Police was the same as in the previous year viz 235. They assisted the District Police in the detection and prevention of crime. Some of them work partly on remuneration in cash and partly on service tenure lands, and the remaining on remuneration in cash only. The subjoined table shows the details of the Village Police who are working on service tenure lands and remuneration in cash.

It also shows the details of the village Police according to Talukas.

No.	Name of Division.	Working on remuneration		Total.
		Cash.	Cash & on service tenure lands.	
1	Sangli and Sangli-wadi ...	2	...	2
2	Taluka Miraj-Prant... ..	33	4	37
3	„ Kuchi	22	7	29
4	„ Mangalwedha	33	...	33
5	Mahal Terdal	6	6	12
6	Taluka Shahapur	48	1	49
7	„ Shirhatti	70	2	72
8	Thana Dodwad	1	...	1
	Total.....	215	20	235

40. Additional Police were found necessary to be employed at Salgare in the Kuchi Taluka during the year under report with a view to check the factious spirit of the villagers.

41. The Drill Masters performed their duties properly. The Superintendent of Police and a retired Military Officer, Subedar Major Yeshwantrao Bhosle have been supervising the drill and the musketry practice of the Police Force in addition to the Head-Quarter Sub-Inspector of Police. Arrangements are also made to give the Police men stationed at the Talukas proper training in drill and Musketry.

42. During the year under report no candidate appeared for the Police Higher Standard or Lower Standard Examination. Two classes for training head constables for Sub-Inspector's posts have been opened at Head Quarters, and the training of the 1st batch will be over in August 1931.

43. During the year under report 113 Policemen and 2 Swars as against 87 Police men and 3 Swars of the last year were under medical treatment, the mortality in the Force being 10 as against 11 in the previous year.

44. The results of the working of the Police are given in Appendices V, VI & VII which would appear to be fairly satisfactory.

The total number of cases for disposal in the year under report was 363 as against 343 in the last year. Of these 215 were cognizable true cases. 74 were not found punishable by Criminal Court. 5 were false and malicious and out of the remaining 69 cases 33 were under investigation at the close of the year.

45. There were three prosecutions for malicious and false complaints. Out of them two remained under trial at the close of the year.

Of the cognizable 215 cases, as against 163 of the preceding year 127 as against 101 of the last year were sent up for trial and 88 as against 62 of the last year remained undetected at the close of the year.

46. In cognizable cases the Police arrested 323 persons as against 255 of the last year. During the year under report the Police sent for trial by the Police 310 persons as against 255 of the last year of whom 127 were convicted, 127 discharged and 56 remained under trial at the close of the year as against 104, 91 & 60 respectively of the last year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons sent up for trial was 39.21 as against 40.7 of the last year.

47. The value of property stolen and recovered during the year under report was Rs. 33,712-8-0 and Rs. 11,299-13-10 as against Rs. 16,280 and Rs. 6,294-0-2 of the last year, giving

a percentage of the value of recovered property of 33.5 against 38.66 of the last year.

48 Eight cases of murder were reported during the year under report. Of these five were sent up for trial, one was closed as A the other as C and one remained under investigation at the close of the year. The cases sent for trial involved 18 accused together with 7 of the last year making a total of 25. Of them 14 were convicted 7 were discharged and acquitted and 4 remained under trial at the close of the year.

49 Five cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder were reported during the year under report as against the same number of the last year. They involved 10 persons of whom 5 were convicted and 2 were discharged and 3 remained under trial at the close of the year.

50 Two cases of bad character under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code were, dealt with during the year under report as against 3 in the last year. The cases involved 20 persons who were under trial at the close of the year as against 3 convicted and 9 under trial at the close of the last year.

51 The number of cases of suicides and accidental deaths was as shown below:—

Description:	Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Suicide	1929-30	19	14	33
	1930-31	14	16	30
Accidental deaths... ..	1929-30	32	33	65
	1930-31	38	31	69

During the year under report one accidental death occurred cause of which could not be traced.

52 The cases of accidental death and other fires which destroyed property as reported during the year are as below:—

Description.	Year.	Worth of property destroyed.
Accidental Fires	1929-30	Rs. 11,339-10-0
	1930-31	„ 9,070-2-0
Incendiarism	1929-30	„ 2,509-12-0
	1230-31	„ 1,509-0-0

53 There were five cases of dacoity during the year under report. Out of these 2 were sent up for trial. one was classed as B, the other as C; while one remained under investigation at the close of the year. There were two persons involved in the cases sent up for trial and they remained under trial at the close of the year.

54. There were 11 cases of robbery during the year under report. Robbery. Two cases were sent up trial; three remained under investigation; two were classed A and four were classed as C. The cases sent up for trial involved 12 persons of whom 2 were convicted and 10 discharged or acquitted.

55 During the year under report Raosaheb V. K. Bapat was in charge Inspection. of the post of the Superintendent of Police, Sangli. All the Police Stations except Bastawade, Bambavde and Kawalapur were visited and inspected by him as also the out-posts. The Superintendent of Police found the work of the State Police to be satisfactory.

4 Criminal Courts.

56 The number of Criminal Courts in the State was 22 in the year Criminal Courts. under report, 20 Magisterial and 2 Sessions Courts viz. the Huzur Court and the Nyayadhish Court. The Huzur Court takes up cases punishable with death or transportation for life, while the other Courts dispose of other cases.

Working of the Criminal Courts. 57. The details of the working of these Courts are given in Appendix VII and VIII.

58 The number of Criminal Appellate Courts during the year under Criminal Appellate Courts. report was 4 viz. the Huzur Court, the Nyayadhish Court the District Magistrate's Court and Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court. Detailed information regarding the working of these Courts is given in Appendix IX. The Huzur Court disposed of 14 Revisionary Applications while the Nyayadhish Court disposed of 20 such applications.

5 Civil Justice.

59 During the year under report the number of Civil Courts was the Civil Courts and their work. same as that of the last year viz. 6. The pecuniary and territorial jurisdiction of the Courts remained the same. The details of the work of these Courts including the execution of decrees &c. are given in Appendix X and XI.

60 The number of Civil Appellate Courts was 2 as in the last year Civil Appellate Courts & their work. viz. the Huzur Court and the Nyayadhish Court. The details of their working will be found in Appendix XII.

Besides the regular appeals 40 miscellaneous applications were disposed of by the Nyayadhish Court during the year under report as against 52 of the last year.

61 The receipts during the year under report from all sources including Receipts and expenditure. Court Fee stamps and process fee and under Miscellaneous were Rs. 83,404 as against 84,008 of the last year; and the expenditure on all heads in connection with the administration of justice was Rs. 30,856 as against 30,791 of the last year.

62 During the year under report Mr. M. H. Limaye, Nyayadhisht Sangli inspected the working of the Sub-Judges' Courts at Terdal and Shirhatti and his predecessor R. obahadur G. V. Patwardhan inspected the working of the Sub-Judges' Court at Shahapur and they found the working of the Courts satisfactory.

6 Mamlatdars' Courts.

63 The Mamlatdars of all Talukas including the Wahiwatdar of Dodwad, Geses under Mamlatdar's Courts Act as against 20 in the last year under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

7 Extradition.

64 The following statement gives details regarding the persons handed over by the British Government and other Indian States to the Sangli State during the year under report.

By whom handed over.	Persons.	convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.
British Government...	3	2	0	1
Indian States...	4	1	0	3

On the other hand 4 persons were handed over to the British Government and 1 to other Indian States.

8 Prisons.

65 There is one Central Jail at Sangli and 7 Lockups at the Taluka Jails & Lockups, Stations including those at Mhaisal and Dodwad. Information regarding the persons admitted into the Jail and Lockups, and the expenditure incurred in connection therewith is given in Appendix XIII.

66 The Central Jail is located within the wall of the Fort at Sangli Jail Buildings. where there is sufficient accommodation; the rooms are well ventilated, well lighted and well protected. It has a well of its own in the compound which supplies water to the vegetable and flower garden of the Jail. The supply of drinking water is taken from the City Water-works.

The Lock-ups are situated in the Taluka Head-quarters close to the Revenue Offices and are well lighted and ventilated. There too the accommodation is sufficient for local requirements.

Civil prisoners. 67 The Civil prisoners are kept in a separate room in the Central Jail. In the year under report 1 Civil prisoner was admitted and released.

68 The number of jail offences in the year under report was 6 as against 8 in the previous year.

69 The remission system is in vogue and has been working well. Remission system in the Central jail. 21 prisoners out of 74 got advantage of the system during the year under report.

70 The prisoners in the jail as a rule enjoyed good health. During Health of the the year under report 177 prisoners were under medical Prisoners treatment out of whom 172 were cured, 2 died and 3 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

71 The total expenditure on the dietary and clothing of the prisoners Cost of prisoners in the jail during the year under report was Rs 4,414 in the jail as against Rs. 5,298 in the last year. The annual cost per head on account of the dietary charges was Rs. 57 as against 63 and the total annual cost per head on account of all charges amounted to Rs. 65 as against Rs. 73 in the last year.

The male convicts sentenced to hard labour were given full work Task given to according to their health and working capacity, while fe- Prisoners male convicts were employed in winnowing grain and spinning and twisting fibres &c.

72 There are two Japanese looms, 3 fly-shuttle looms, 4 hand Jail factory looms and 4 vertical looms. They are all in good order except the Japanese looms. The looms, turned out cloth and articles worth Rs. 1,130 as against Rs. 1,322 in the previous year, and articles and cloth worth Rs. 978 were sold as against Rs. 1,240 in the last year. This cost does not include wages of the prisoners but shows only the cost of raw materials used.

73 The jail garden supplied vegetables worth Rs. 188 to the pri- Jail garden soners in the jail, while vegetables from the jail garden worth Rs 30 were sold out-side the jail during the year under report.

74 The total amount realised in the year under report on account Jail labour of Jail labour was Rs. 262 as detailed below as against Rs 504 in the last year.

1 Jail Factory	Rs. 230
2 Miscellaneous	32
	—
Total.....	262

The decrease is due to the fact that labour of prisoners lent to the State Departments has been stopped during the year under report. All the convicts have to be given work within the precincts of the Jail. The present work being insufficient a Committee was appointed to propose schemes for finding suitable work. The Committee has submitted its recommendations.

75 (During the year) under report the Secretary to the Government Visitors of Bombay Political Department and the Resident at Kolhapur and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States visited the Sangli Jail and passed the following remarks on 3-11-30 and 18-2-31 respectively.

“ Visited the Jail this morning. The accommodation provided, appears to be ample; the building is kept clean and tidy. The prisoners appeared to be in good physical condition. The weaving department seems to be turning out satisfactory work.”

“ Visited the Jail this morning with the Diwan. Everything clean and in order. Prisoners look very healthy. 78 convicts, 14 under trial prisoners.

9 Registration.

76 Appendices XIV and XV give details of the work done by the Working of the Registration Department together with receipts and expenditure. The number of documents presented for registration during the year under report was 5,995 as against 6,825 in the last year. The total number of documents registered during the year was 5,992, 3 were refused registration and nothing remained undisposed of at the close of the year, as against 6,817, 5 and 3 respectively for the preceding year. The total value of the documents registered during the year was Rs. 27,43,320 as against Rs. 28,84,139 in the previous year.

Receipts and Expenditure. 77 The receipts and expenditure of Registration Department amount respectively to Rs. 35,332-6-0 and Rs. 1,826 as against Rs. 41,668-8-0 and Rs. 1,792 for the last year.

78 During the year under report the Nyayadhis Rao Bahadur G. V. Inspection. Patwardhan who was the District Registrar inspected the working of the Sub-Registrar's Office at Shahapur and found that the work was satisfactory. Mr. Limye the present Nyayadhis who is also the District Registrar inspected the working of the Sub-Registrar's Offices at Shirhatti and Terdal, and found that their work was also satisfactory.

10 Wards and their Estates.

79 At the beginning of the year under report there were 76 minors and 60 estates under the care of the State. Seven minors and 60 estates under the care of the State. Seven minors with five estates as against 9 minors with 8 estates for the previous year came under the State management during the year under report making a total of 83 minors and 65 estates.

During the year under report 7 estates were handed over to 12 minors on their attaining majority.

At the end of the year under report there remained 58 estates owned by 71 minors as against 60 estates owned by 76 minors of the last year. Particulars of the estates are given in Appendix A.

80 The opening and closing balances of the minors' estates for the Financial position. year under report were Rs. 1,51,986 and Rs. 1,43,229 respectively as against Rs. 1,03,430 and Rs. 1,51,986 of the last year. The closing balance of the minors amounting to Rs. 1,43,229 were held as follows:—

Government Securities	...	...	Rs. 14,000.
The Sangli Bank	...	...	" 19,757. *
In the hands of the Wahiwatdars...	...	...	" 2,650. *
In the Central Co-operative Bank	...	...	" 45,149.
Bombay Development Loan	...	...	" 42,500.
Cash Certificates.	...	...	" 14,000.
Sangli State Savings Bank	...	...	" 5,178.
			Total ,, 1,43,229.

*Out of the closing balance of Rs. 2,650 in the hands of the Wahiwatdars Rs. 1,201-0-5 are misappropriated by the Shirastedar Patil; and also out of Rs. 19,757 deposited in the Sangli Bank Rs. 7,700 are also misappropriated by him. The case of misappropriation of the money of the minors against him is pending disposal as stated in the last year's report.

Details of Income. 81 The income of minors realised during the year consisted of the following principal items:—

1. Rent of lands	...	...	...	Rs. 16,646
2. Interest on loans.	...	...	...	" 7,248
3. Recovery of debts	...	...	...	" 10,849
4. Sale proceeds of ornaments and other moveable property.	...	...	...	" 2,559
5. House rent.	...	...	...	" 1,988
6. Other miscellaneous receipts	...	...	...	" 15,747
				Total ,, 55,037

Details of Estates 82 The aggregate money value of the minors' estates amounts to Rs. 4,77,671. It is made up as follows:—

(1) Immoveable property (lands measuring acres 2,212 and gunthas 28 assessed at Rs. 4,498.)	Rs. 3,09,447.
(2) Cash invested in Government Securities, Sangli Bank, Co-operative Societies, Cash Certificates etc.	,, 1,43,229.
(3) Moveable property including bonds, personal debts, ornaments etc.	,, 24,995.
Total ,, 4,77,671	

83 The subjoined table classifies the 58 estates in regard to their annual income:—

Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Above Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500	Above Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000	Above Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000	Total.
2	8	32	8	8	0	58

84 Of the 71 minors, 9 are girls (1 Brahmin and 8 non-Brahmins).
 Education of minors Of the 9 girls one only attends School. All other girls
 are married and grown-up girls and their guardians are
 unwilling to send them to school.

Of the 62 boy minors, 52 attend school, 2 are below school-going
 age and 8 follow their usual family avocation.

85 The minors' affairs seem to be carefully looked after. During the
 year under report the Nyayadhish Rao Bahadur G. V. Pat-
 wardhan inspected the working of the estates in Shahapur
 Taluka and had remarked that the work was satisfactory. He saw the minors
 of that Taluka and satisfied himself that they were well cared for.

Mr. M. H. Limaye the present Nyayadhish also inspected the working
 of the estates in Shirhatti and Terdal Talukas and saw several minors and
 guardians personally. He found nothing wrong with the minors' persons or
 in the management of their affairs.

86 During the year under report estates of the below mentioned wards
 were taken under the superintendence of the Court of Wards.

- 1 Shankargounda Prabhulingappa Desai of Kakti in the Shahapur Taluka.
- 2 Mahadev Ramchandra Kulkarni of Yerebudhihal.
- 3 Payappa Sagunappa Nadgounda of Terdal.

The first and third of these wards are minors and their mothers
 are the guardians of their persons; while the 2nd one is of weak intel-
 ligence and thus unable to manage his own affairs.

The estates of the first two wards were taken under the Court of
 Wards' superintendence under Section 9 of the Court of Ward's Act while
 the management of the estate of the Terdal Nadgounda was assumed under
 section 5 of the Act.

87 The following statement gives the details of the management of
 these estates during the year under report.

Details.	Kakati Desai's estate.	Yerebudhihal Kulkarni's estate.	Terdal Nad- gounda's estate.
Estimated yearly in- come	6,650 0 0	5,222 0 0	1,411 0 0
Actual Collections dur- ing the year	5,884 0 0	2,721 0 0	2,731 0 0
Assessment, Judi &c. due to Government.	1,063 11 11	1,887 0 0	428 2 11
Cost of management	907 0 0	240 2 8	110 0 0
Expenditure during the year on account of maintenance & edu- cation of wards and their families	1,020 0 0	300 0 0	Estate in Bri- tish Districts is in possession of the ward's mother.
Misc. Expenditure	40 6 9	.....	73 15 3
Repayment of debt	.....	40 0 0	.....
Existing Liabilities	7,150 0 0	12,000 0 0	23,000 0 0

88 The number of Municipalities in the State during the year under report continued to be 6. All these Municipalities are at the head-quarter towns of the Talukas with the exception of Rabkavi. The Taluka town of Kuchi has no Municipality. Being a small place there is a village Sanitation Committee. Appendix XVI gives the figures of receipts and expenditure as well as the opening and closing balance of the 6 Municipalities in the State.

The total receipts of the Municipalities were Rs 83,441 of the last year. The total expenditure of all the Municipalities amounted to Rs 84,330 as against Rs 83,441 of the last year. The total outstanding arrears of the 6 Municipalities at the end of March 1931 was Rs 50,206 as against Rs 58,475.

The following comparative statement will show the arrears of the six Municipalities.

Name of Municipality.	Arrears.	
	1929-30	1930-31
1 Sangli	38,674	29,164
2 Mangalwedha	6,714	6,080
3 Terdal	2,305	3,026
4 Rabkavi	4,160	4,081
5 Shahapur... ..	4,898	6,191
6 Shirhatti	1,724	1,713
Total.....	58,475	50,206

89 The main source of the income of all the Municipalities is house-tax. A small Octroi Duty is levied at Mangalwedha and Rabkavi only. The income from that source to the said Municipalities was only Rs 1,388 and Rs 1,100 respectively during the year under report. Cattle Bazaars are held at Sangli and Mangalwedha. Municipalities levy a small tax per head on all cattle sold at the Bazaar. The income from that source to Sangli Municipality for the year under report was Rs. 2,300 as against Rs. 2,350 of the previous year and to the Mangalwedha Municipality, it was Rs. 450 as against Rs. 540 of the last year.

90 Out of six Municipalities only 3 viz. Sangli, Shahapur and Mangalwedha have the right of election of their members. The Mamlatdars are ex-officio Presidents of Mangalwedha, Terdal and Shirhatti Municipalities; while non-official Presidents are nominated by the Sangli State for Sangli and Rabkavi Municipalities. It is only the Shahapur Municipality that elects its own President.

91 A Drainage Scheme for the town of Sangli is a dire necessity and the matter is under the urgent consideration of the Municipal Authorities.

12 Local Boards.

92 There are six Taluka Local Boards in the six Talukas of the State, each Board consisting of 3 nominated and three elected Local Boards. members and 1 nominated President who is generally the Mamlatdar of the Taluka. They keep their own accounts, prepare their Budgets and submit the same to His Highness for sanction. The elected members are returned by the members of the Taluka Assembly who are in their turn returned by the land holders in the Taluka.

The Boards are authorised to execute works of the value of Rs. 200 and below, the remaining being entrusted to the State Engineer, Sangli for execution. The members of the Board can supervise these latter and can make suggestions. They can even undertake some of such works involving expenditure of more than Rs. 200 as special cases. The important works that were entrusted to the State Engineer for execution during the year under report are entered in the list given in Chapter IV of the report. The actual receipts of these Taluka Boards amounted to Rs. 60,177 during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

93 Information regarding the rainfall at the head-quarters stations of the six Talukas of the State is given in Appendix XVII. The total rainfall at Sangli was 19·81 inches as against 18·97 of the last year. The highest rainfall in the State outside Sangli during the year was 41·70 inches at Shahapur and the lowest at Terdal being 11·1 inches. The Appendix XVII will show that the proportion of rain-fall was somewhat greater in four Talukas *i. e.* Miraj-Prant; Kuchi, Mangalwedha and Shahapur; that in Terdal was somewhat less than that of the last year, while that in Shirhatti was nearly the same as of the last year. The condition of the crops was moderate and the supply of fodder was fair, but that of drinking water was insufficient in Shirhatti Taluka; the condition of crops and fodder in Terdal Mahal was not satisfactory. Other Talukas offered fair harvest and water supply in them was sufficient; but on the whole the condition of harvest was nearly normal. No damage to crops was caused by locusts.

Rain-fall & condition of crop.

2 Prices of food-grains.

94 A comparative statement showing the prices of food grains in the current year and in the previous year is given in Appendix XVIII. During the year under report the prices of food grains had a marked downward tendency with a few fluctuations. The wages of skilled labour ranged from Rs 1 to 2 and those of unskilled labour from 6 annas to 8 annas per day.

Wages, Labour, & prices of good grains

3 Forest.

95 The area of the State Forests during the year under report is 32,683 acres comprised in the Shahapur Taluka and 27,411 acres in the Shirhatti Taluka as in the previous year. Beside this actual area under forests grazing land measuring about 6,275 acres and waste land measuring 1,276 acres in Shirhatti Taluka was in charge of the Forest Department. The forests in the Shahapur Taluka are divided into blocks and coupes. The standing trees in the coupes are auctioned by rotation every year instead of the Department felling such trees and then selling them in heaps. This has been found to be certainly the best method of disposal and ensures greater care on the part of the Contractors as well. It yields also a distinctly better revenue. The income and expenditure of the Forest Department of the State in the year under report amounted to Rs. 37,691-6-2 and Rs. 10,007-1-4 as against Rs. 1,34,215 and Rs. 7,053 in the last year. The decrease in revenue is mainly due to the fact that there was no auction sale of sandal-wood held during the year under report and fall in the sale proceeds of coupes of fire-wood. It may partially be attributed to depressed conditions of market which have rendered the collection of the accounts of bids at the auction sales of forest produce difficult.

Forest area, income and expenditure.

Nursery. 96 There is a small forest Nursery at Godihal in the Shahapur Taluka and it is in fair condition.

97 During the year under report a conflagration offence occurred in the Shahapur Forest and a fine of Rs. 100 was inflicted and recovered from the accused.

Crimes. 98 Both the Forests in Shahapur and Shirhatti Talukas were fairly well looked after during the year under report by the Forest Department.

The number of offences during the year under report was 25; one case of the last year was pending disposal thus making a total of 26. Out of these 19 were disposed of and 7 remained pending disposal.

There were four cases of cattle trespass as against 8 in the last year; and the number of animals impounded was 72 as against 153 of the last year.

99 Rs. 607 were distributed among the servants of this Department as an encouragement to work carefully and efficiently and it has its desired effect.

Personal. 100 Mr. Hasan Mohodin Kittur the Forest Officer of the State continued to be in charge of the Department.

4 Trade.

101 With a view to encourage trade and indigenous industries, a new Department of Trade and Industries was opened during the year under report and a Special Officer was also appointed. He is collecting information on all points connected with the functions of organisation of this Department.

Sangli is noted for its trade in Jaggery, Turmeric, Tobacco, Cotton, Chillies and Ground-nut. These commodities are chiefly exported to Bombay, Nagpur, Gujrath, the Punjab and other places. Among the imports may be mentioned rice, Kerosine oil, Petroleum, Wheat, Dal, Timber, Iron-ware etc.

102 The other trade centres in the State are Shahapur and Rabkawi. Other trade centres which export cotton piece goods, coloured cotton and silk yarn. They have been since long known for the fast colour of their cotton and silk goods.

5 Manufacture.

103 Sangli and Shahapur are also noted for their copper and brass-ware. Sangli is further noted for its ornaments and other articles of gold and silver. Shahapur, Terdal and Hangandi make copper and brass pots of large sizes. Rough blankets are manufactured at Shirhatti and the adjoining villages and also at Mangulwedha. Kawathe Mahankal manufactures felt and rough woollen carpets. Marihal and Bilekundri in the Shahapur Taluka and Bannikop in Shirhatti Taluka have small factories of

plain glass bangles. Belhatti in Shirhatti Taluka makes some articles of soft stone such as utensils. This stone is found in quarries only in a small area of the Shirhatti Taluka. Cotton goods such as pasodies and carpets are manufactured on a large scale in several places in the State, such as Kawalapur, Dadhondi, Nagrale, Kawathe Mahankal etc. on hand-loom. There are three Weaving factories at Sangli which produce Sarees and Dhotirs of various kinds for the use middle class people on a large scale. The products of the Gajanan Weaving Mill at Sangli have become very popular now-a-days and command a very extensive market even in distant places. The Saraswati Mill is also doing fair work. There are three Oil Mills at Sangli which extract oil from ground-nuts and other oil seeds by the aid of power machines. There are two leather factories and two Hosiery factories at Shahapur and goods produced in them are found to be of good quality.

6 Factories.

Factories. 104 The following table shows the different factories that were in working order in the year under report.

Place.	Ginning factories.	Ground-nut and Turmeric factories.	Grinding Mills	Cotton presses.	Oil mills.	Weaving mills.	Leather Factories.	Factories of unner ware&fracks	Iron&steel moulding.
Sangli ...	7	10	13	2	3	3	..	..	2
Shahapur ...	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	2	..
Terdal ...	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rabkawai ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mangalwedha	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dodwad ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirhatti ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosur ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yerebudhihal	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hiregunjal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikgunjal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhalli ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yelwatti ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belhatti ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sangli-wadi	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	13	10	22	2	3	4	2	2	2

105 A new Textile Company has been formed, and registered on the 2nd of October 1930 under the name of The Chintamani Spinning and Weaving Mill Ltd. with an authorised capital of Rs. 30 Lacs. The State has contributed to the share capital to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000. A subscription from the public is rather shy so far on account of trade depression.

7 Public Works Department.

106 The Public Works Department in the State is under the supervision and control of the State Engineer with seven Sub-Public Works Overseers under him. He supervises over all works original as well as repairs in the State and also executes generally Local Fund Works

costing more than Rs. 200 each, the remaining ones being got done by the Taluka Mamlatdars.

107 The work of the Irwin Bridge was completed before the end of Irwin Bridge. July. The work of minarets is however still under consideration. The total cost of the bridge comes to Rs 5,82,000 excluding the minarets.

108 The Total expenditure on Public Works Department including establishment charges comes to Rs. 1,39,217 as against Rs. 1,42,207 in the previous year. Appendix XIX shows the details about the classes of works undertaken during the year under report and the amount spent on them. The total number of buildings owned by the State and entrusted to the Public Works Department for up-keep is 229. The total length of the several roads under the management of the Public Works Department is 151 miles. Mr. V. G. Bhawe, L. C. E, State Engineer, Sangli, visited all the Talukas in the State and inspected the works that were carried out there.

Important works. 109 Important Works either completed or undertaken during the year under report by the Public Works Department and Local Boards are given below:—

State Funds Works.

	Rs
1 To remove silt from Sangli Water Works gallery...	667 12 0
2 The works regarding water outlets on the Budgaon diversion road	829 0 0
3. Special repairs to Kotwade Wada	1,136 12 9
4 To make a permanent platform in front of Vishrambag	1,292 0 0
5 Special repairs to Sangli High School	1,990 7 6
6 Special arrangements in Armoury	2,349 14 3
7 Ambrai Band Stand shed	1,534 9 3
8 To widen the Kunja near Sangli Mission	578 14 10
9 Pipe connections in Shrimant Tatya Saheb's Mala...	994 5 9
10 To make arrangements for keeping plants on Northern steps of Maternity Home	4,405 4 0
11 To build water out-let on British portion of the Sangli Miraj Road	674 15 1
12 To make arrangements to keep Record of State Surveyor's Office, in the verandah below Chief Revenue Office	1,291 1 3
13 To make a new road joining Kumbhar-Khind road and the road by the river side	1,574 14 6

Local Fund Works.

	Rs
1 Mallewadi Miraj Road special repair	544 11 5
2 Special repairs to Alkud Maruti Temple	1,073 5 6

3	To build a Dharmashala at Balgawade	...	...	1,213	15	2
4	To build a new Ambabai temple at Salgare..	...	...	994	9	4
5	Construction of a new Dongargaon Road	...	...	1,323	14	2
6	" " Patkhal road...	...	...	514	9	4
7	" " Borale Mundewadi road	...	...	857	9	1
8	Special repairs to Nandur Chavadi	...	...	556	9	8
9	To build a new Chavadi at Dongargaon	...	...	598	2	5

8 Sangli Water Works.

110 The Sangli Water Works supply water to the town, the Guest Sangli Water Works. House and State Gardens. The Water Works are under the direct control of the Mechanical Engineer under the general supervision of the State Engineer.

It was found on 8-7-1930 that the pumps at the Water Works could not work. It was necessary to unwater the well to find out what was the matter. The river was in floods at that time. This work of unwatering was quite impossible with the little 4" Pulsometer that was at the disposal of the State. After procuring however, the necessary machinery for this purpose and after the river was considerably low, the Department succeeded in unwatering the well when it was found that the foot-valves were stuck up in the silt accumulated in the well. The silt was removed immediately within four days by working day and night. The service was resumed on 6-10-1930.

During the time of the deadlock of the Water Works however, the city was supplied water from the wells in the Shrimant Tatyasaheb's Garden and in the Garmala.

During the year under report the cost of running Water Works plant was Rs. 31,374-12-10 and the water tax collected during the year was Rs. 24,628-8-0 and the general water cess collected during the year was Rs. 2,354-5-9. The cost of working engines and boilers during the year under report was as under:—

1	Establishment	...	...	Rs	6,258	6	7
2	Coal	...	...	"	22,834	9	6
3	Miscellaneous	...	...	"	2,281	12	9

Total Rs. 31,374 12 10

The boilers were inspected by the Government Boiler Inspector as usual. The quantity of water supplied to some parts of the town old and new is not quite sufficient. The distribution system requires to be improved. The infiltration gallery is partially choked and therefore surface water has to be taken for supply to the pumping well. The steel reservoir is in good order except that it is slightly rusted at the top and at the central circular plate at the bottom. To prevent further rusting it is painted inside and outside by ante-corrosive paint. A proposal to weld on new plates from the interior is under consideration.

The pumping engines worked on an average for about 14 hours a day and the quantity of water pumped up was about 60,000 gallons per day.

Kakadwadi Water Works could not supply any water as the wells are silted up.

Telephone.

111 The telephone system was giving satisfactory service during the Telephone. year under report. The cost of running the plants was Rs. 1,019-4-0.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

112 The number of Post and Telegraph Offices in the State was 19 Post and Telegraph and 4 respectively. An experimental Post Office has been Offices' opened at Balekundri Khurd in Shahapur Taluka during the year under report.

Mint.

113 These is no mint in the State.

Excise.

114 The Abkari and Hemp Drugs administration in the State has been Excise. farmed out to the British Government which control the manufacture and sale of liquor, Toddy and Hemp Drugs.

Opium is obtained from the Poona Government Depot and supplied to the retail licensees in the State.

Appendix XXI gives the number of shops and the Revenue realised during the year.

The general Health and Season condition.

115 From Appeddix XVII it will be seen that almost all the Talukas in the State had sufficient rain except Terdal and Shirhatti General condition. Talukas. The supply of fodder was satisfactory in all the Talukas, except Terdal. The health of the people continued to be satisfactory everywhere. Some of the villages in Shahapur and Shirhatti Talukas were infected by plague and measures were taken to stop the spread of the epidemic. Inoculation has now become popular.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

116 Appendix XXII shows in a comparative form the income and expenditure of the State in the years 1339 and 1340 Fasli. The figures for 1339 Fasli as shown here include adjustments.

The annual adjusting entries for 1340 Fasli will as usual be made by the end of September next and the figures shown in the accompanying statement against some of the heads will be affected when these adjustments will be made.

117 The gross revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 19,48,368 as against Rs. 16,34,283 of the previous (inclusive of alienated land revenue in both the cases). Explanations as regards increases or decreases are given in the statement. The State did not incur any debt in the year under report nor has it any debt previously incurred.

118 In the year 1340 Fasli the State Bank at Sangli Huzur Treasury had only one account as against two of the last year *i. e.* 1339 Fasli. The Branch Bank at Shirhatti Sub-Treasury had 18 accounts as against 87 in the previous year

119 The Sangli Bank Ltd. a Joint Stock Company which started business on the 5th October 1916 and in which the State holds half the number of its shares, does most of the business which the State Bank at the Sangli Huzur Treasury used to do prior to 1916, and much more. No fresh advances from the Treasury have therefore been made against the security of gold during the year under report. The amounts shown in the column of the statement below headed "Bank at Sangli" are in respect of advances made from time to time during the year under report to the Sangli Bank Ltd. for short periods on the security of Government paper.

Details.	Bank at Sangli.	Bank at Shirhatti	Total
Advances outstanding at the beginning of the year ...	56,985	1,548	58,533
Sums advanced during the year.	25,000	1,485	26,485
Total Rs.	81,985	3,033	85,018
Recoveries made during the year	25,000	2,510	27,510
Balance outstanding at the close of the year ...	56,985	523	57,508

The amount of interest received on advances made against the security of gold and Government paper from Pathak (Huzur) Treasury and the Shirhatti Taluka Sub-Treasury which represent the income of the State Banking business was Rs. 264-2-9 as against Rs. 6,817-0-0 in the previous year. The amount of Rs. 264-2-9 includes Rs. 64-2-8 received from the Sangli Bank Ltd. on account of interest on frequent advances made to it against Government paper.

120 The following will show the position of the cash balance and investments and deposits of the State at the close of the financial year 1340 Fasli i. e. on the 5th June 1931.

I Cash in hand:—

(i)	In the Huzur and the Taluka Sub-Treasuries	Rs. 2,61,712
(ii)	Current deposits in:—	
(a)	The Imperial Bank of India	28,373
(b)	„ London Branch	2,363
(c)	The Central Bank of India	680
(d)	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank „	571
(e)	Postal Saving Bank	11

II Investments:—

(i)	Face value of G. P. Notes purchased from the general balance of the State and from amounts held at trusts and provident funds.	19,02,400
(ii)	The Sangli Bank Ltd. (Shares face value, actually paid Rs. 75,000)	1,00,000
(iii)	Shares of the Chintamani Spinning and Weaving Mills	22,500
(iv)	The Sangli State Co-operative Central Bank „	20,000
(v)	Amounts outstanding out of loans advanced on security of gold and Government paper.	57,624
(vi)	Do. Do. on security of landed and other immoveable property.	1,48,142
(vii)	Amounts outstanding out of loans advanced on personal security.	3,06,128
(viii)	Reserve Fund	984

Total Rs. 28,51,488

121 The Sangli State Savings Bank opened by the State since January 1927 on the model of the Postal Savings Bank had at the end of May 1930, 478 accounts. The total credit balance due from the State on these several accounts was Rs. 98,870. The Bank has been started as an experimental measure and is tentatively continued.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

122 The total number of births and deaths and their ratio per thousand of the population during the year under report as compared with that of the previous year is given in the Appendix No. XIV.

The ratio of births per thousand during the year is 39.1 as against the same in the previous year, while the ratio of deaths per thousand is 31 as against 32.02 of the previous year.

Epidemics.

123 Small Pox appeared in all the Talukas of the State. The following table shows the number of attacks and deaths by small-pox during the year under report.

Taluka	Attacks	Deaths
Miraj-Prant including Sangli	29	1
Shahapur	58	16
Shirhatti	189	23
Mangalwedha	33	6
Terdal. (Mahal) ...	27	2
Kuchi.. ..	17	...
Total.....	353	48

Re-vaccination and other preventive measures were promptly undertaken to hold the epidemic in check and they proved successful on the whole.

124 Plague prevailed in two Talukas viz Shahapur and Shirhatti with some few cases in Miraj-Prant and Mangalwedha. Inoculation was carried out to prevent the spread of the epidemic. The following table shows the number of persons inoculated and the number of attacks and deaths, from the epidemic during the year under report.

Taluka.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Persons inoculated
Miraj-Prant including Sangli	7	4	39
Shahapur	90	42	563
Shirhatti	76	59	2,996
Mangalwedha..	9	5	.....
Terdal (Mahal ) ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Kuchi.. ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	182	110	3,598

125 Cholera broke out in almost all the Talukas of the State. The following table shows the number of attacks and deaths from the epidemic.

Taluka.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Miraj-Prant including Sangli	332	194
Shahapur	59	38
Shirhatti	52	2
Mangalwedha.. ..	63	21
Terdal (Mahal)	20	9
Kuchi..	127	39
Total.....	653	303

Of all the Talukas of the State that were affected by Cholera during the year under report, special mention must be made of the Sangli Town and some villages of the Miraj-Prant Taluka where the type of the epidemic was very virulent. It lasted for nearly four months from July to November. All remedial as well as precautionary measures were taken to check the spread of the disease. In addition to ordinary medicines required to treat cholera patients, Saline Injection which is regarded as the most effective treatment was freely used to combat the disease. Printed leaflets containing most useful suggestions for preventing the infection were distributed and published for the information of the public.

3 Medical Relief.

126 During the year under report the number of Hospitals and Dispensaries maintained by the State remained just the same as that of the last year viz. 7.

The Dispensary at Shahapur has been placed in charge of an Assistant Surgeon while those in other Taluka Head Quarters have been in charge of duly qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The Branch Dispensary at Dodwad which is intended only for that single isolated village in the Shahapur Taluka is placed in charge of a senior compounder having a fair knowledge to deal with common ailments and diseases.

The total attendance at these Institutions was 46,728 during the year under report as against 43,768 of the previous year.

The total expenditure incurred in connection with Medical Relief during the year under report was Rs. 32,221-3-8 as against Rs. 28,194-4-4 of the last year.

The total expenditure incurred in connection with epidemics, was Rs. 1,568-8-0 as against Rs. 2,779-13-0 in the previous year. The excess of expenditure for the last year over that of the year under report was due to inoculation measures taken extensively to prevent Plague epidemic that prevailed in that year very severely in almost all the Talukas of the State and especially Miraj-Prant, Shahapur and Terdal.

Medical Relief is afforded in all the dispensaries free of charge and without any distinction of caste or creed.

127 The details of the work done in these institutions and the expenditure incurred in connection therewith are given in Appendix XXIII.

128 Besides the Dispensaries in the Taluka Head Quarters the State maintains 18 Medical chests which are kept in charge of respectable persons with full instructions to dispense the medicines when necessary. The stock of medicines in the chests is replaced from time to time from the Taluka Dispensaries.

All the Dispensaries of the State except that at Dodwad afford accommodation for the admission of Indoor patients. They have also been supplied with quarters for the Staff.

129 During the year under report the Resident at Kolhapur and Political Agent, S. M. C. States visited the Sangli Hospital and passed the following remarks on 18-2-1931:—

“Visited the Hospital this morning with the Diwan. As usual the Institution is maintained in First Class Order. Dr. Thakar who has been in England with His Highness has availed himself of the opportunity of studying Tubercular treatment at Guy's Hospital, London.”

4 Vaccination.

130 The Vaccination is done in the State with the Glycerinated Lymph Vaccination, obtained from the Government Vaccine Depot at Belgaum. The State has to pay an yearly contribution of Rs. 553 for the supply of the Lymph per year.

The Chief Medical Officer of the State is also the Superintendent of Vaccination and as such has got to inspect the work carried out in the Talukas by the Vaccinators maintained by the State. The State maintains six Vaccinators one at each Taluka. There is a Vaccinating Inspector, who being qualified as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon has been specially trained in the work of Vaccination. There is also a paid candidate attached to the Office of the Superintendent of Vaccination who acts as a relieving hand. Vaccination is free and has become popular in the State. The following Table shows the work done by the Vaccination Department during the year under report as compared with that of the preceeding year.

Operations	Persons vaccinated.		RESULTS.					
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.		Unknown.	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
Primary Vaccination ...	7,875	8,360	7,851	8,347	9	5	15	8
Re-vaccination ...	1,671	2,233	825	937	716	1,250	130	46
Total...	9,546	10,593	8,676	9,284	725	1,255	145	54

131 The total expenditure incurred in connection with the Vaccination Expenditure Department was Rs. 5,692-8-10 as against Rs. 5,051-7-8 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

132 The designation of the Head of the Educational Department, System. which was "Deputy Educational Inspector" in the past year, has been changed to "Educational Inspector." The Educational Inspector has two assistants under him.

133 The principal Educational Institutions in the State are the two High School. State High Schools, viz. the Sangli High School and the Chintamanrao High School at Shahapur, the Sangli Education Society's City High School and the Kanya Shala Mandal's Kanya Shala or High School for girls at Sangli. These prepare students for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University as well as for the School Final Examination, except the last which prepares pupils for the Entrance Examination of the Indian Women's University, Poona. The Deccan Education Society, Poona, maintains a full grade Arts College—The Willingdon College—at a distance of two miles only from Sangli. There are thus full facilities for the subjects of the State to acquire the highest education in Arts. The College has been rendered possible by munificent donations of His Highness. The State has made arrangements to encourage deserving poor students of the State attending the College, by way of some free student-ships.

134 There are four Boarding Houses at Sangli maintained by the Boarding Jain, Lingayat, Namdeo shimpi and the Depressed Class arrangements. Communities for their pupils attending the High Schools at Sangli.

A. V. Schools.

135 Besides the High Schools there are five Anglo Vernacular Schools A. V. Schools. for boys, which teach the first three English Standards of the secondary school course. There are also at Sangli and Shahapur two separate A. V. Schools for girls.

136 There are 167 Primary Schools as against 166 in the last year, Primary Schools. one new School being opened at Payappa's Wadi in Kuchi Taluka. These include seven separate schools for depressed class pupils and six Hindusthani Schools as against five in the last year, the one at Mangalwedha being reopened in the year under report.

Training of teachers. As in the previous year, there were two training classes held—one at Sangli for Marathi teachers and the other at Shirhatti for Kanarese teachers.

137 The Educational Committee appointed, by the Rayat Educational Committee. Assembly, as stated in the last year's report completed its work and its report was placed and read before the Rayat Assembly held in may 1931.

138 Instruction in primary schools is free throughout the State. It Free Education is also compulsory in 72 schools as against 71 of the last year, one at Salgare in Kuchi Taluka, being brought under compulsion during the year under report. The number on rolls in compulsory schools is 3,016 as against 2,958 of the last year. The number of pupils under instruction at Sangli is 3039 as against 3,117 of the last year. 88 students in schools at Sangli receive free meals every day at the palace on producing the necessary certificates about their poverty; while 100 more receive partial meals known as Madhukaries at the expense of the State. The cost of these meals is met not from the general funds provided for the Educational Department but from the funds of the Khasagi Department.

139 The total number of recognised institutions increased by 5 to 187 and the number of pupils in them by 507 to 13,878. Unrecognised schools The increase is due to 5 new schools opened during the year under report, one at Payappa's Wadi, one Primary school attached to the Sanskrit Schools at Sangli two Yadhiki Schools at Sangli and one new Preparatory Night School conducted one Mr. Yalgi, a State servant. Of these five new institutions the last one is temporarily registered by the State for one year. The number of unrecognised institutions is 15 as against 16 and the number on rolls in them is 747 as against 813 of the last year.

140 The percentage of male scholars under instruction in all the educational institutions to the total male population was 11.1 as against 10.5 in the last year while that of female scholars to female population was 1.8 as against 2.06 of the last year.

In recognised institutions, Hindu pupils number 12,190, Mohamedans 961, and Indian Christians 7. Out of a total of four towns and 240 villages, 140 possess schools, the average area served by each town or village with a school being 6.15 sq. miles.

Expenditure.

141 The total expenditure on public instruction was Rs. 1,44,635 as against Rs. 1,45,568; State funds contributed 62.5% expenditure. Local Funds 14.6% Municipal Funds 1.8% fees 16.2% and Shree Ganpati Sansthan 4.9%.

Appendix XXV and Appendix B give information regarding schools maintained by the Sangli State in the year under report and details about the recognised schools in the State respectively.

Secondary Schools.

142 Of the High Schools, two are maintained by the State, and Secondary Schools two, respectively by the Sangli Education Society and the Sangli Kanya Shala Mandal. The latter institutions received from the State respectively a grant of Rs. 4,292, and Rs. 701. The Kanya Shala

gives instruction in standards IV. to VII. Its curriculum is in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Women's University, Poona. The number on rolls was 29.

The following table will show the number of students of the three High Schools, who appeared for S. L. C. Examination of the Bombay University and were successful.

	No. of students who appeared.	No. of successful students.
Sangli High School...	97	53
Shahapur High School...	49	26
City High School Sangli...	119	59

Moral Education. 143 Moral and Religious instruction continued to be imparted as before.

144 Physical training is well looked after. There are at both the State High Schools, special Gymnastic Teachers who teach gymnastics to boys. The Sangli High School has also a Cricket Teacher specially appointed to conduct the cricket department of the High Schools. Matches in cricket are held every year either in Sangli or abroad. Regular scheme of shield matches in cricket is under consideration and is expected to come out soon. Foot-ball and Indian Games such as Atyapatya, Khokho are also played. The exercise of *Sashtang Namaskar* is also taken. During the year under report one athletic student of Sangli High School was deputed by the State to Baroda to take part and compete in open races held in January 1931. He won the first prize in wrestling heavy weight.

145 Both the State High Schools and the City High School, Sangli, have got Scout Masters who attend to scout activities. Scouting is in full swing as before.

146 Shingga sports were held in the year under report as usual and prizes were awarded to successful candidates.

Boys also go every year on excursion tours.

147 Vocal Music is made compulsory for standards II, III and IV in Sangli High School. Students in Vernacular Schools at Sangli also take advantage of the Singing Class on days fixed for the purpose outside the School hours. A special singing teacher is appointed for this in Sangli High School.

148 Drawing is taught in the 3 High Schools and students are sent up every year for the Elementary and Intermediate Examinations in drawing. In the Poona Art Exhibition held in last October 1930 exhibits were sent by Shahapur High School and one student got a silver medal. Sangli City High School too sent some exhibits and one student got a similar prize. The following table will show the results of the Drawing Examinations,

Examination.	Sangli High School.		Shahapur High School.		City High School.	
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
Elementary	33	12	5	3	18	4
Intermediate... ..	18	14	3	1	5	4

149 The number of free-studentships in Sangli and Shahapur High-Schools is 15 percent of the total number of students. One-third of these free studentships is reserved for backward classes, one third for depressed classes and one third for advanced classes. In the Sangli High School, there are 22 scholarships of which 11 are open to general competition, 7 are reserved for backward classes and 4 for depressed classes. In Shahapur High School there are 8 scholarships opened to general competition in the four higher standards. In the Sangli City High School the number of free-studentships is 10 p. c.

150 There are 7 A. V. Schools, 5 for boys and 2 for girls. One of the Boys' A. V. Schools viz that at Rabkavi is maintained by the Rabkavi Municipality. In Girls' A. V. Schools, education is free as before while in those for boys, fees according to standards are charged. The number of pupils in these institutions was 233 as against 229 of the last year. Drawing and Gymnastics are taught in boys' A. V. Schools and special teachers have been appointed for this. In Poona Art Exhibition held in October 1930, A. V. Schools at Terdal, Mangalwedha, Kavatha Mahankal and Shirhatti sent some exhibits and some of the students that prepared them, got prizes i. e. silver medals. Students are also sent up from these Schools for Elementary and Intermediate Examinations, in Drawing. Physical Training is also well looked after, and special Teachers have been appointed for this. Indian games such as Atya-Patya, Khoko, the exercise of Sastang Namaskar, Scouting, Lezim, Lathi, Malkhamb &c. form the main features of physical training in these schools.

The percentage of free-student-ships in these Institutions is the same as in the High-Schools.

151 The number of primary Schools for boys and girls is 167 and Primary Schools. the number of pupils in them is 12,282, as against 11,875 of the last year. Out of these schools, 12 are Girls' Schools, 7 low caste Schools, and the remaining 148 boys' schools with girls' classes and Urdu classes attached to them. Boys and girls belonging to depressed classes are also admitted to the ordinary Boys' Schools. The number of girls in Primary Schools was 2,050 as against 1,960 of the last year. 11 Vernacular Schools for boys teach the full Vernacular course and send up pupils for Vernacular Final Examination. During the year under report 137 pupils were sent up, and of these 70 came out successful.

One teacher, i. e. the Head Master of the Sangli Boys' School No. 1 was deputed to Poona to attend the Geographical conference held in January 1931.

152 Physical Training is well looked after and there is a regular curriculum for this. The exercise of Sashtang Namaskar is made compulsory and the boys and girls are inspected in it at the time of each inspection. Lathi, Lezim, Malkhamb, Atya-Patya and Khokho are also other items of physical culture. Shinga sports in connection with the Holi festival and sports in connection with other festivals like Hanuman Jayanti are also held every year in some of the Schools. The guardians of the pupils and the leaders in villages take great interest in such sports and contribute according to their circumstances, for prizes to be awarded to successful candidates and for other expenses in connection with them. Game fees in the name of 'Bal Nidhi' are received from almost all pupils in Boys' Schools and half of this fund is reserved for physical training. Excursions on very small scale are being tried in some schools.

153 The movement of such shops was newly introduced during the Co-operative shops last 2 or three years in some schools and has continued till now, to accustom boys to principles of co-operative work.

154 These are 12 in number. Those at Sangli, Shahapur, Mangalwedha and Shirhatti receive grants from the State. Reading Rooms are also opened in some of the schools with the help of subscriptions from boys in the name of "Bal Nidhi" as already referred to.

155 In 1919, the management and control of Girls' Schools at Sangli was transferred to a mixed Board of Ladies and gentlemen known as "Women's Education Managing Board". This Board introduced a new feature of separate classes for grown up ladies, which has been maintained ever since. These classes together with those for young girls constitute the Mahila Vidyalaya or seminary for adult women and young girls.

Her Highness Shrimant Soubhagyawati Ranisaheb is the President of the Board. There is besides a Working Committee of 3 members one of whom is the Lady Superintendent of Mahila Vidyalaya. This Committee looks after the executive routine of the Institution under the supervision of Her Highness. The Mahila Vidyalaya has opened a class for girls and women desiring to appear for Vernacular Final Examination. There is also an industrial class attached to the institution for grown up ladies. The number on rolls was 48 as against 79 of the last year. Besides this institution there are two separate Girls' Schools at Sangli under the management of the Board.

Physical, moral and religious training continued to be imparted as before.

156 Girl Guide movement was started in February 1927 and has continued during the year under report. Lady Superintendent and 2 Mistresses were deputed to Bolaram in December 1930 for Girl Guide Training.

157 There are 12 Girls' Schools. The number on rolls was 1199 as against 1260 of the last year. Besides these there are 10 Girls' Schools. classes of which 8 are attached to Boys' Schools and 2 are sewing classes at Sangli in Mahila Vidyalaya. The number of girls attending the Boys' Schools was 610 as against 688 of the last year. The number in the 2 sewing classes at Sangli was 48. Girls attend Boys' Schools proper wherever there are no separate arrangements as a class or School for them. 9 Girls' Schools have been supplied with Charkas for spinning, in addition to needle-work. During the year under report 7 girls were sent up for Vernacular Final Examination and of them 4 came out successful. Four mistresses were trained as guiders at Panhala Training Class and these mistresses have introduced girl-guide training in their respective schools. Girls take physical exercise suitable to them along with that of Sashtang Namaskar.

Urdu classes. 158 There are 6 Urdu Classes as against 5 of the last year. The total number of pupils in them was 279 as against 210 of the last year.

159 There are 7 separate schools for the depressed classes, the number of pupils in them being 260 as against 267 of the last year. There are 14 scholarships of Rs. 2 each, specially reserved for these pupils for the encouragement of their primary education. One College trained teacher belongs to Depressed Class; and two are trained in the Sangli State Training Class. Pupils of depressed classes are also admitted to Boys' ordinary schools, wherever there are no special schools or classes for them. The number of such pupils was 591 as against 516 of the last year.

160 There are 16 unaided schools in the State of which one is Kshirsagar Preparatory Class, one is Mr. Yalgi's New Preparatory Night School and Unaided Schools. the remaining Primary Schools. Mr. Yalgi's School has been temporarily registered by the State for one year and teaches English Standards I to III. Kshirsagar's Preparatory class teaches English first 3 Standards in one year and Standards IV and V in second year. It is not registered by the State. A. P. Mission School at Sangli teaches both Marathi and English Standards I to IV. The number on rolls in all the unaided schools was 747 as against 813 of the last year.

161 These are 8 as against 5 of the last year, 3 new schools being Sanskrit Schools. opened during the year under report. One of these three schools, is a Primary school attached to Vyakarnashala and two are Yadniki Schools. The curriculum of this primary school is not the usual curriculum of other Primary Schools in the State, but one specially prepared so as to suit the existing Sanskrit schools. The Sanskrit schools give instruction in Grammer, Astrology, Logic and the Vedas. During the year under report 89 pupils were examined at the Sangli Palace in last Ganesh Chaturthi Utsav by a Committee consisting of 3 members from Poona and 3 Local Members, specially appointed for the purpose, and out of these 89, 80 pupils were declared to have passed. Prizes were awarded to deserving students. The number on roll was 96.

162 The Deputy Educational Inspector and his two Assistants inspected Inspection. and examined all the Schools in the State. Reports on the conduct and discipline of the pupils are satisfactory.

Both the Training Classes one at Shirhatti and the other at Sangli were conducted as in the previous year. Of the 50 candidates under Training, 39 got through this Certificate Examination.

163 There are altogether 409 teachers for the Vernacular Branch including Teachers' Staff Sanskrit Schools and 62 for the English Branch. Out of these, 10 are III year Trained, 25 II year Trained and 20 I year Trained. 126 have passed the Sangli State Training Class Examination, 2 are B. A. S. T. C. s. 2 M. A. s. 17 Graduates and the remaining are Matrics P. E. s., I. E. s. and Special Teachers. Besides the staff mentioned above there are 17 teachers and Mistresses in Mahila Vidyalaya, and Girls' Schools Nos. 1 and 2 at Sangli. Out of these 5 are trained, one viz. Lady Superintendent is an under Graduate and the remaining are Vernacular Final and special teachers.

164 The system of Time Scale Promotion in the case of qualified General Remarks teachers *i. e.* College trained and those who possess University Qualifications, has made the State Service some what attractive. The scheme of deputing High School teachers for B. T. has been recently introduced in the State and accordingly, one teacher was sent to Bombay Secondary Training College.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 *Printing Press.*

165 There are seven Printing Presses in the State. One of them Printing Presses. belongs to the State which is called "The Sangli State Press". It does most of the printing work for the State. The other Presses are as named below:—and are all located in Sangli.

	Name of Press	Name of the Proprietor
1	Chintamani Press	Mr. Vishnu Ramchandra Rajwade
2	Shri Datta Printing Press	„ Appaji Bidesh Inamdar
3	„ Ram Press	„ Narayan Laxman Jog
4	„ Mahavir Press	Pandit Bahubali Sharma
5	„ Laxmi Narayan	„ Govind Mahadev Shidhaye
6	„ Govind Mudranalaya	„ Ramchandra Govind Deval

166 The Chintamani Press prints "Daxin Maharashtra" News paper News papers, and "Shri Datta Printing Press prints "Vijaya" newspaper, both of them being weeklies.

2 *Distruction of Wild Animals.*

Distruction of wild animals. 167 One Tiger was killed at Mallewadi in Kuchi Taluka.

3 *Removal of Prickly-pears.*

168 During the year under report land about 2 acres and 9 gunthas Removal of Prickly Pears, in Shahapur Taluka was cleared of prickly pears while in Shirhatti Taluka more than 40 acres wers cleared of the same weed.

4 *Fairs.*

169 There were about 25 fairs held in the Sangli State during the Fairs, year under report. The principal among them are the folowing:-

- 1 Fakirswami Fair at Shirhatti held in the month of Vaishakh.
- 2 Prabhuswami Fair at Terdal held in the month of Shrawan.
- 3 Prabhatamal Fair at Rabkavi held in the month of Shrawan.
- 4 Mardan Gaibi Fair held at Mangalwedha in the month of Rajab.

5 *Railway*

170 The net earnings of the Sangli State Railway during the year Railway ending 31st March 1931 amounted to Rs, 34,095-15-6 as against Rs, 36,574 of the previous year.

6 State Cattle.

171 The State cattle are kept under the supervision of the Superintendent of the State Gardens, Sangli. The State has Kurau lands in three Talukas at 12 different places.

795	acres in the	Miraj-Prant	Taluka
7448	”	”	Kuchi
2202	”	”	Mangalwedha

These Kurau lands supply the wants of the State cattle in the matter of fodder and enable a large number of cattle being maintained for agricultural and other purposes.

In the year under report the State had 245 heads of cattle in all as against 208 of the last year. Out of them 14 bullocks have been sold for Rs. 910.

The State also keeps a camel herd which contains 108 animals.

7 Town Extension.

172 The work of the Town Extension began since 1914 when the unusually high floods of the Krishna River inundated almost the whole of the Town. From that year the State has acquired 877 acres and 29 gunthas of land until last year for the purpose of the extension of the town. No new area has been acquired during the year under report. There are altogether 458 blocks of which 386 have been given out to the people who have thus far built up 359 buildings. The buildings in the new sites are very popular and attract a large number of people who come here from outside for the benefit of their health and the education of their children. There is however no Municipality for this area so far. One is under contemplation.

8 Agriculture.

173 Agriculture being the main stay of the Sangli State as in the rest of the country, efforts are being made to introduce improved methods of agriculture and to induce people to take to them. This is being done by the aid of the two Officers in the State service. They supervise the State's Farms and Gardens at Sangli as well as in the Talukas. But their principal duty lies in disseminating the knowledge of the improved methods of agriculture among the people and pointing out to them the defects in the old methods which they follow and the ways to avoid them.

Dry farming system appears to have become much popular in the State and many farmers of the Terdal Taluka cultivated their lands according to this system with advantage.

During the year under report Mr. Kale, Agricultural Graduate, visited several villages of Miraj-Prant, Kuchi, Mangalwedha, and Shahapur Talukas,

During his tour he invited the attention of the agriculturists to the principle of dry-farming for growing Jirayat crops and showed them some concret instances as to how the Terdal and Digraj cultivators profitted themselves by simply putting the dryfarming system into practice. He explained to the cultivators the improved method of rearing the sugar-cane crop. He also emphasised the improvement of cattle breeding as it proves profitable to the farmers from both points of view - milk and field work.

9 Co-operative Societies.

174 The Co-operative movement was first launched in the State in 1910, when the then Assistant Revenue Officer was the ex-officio Registrar of the co-operative Societies. In the year 1926 a separate Co-operative Department was created under an Officer whose services were taken on loan from the British Government. for a period of two years. After the expiry of that period Mr. S. D. Gokhale then acting as Assistant Registrar was appointed Registrar of the Co-operative Societies.

The Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912 of the Government of India with the rules thereunder framed by the Government of Bombay as modified in G. R. No. 4356 dated 30-4-1919 is made applicable to the State Mutatis Mutandis.

The sanctioned strength of the Department excluding the menial staff consists of one Registrar, one Auditor, one Head Clerk and one clerk.

The following comparative table will show the details of the progress of the Societies during the year under report.

Type of Societies.	No. of Societies.		No. of Members		Working Expense.		Reserve Fund.	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
Cooperative Central Bank... ..	1	1	164	160	2,24,576	3,01,981	500	2,310
Agril. Societies ..	60	62	4437	4702	2,92,856	3,18,882	25,374	34,305
Non-agricultural Societies ...	8	8	862	890	12,032	15,182	2,364	3,886
Total.....	69	71	5483	5752	5,29,461	6,36,045	29,238	40,101

At the commencement of the year under report there were 60 Agricultural Societies.

Two new Societies were registered during the year under report while the number of Non-agricultural Societies remained the same as that of the last year.

It will be seen from the Table given above that the work of the Societies has been steadily increasing and progress is seen all round.

Out of 71 Societies now existing some old Societies needed revival and that work was undertaken during the year under report.

Since the introduction of the Co-operative Societies Act in the State, Finance was the principal difficulty in the progress of the Co-operative Societies and it has been solved by the organisation of the Sangli State Central Co-operative Bank which advances loans to Societies on the security of the joint unlimited liabilities of the members to the extent of one-fourth of the total unencumbered assets of the Societies. Societies in their turn exercise the necessary scrutiny in advancing loans to individual members.

During the year under report Mr. S. D. Gokhale, Registrar Co-operative Societies had the privilege of accompanying His Highness the Chief-sahab of Sangli to Engiand for the Round Table Conference for more than seven months as Private Secretary. During his absence on duty the Chief Revenue Officer attended to the duties of the Registrar and Mr. M. R. Apte, Auditor was appointed as the Assistant Registrar with some of the powers of the Registrar.

10 The Sangli State Central Co-operative Bank.

175 With a view to finance the Co-operative Societies in the Sangli Co-operative Bank State the Sangli State Central Co-operative Bank was organised and duly registered on the 28th March 1927 under the Co-operative Societies Act.

The authorised share capital of the bank is two lacs divided into four thousand shares of Rs. 50 each, the issued capital being only one lac for the present. Half the number of shares is subscribed for by the State the remaining half is equally shared by the Societies and sympathising individuals.

There was almost no profit for the first year. At the end of the second year it was possible to declare and pay a dividend at 5 p. c. During the year under report it will be possible to declare the same dividend as that of the last year.

The number of Societies affiliated to the Bank was 19 for the first year, 18 for the second year, 12 for the third year and 4 for the fourth year. Thus the total number of affiliated Societies is now 53.

The paid up share capital rose from Rs. 43,500 to Rs. 51,710 and the amount of deposits increased from 1,81,076 to 3,20,452-2-3, during the year under report.

Loans recovered from advances to Societies were 65,035 for the second year, Rs. 1,11,798-0-5 during the third year and Rs. 71,407-8-9 during the year under report.

It will be seen from the figures that the amount recovered is less than that of the preceding year. It was due to the exceptional economic depression and general fall in prices of Agricultural produce throughout the country.

The Board of Directors of the Bank consists of 9 members out of whom 2 are elected by the individual share-holders, 2 are elected by the affiliated societies and 5 are nominated by the State including the President of the Board who is the Chief Revenue Officer of the Sangli State. The accounts of the Bank are audited by the Auditors nominated by the share-holders, and the Auditor Co-operative Societies, Sangli.

The staff of the Bank consists of two clerks out of whom one Mr. Bhide acts as Assistant Manager, the Registrar, Co-operative Societies himself acting as the Manager and the Managing Director of the Bank for the time being.

Shri Ganpati Co-operative Sale Shop, Sangli.

176 With a view to secure a timely and fair custom to the Agricultural produce of the cultivators in general and the Co-operative members of the Agricultural Societies in particular, Shri Sale Shop. Ganpati Co-operative Sale Shop was opened on the 6th November 1926, the first day of Hindu Commercial year. The Commercial year under report for the sale shop is Samvat 1986.

The staff for the the year under report consisted of one Manager, one Assistant Manager, one Clerk, one Bill Collector and two Hamals. The cost of the management including rent of the shop and other sundry expenses was Rs. 2,637 as against Rs. 2,350 of the last year. This was due to the increase in the salary of the staff.

The working of the staff is supervised by a Board consisting of official and non-official members, the former being in the majority.

The agricultural produce brought to the shop by the cultivators consisted of ground-nut, turmeric, jaggery, tobacco, cotton chillies, karanjees and dhanes etc.

During the year under report the sale shop earned a profit of Rs. 1,717 against Rs. 4,601 of the last year. The year was very bad owing to general failure of crops, and as a matter of fact some loss was apprehended for the sale shop and therefore this figure of profit is not discouraging.

The reserved fund rose from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 2,000 during the year under report.

As regards finance the State has graciously permitted the sale-shop to open a current account with the Huzur Treasury to the extent of Rs. 50,000 at the rate of 6½ p. c.

12 Sangli Bank.

177 The Sangli Bank Ltd. a Joint Stock Company, registered under Sangli Bank. the Indian Company's Act III of 1913 as applied to the Sangli State and having its registered office at Sangli, commenced its business in October 1916. The authorised capital of the Comany is two lacs of Rupees divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 100 each of which the State holds half the number. The State does not however hold itself in any way responsible for the affairs of the Bank save in the capacity of a share-holder.

Under the articles of Asssaciation, an officer in the higher grade of the State is to represent the State on the Board of Directors and is to act as their Chairman. The services of one of the Officers from the State have been made available to the Bank to do the duties of the Bank Manager.

The Accounts of the Bank were for the last seven years audited by different firms of certified accountants and Government Auditors. No material irregularities were detected. Their suggestions have been accepted and introduced in the Banking business as far as possible.

The following table will serve to give an idea of the working of the Bank since its establishment.

Year ending	Paid up capital Rs.	Reserve fund Rs.	Reserve liability.	Net profit Rs.
1917...	1,00,000	Nil	1,00,000	10,729-10-1
1918...	"	1,000	"	17,119-6-10
1919...	"	4,500	"	27,088-0-0
1920...	"	17,000	"	29,945-0-0
1921...	"	30,000	"	23,609-2-0
1922...	1,42,500	40,000	57,500	7,962-7-5
1923...	"	44,000	57,500	6,881-1-5
1924...	"	"	"	17,744-13-2
1925...	1,50,000	9,823-2-6	50,000	26,282-15-2
1926...	"	14,311-13-6	50,000	36,509-5-2
1927...	"	"	"	29,223-3-0
1928...	"	22,311-13-6	"	35,606-11-11
1929...	"	32,311-13-6	"	39,007-15-1
1930...	"	34,811-13-6	"	13,361-13-6

13 Special Duty.

178 The post of the special State Auditor was created in 1922. During Special Duty. the year under report Mr. G. J. Kunte was placed on special duty in connection with the making up of the final adjustment of accounts of the Huzur Treasury for some years in the past and was directed to do the audit work entrusted to Mr. Modak, as the latter was placed at the head of Huzur Treasury during the period of Mr. Kunte's deputation.

During the year under report the Special Duty Officer Mr. G. J. Kunte audited the accounts of the following Offices viz.

- 1 Office of the Superintendent of Police.
- 2 Ambrai Gynkhana.
- 3 Sangli State Central Co-operative Bank.
- 4 Paga.
- 5 Sangli High School.
- 6 Sangli Municipality.
- 7 Kuchi Mamlatdar's Office.
- 8 Kavatha Mahankal Village Committee.
- 9 Kuchi Local Board Office.
- 10 Sangli Hospital.
- 11 Stamp Office.
- 12 Huzur Treasury Office.

Mr. Kunte is also doing duties as Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 was first introduced into the State in 1916 but it extended only to the Sangli Bank Ltd. Its scope was subsequently enlarged so as to make its provisions applicable to four Companies of which all the formalities preliminary to registration are gone through.

There are four Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act No. XXI of 1860 viz.

- (1) The Sangli Educational Society and
- (2) The Hanuman Devasthan Society, Digraj till the end of March 1930.
- (3) Sangli Vidyarthi Mandal, Sangli.
- (4) Shri Samarth Vyayam Shala, Sangli.

Under Indian Company's Act the following three Companies were registered during the year under report.

- (1) The new Ginning and Pressing Factory Company Ltd.
- (2) Arwade Gadgil and Company Ltd.
- (3) The Chintamani Weaving and Spinning Mills Ltd.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

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No.	Name of Appendix.
1	High Officials.
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4	Strength etc. of the Police.
5	Working of the Police.
6	Value of property stolen and recovered.
7	Crimes and their nature.
8	Working of the Magisterial Courts.
9	Criminal Appeals.
10	Civil work, nature and value of original suits.
11	Civil work, Execution of decrees.
12	Civil work, Appeals.
13	Jail and Lock-ups.
14	Registration of documents.
15	Registration. Receipts and Expenditure.
16	Municipalities, Receipts and Expenditure.
17	Rain fall.
18	Prices of food grains.
19	Public Works Expenditure.
20	Agricultural Stock.
21	Excise Shops and their Revenue.
22	Receipts and disbursements.
23	Medical relief.
24	Vital Statistics.
25	State Schools.
	And A, B.

Names of High Officials in the Sangli State, showing changes in the personnel during the year ending 31st March 1931.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks
			From.	To.	
1	Mr. R. S. Athavale, B.A.	Diwan	1-4-30	31-3-31	
2	„ C. P. Bapat, B. A., LL. B.	Joint Judge, Huzur Appellate Court	„	„	Second Council lor.
3	„ K. S. Redkar, B. A., LL. B.	„ „	„	„	Third Council lor.
4	*Y. A. Thombare, B. A.	„ „	„	„	given, pension from 6-6-30.
5	†Rao Bahadur G. V. Patwardhan B. A., LL. B.	„ „	„	„	*Fourth Council lor
6	Dr. R. G. Thakar, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer	„	„	Third Council lor
7	‡Mr. M. H. Limaye	Nyayadhish	„	„	lor from 6-9-30.
8	„ Y. V. Kolhatkar, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Revenue Officer	„	„	‡Nyaya dhish, Fourth Council lor
9	„ S. D. Gokhale, B. A., B. S. C.	Registrar Co-operative Societies	„	„	lor from 6-9-30.
10	„ V. G. Bhave, B. F.	State Engineer	„	„	‡From 5-6-30.
11	Raosaheb V. K. Bapat, B. A., LL. B.	Supt. of Police	„	„	§On three month's previ- lege leave from 3-1-31.
12	§Mr. G. K. Deshpande	Private Secretary	„	„	
13	„ A. G. Paranjape, B. A.	Dy. Edl. Inspector	„	„	
14	„ G. J. Kunte.	State Auditor, Spl. Duty Officer	„	„	
15	„ R. K. Kale.	Treasury Officer	„	„	
16	„ D. R. Nargunde, B. A.	Ganpati Manager and City Magistrate	„	„	
17	„ D. L. Gokhale, M.A.	Head Master, Sangli High School	„	„	
18	„ H. M. Kittur.	Forest Officer	„	„	

List of Laws in force in the Sangli State for the year ending 31st March 1931.

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
1	Indian Penal Code Act XLV of 1860 as amended by ...	Swari Ba Ja 220 of 17-5-72	6-6-1872	.....
	Act VIII of 1882 and ...	H No 862 Dt. 13-3-85	1-4-85	.....
	Act IV of 1898 ...	Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99	1-8-99	7-4-99
	Amendments to Indian Penal Code Sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130 and 153A. ...	P A's Notification without No. and date	7-12-1908	7-12-1908
	Act VIII of 1913 of the Supreme Council of India viz The India Criminal Law Amendment Act ...	H.o. 860 of 309-18	1-10-18	7-11-18
2	Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (Heirship Certificate) ...	Di Ja No. 148 of 24-12-1867	24-12-67	.....
3	Survey and Settlement Act I of 1865 ...	.....	.....	.....
4	Hindus' Liabilities for Ancestor's Debts Act VII of 1866 ...	H Di Ja No 311 of 28.10-80	1-12-80	7-11-80
5	Indian Post Office Act XIV of 1866 as amended by Act VI of 1898... ..	H Ju Ja 1275 of 21-9-1900	21-9-1900	7-10-1900
6	Indian Telegraph Act	H Pol J No. 814 of 4-12-02	4-12-1902	7-1-1903
7	Evidence Act I of 1872 as amended by... ..	H Ju Ju No. 550 of 1876	1-1-1877	.....
	Acts III of 1887, III of 1891 and V of 1899	Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99.	1-8-99	7-4-99
8	Contract Act IX of 1872 as amended by. ...	H Ja No 420 of 22-11-81	15-12-81	7-1-82
	Acts IV of 1886 and VI of 1899... ..	Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99	1-8-99	7-4-99
9	Indian Oaths Act X of 1873	S. K.' No. 1157 of 14-8-82	14-8-1882	.....
		Joint Ad's No. 56 of 29-3-1882..	14-8-1882	.....
10	Bombay Hereditary Offices Act III of 1874 ...	Joint Ad's No. 275 of 4-6-1875.	6-6-76	.....
	Bombay Hereditary offices Act V of 1886 (Act V of 1886)	S. K.'s No. (Mu. Ja.) 118- of 30-6-76.	.....	.....
	Provisions of Bombay Act III of 1910 amending the Hereditary Offices Act III of 1874 ...	Hu. M. J. No. 2934 of 1895	9-9-1895	9-9-1895
11	European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874	H. No. 3285 of 23-11-10	1-1-1911	7-12-1910
12	Majority Act IX of 1875... ..	H. M. a Register No. 2442 of 27-10-84	1-11-84	.....
13	Opium Act I of 1878	H. No. 306 of 25-11-80	1-12-80	7-10-83
	The rules framed under sections 5 & 13 of the Opium Act by the Government of Bombay.	H. O. No. c 13 of 7-3-1	.....	.....
14	Abkari Act V of 1878 as amended by Act V of 1901			
	Amending Abkari Act No. III of 1917 <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i>	H. No. 202 of 2-3-17	1-3-17	71-4-17
15	Forest Act VII of 1878	H Ma Ja No. 3703 of 22-9-86	1-10-1886	7-0-1886
16	Easements Act V of 1882	H Ju Ja No. 1714 of 18-12-99	18-12-99	7-12-1900
17	Lunacy Act XXXV of 1856	H. Ju. Ja. No. 105 of 18-1-1901	18-1-1901	7-3-190
18	Land Acquisition Act I of 1894	H. Ki. Ja. No. 6911 of 1902	2-9-1902	1-9-190
19	Stamp Act II of 1899... ..	No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-190
20	Succession Certificate Act VII of 1889... ..	" "	" "	" "
21	Suits Valuation Act VII of 1887.	" "	" "	" "
22	Transfer of Property Act IV of 1882	" "	" "	" "
	Amending Act VI of 1904 (Transfer of Property amendment Act of the Supreme Council of India).	H. No 86 of 30-9-1918	1-10-18	.....
23	Indian Trusts Act II of 1882	No. nil of 15-10-1900	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
24	Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879	" "	" "	" "
	Acts relating to Bombay Land Revenue Code Act No. V of 1879.			
	1 Bombay Act No. IV of 1905			
	" " " 1 " 1910			
	" " " XI " 1912			
	" " " IV " 1913			
	" " " VII " 1914			
	" " " II " 1919 so far as it relates to Bombay Act V of 1879.			
1	Bombay Act No. I of 1920	H. O. No. C 17 of 7-3-21.	... ..	.....

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette
25	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
26	District Police Act IV of 1890	" " " "	" "	" "
	Amending Act IV of 1912	H. No. 101 of 3-2-15	1-3-15	7-3-15
27	Village Police Act VIII of 1867... ..	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
28	Whipping Act III of 1895 and V of 1900	" " " "	" "	" "
29	Specific Relief Act I of 1877	" " " "	" "	" "
30	Registration Act XVI of 1908	H. No. 875 of 5-9-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
31	Revenue Jurisdiction Act X of 1876	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
32	Partition Act IV of 1893... ..	" " " "	" "	" "
33	Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 ..	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	2-1-1903	15-10-1902
	Rules under Sec. 50 of the Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890	H. No. 355 of 21-7-17	1-8-17	7-9-17
34	Court Fees Act VII of 1870	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
	Imperial Legislative Council Act VI of 1905 amending Court Fees Act VII of 1870 ...	H. No. 869 of 5-9-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
	The Provisions of Government of India Notification No. 3970 Dated 8-7-15 in Political Department regarding the remissions in the fees leviable on probate, letters of Administration, Succession Certificates and heirship certificates in respect of persons who are killed or died of wounds &c. while on active field service	H. No. 810 of 28-8-15	1-9-15	7-9-15
	The new Table of Fees and Notes framed under Sec.20 of the Court Fee Act VII of 1870	H. No. 879 of 5-8-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
35	General Clauses Act X of 1897	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
36	Bombay General Clauses Act III of 1886	" " " "	" "	" "
37	Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV of 1869... ..	" " " "	" "	" "
	The Amendments made by the Bombay High Court in Rule No. 5 of Order IX of the Civil Procedure Code Act No. V of 1908 and the insertion of two new Rules viz 44 A and 72 A in order XXI of the same, Code.. ..	H. No. 200 of 13-2-18	13-2-18	7-4-18
38	Indian Arms Act XI of 1878	H. Ju Ja No. 62 of 11-1-01	11-1-1901	" "
	Section 19 only of the above Act	H. Ma Ja 2920 of 30-7-86	30-7-86	7-10-86
39	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871	H. Rou Ja No. 237 of 15-10-78	1-11-78	1-11-78
40	Ghee Adulteration Act I of 1899	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1903	15-10-1902
41	Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901 ...	" " " "	" "	" "
	" " " " Acts amended III of 1902, II of 1903, IV of 1904, X of 1912 VIII of 1914.	H. No. 1057 of 2-12-1814	1-1-15	7-12-14
	Acts relating to the District Municipal Act III of 1901, Bombay Act No. III of 1915, VI of 1917, II of 1919 so far as it relates to Act III of 1901, & III of 190.	H. O. No. C 15 of 7-3-1921	" "	" "
42	Probate and Administration Act V of 1881 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
43	Prisoners Act III of 1900	" " " "	" "	" "
	Prisoners Act IX of 1894 (Imperial Legislative Council of India)	H. No. 123 of 10-2-1915	1-3-15	7-3-15
44	Prisoners Testimony Act XV of 1869	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
45	Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 ...	P. A.'s Notification of 15-10-1904	18-11-1904	18-12-1904
46	Agriculturists Loans Act XII of 1834	Do of 15-11-1904	" "	" "
47	Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883 ...	" " " "	" "	" "
48	Sangli State Regulation No. I of 1904	" " " "	9-11-1904	" "
49	Sangli State Regulation No. II of 1904... ..	" " " "	18-11-1904	" "
50	Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act IV of 1887 as amended by Bombay Act I of 1890 ...	Po. Ja. No. 22 of 18-5-1905	1-6-1905	18-5-1905
51	Debtor's Act VI of 1888... ..	Ad's No. 3480 of 1905	7-12-1905	7-12-1905
52	Judicial Officer's Protection Act XVIII of 1850..	" " " "	" "	" "
53	Sections 3, 4, 6 & 8 and section 11 so far as it absolutely prohibits manufacture of salt &c. Chapters VII, VIII and IX and sections 59, 60 and 61 of Chapter X of the Bombay Salt Act II of 1890 as amended by Act I of 1901 <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i>	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	7-11-1906	24-4-1906
54	Mamlatdar's Courts' Act II of 1906	" " " "	1-9-1907	20-8-1907

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
55	Public conveyance Act VII of 1920 superceding the Act No. VI of 1883	H. O. No. 21 C of 7-3-21.	.....	.....
56	Explosive Act VI of 1908	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	13-8-1908	13-8-1908
	Indian Explosive Act IV of 1884 and Explosive Substances Act VI of 1908	" "	1-9-1908	21-9-1908
57	New Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908	" "	1-1-1909	7-12-1908
	Act No. XXIV of 1920, being an amendment to the Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908.	H. O. No. 19 C of 7-3-21.	.....	.....
58	Bombay Record of Rights Act IV of 1903	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	1-1-1909.	7-12-1908
59	Indian Limitation Act (Government of India's Act IX of 1908)... ..	" "	"	11-1-1909
	Act No. XXVI of 1920 Indian Limitation...	H. O. No. 29 C of 29-4-21.	.....	.....
60	Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	1-6-1909	31-5-1909
61	The Public Dramatic Performance Act XIX of 1876..	" "	25 1 10	25-1-10
62	Government of India's Census Act XVI of 1910... ..	" "	.....	.....
63	The Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912	H. Ju. No.152 of 4-6-13	1-7-13	7-7-13
64	Government of India's Act III of 1911(Criminal Tribes Act)..	H. No. 728 of 31-7-1913	1-8-13	13-8-1913
65	Provisions of Bombay Regulation Number II of 1827 Chapter VI	H. No. 85 of 17-1-14	1-2-14	7-2-14
66	Ordinance No. I of 1914 for securing the control of the Press during the War	H. No. 704 of 12-8-14	12-8-14	12-8-14
67	Bombay Court of Wards Act I of 1905... ..	H. No. 173 of 19-2-15	1-3-15	7-3-15
68	Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903 amended by Act VI of 1913	H. N. 190 of 21-2-1916	1-3-1916	7-3-1916
69	Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914	H. No. 829 of 1-8-1916	7-8-1916	7-9-1916
	Rules under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914	H. No. 571 of 6-7-18	7-7-18	7-2-1918
70	Government of India Act VII of 1913 (Indian Companies' Act) so far as the management and working of the newly started "Sangli Bank Ltd" and those of the new Ginning & Pressing Co. are concerned	H. No. 469 of 25-6-27 H. No. 1069 of 5-10-16	25-6-27 5-10-16	7-10-1916 7-8-27
71	The Registration Ordinance No. I of 1917	Fou. Ja. No. 391 of 22-2-17	22-2-17	3-3-17
72	The Defence of India Act IV of 1915 (Criminal Law Amendment Act) together with rules made thereunder.... ..	H. No. 1084 of 11-10-17	15-10-17	13-10-17
73	The Ingress into India Ordinance No. V of 1914 read with Act I of 1915	H. No. " "	"	"
74	The Foreigners Ordinance No. III of 1914 as amended by Ordinances Nos. 7 and 8 of 1914 read with Act I of 1915... ..	H. No. " "	"	"
75	Government of India Ordinance No. II of 1915 entitled the Indian Soldiers' (Litigation) Ordinance of 1915... ..	H. No. 498 of 28-6-15	1-7-15	7-7-15
76	Act XII of 1850 of the Supreme Council of India called The Public Accounts De. faults Act... ..	H. No. 864 of 30-9-18	1-10-18	7-11-18
77	Criminal Procedure Code V of 1898... ..	P. Ja. No. 270 of 16-3-99	1-8-99	7-4-99
78	Articles of Commerce ordinance No. IX of 1914 read with No. I of 1915 of Government of India	H. No. 964 of 8-11-18	1-11-18	12-11-18
79	Census Act No. IV of 1920	H. No. Census 6 of 12-6-20	12-6-20	7-7-20
80	The temporary regulations issued by the Government of Bombay under the Epidemic diseases Act 1897	H. N. 141 & 144 of 12-6-20	6-12-20	7-1-21
81	Indian Lunacy Act (IV of 1912)	H. No. 134 of 6-12-20	"	"
82	The Act to amend the Registration Act (No. XV of 1917).	" "	"	"
83	An act to Validate certain transfers made prior to 1st June 1915 (Act No. XXVI of 1917)	" "	"	"
84	The Land Acquisition (amendment) Act No. XX of 1919	" "	"	"

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette
85	The Societies Registration Act No. XXI of 1860	H. No. 134 of 6-12-20.	6-1-20.	7-1-21.
86	The termination of the present War (definition) Act V of 1919	" " "	" "	" "
87	The repealing and amendment Act XVIII of 1919 so far as the following Acts mentioned in the schedule 1st and 2nd are concerned Viz	" " "	" "	" "
SCHEDULE I.				
1	The Court Fees Act VII of 1870			
2	The Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.			
3	The probate and Administration Act V of 1881.			
4	The general clauses Act No. X of 1897.			
5	The Code of Cri. Pro. Code Act V of 1898.			
6	The Indian Stamp Act II of 1899.			
7	The Code of Civil Pro. Code Act V of 1908.			
8	The Indian Limitation Act IX of 1908.			
SCHEDULE II.				
1	The Code of Criminal Pro. V of 1898.			
2	The Indian Lunacy Act IV of 1912.			
Bombay Acts.				
1	The Bombay prevention of Gambling (amendment) Act VI of 1919.			
2	The Bombay repealing and amending Act IV of 1919 so far as it modifies the Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878			
88	The temporary Regulation issued by the Government of Bombay under the Epidemic Deceases' Act 1897, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Act, <i>Mutatis mutandis</i>	H. O. No 144 of 6-2-20.		
89	The Court-Fees Act (No. 1 of 1922) H. No. C. 82 dated 2-11-22... ..	H. No. C. 8 of 2-11-22.	1-1-23	20-11-22
90	The Indian Stamp Act (No. 2 of 1922.)	H. No. C. 85 D 2-11-22.	1-1-23	20-11-22
91	The Civil Procedure Amendment Act (No. IX of 1922)	H. No. C. 88 D 2-11-22.	2-11-22	20-11-22
92	The Indian Limitation Amendment Act (No. X of 1922).	H. No. C. 88 Dated 2-11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
93	The Arms Act Rules (1920)	H. No. C. 94 D. 2-11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
94	The Land Revenue Code Rules (1921)... ..	H. No. C. 94 D. 2-11-22.	2-11-22	20-11-22
95	The provincial Insolvency Act (No. 5 of 1920)	H. No. C. 42 Dated 15-4-23.	7-5-23	7-5-23
96	The Cotton Transport Act (No. III of 1923)	H. No. C. 42 D. 15-4-23.	7-5-23	7-5-23
97	Criminal Procedure Act (No. 5 of 1898) as amended up-to-date by Act No. XX of 1923	D. M. 273 of 14-7-23 ...	1-8-23	7-8-23
98	Indian Petroleum Act No. 8 of 1899	D. M. 263 of 14-7-23 ...	7-8-23	7-8-23
99	Indian Stamp Act (No. 43 of 1923)	7-2-24	22-12-23	7-2-24

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette
100	The Indian Electricity Act No IX of 1910 ...	H. No. 101 C. of 24-12-24	1-1-1925	7-1-1925
101	The repealing & amending Act No II of 1923	H. No. 105 C of 24-12-24	1-2-1925	7-1-1925
	(a) The Indian Limitation Act No 9 of 1908...		1-2-1925	"
102	The Indian Penal Code (amending) Act no 20 of 1923 ...	"	"	"
103	The Code of Civil Procedure (amendment) Act No 29 of 1923 ...	"	"	"
104	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Second amendment) Act No 37 of 1923 ...	"	"	"
✓ 105	The Land Acquisition (amendment) Act No 38 of 1923 ...	"	"	"
✓ 106	The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act No 10 of 1923 ...	"	"	"
107	The Provincial Small Causes Courts Act IX of 1887 as amended up to date ...	H. No. 65 C. of 18-7-25	1-9-1925	7-8-1925
108	The Negotiable Instrument Act XXVI of 1887 as amended up to date...	"	"	"
✓ 109	The Usurious Loans Act X 1918 ...	"	"	"
✓ 110	The Sangli Village Panchyat Act (Act No.1 of 1925) ...	H. No. 73 C, of 28-8-25	28-8-1925	7-10-25
111	The Stamp Amendment Act II of 1922...	H. No. 73C of 22-12-26	1-1-27	22-12-26
112	Act VI of 1926 to amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 ...	H. No. 25 c of 1-9-28	1-10-28	7-9-28
113	Act XXXI of 1926 to amend the Indian evidence Act	"	"	"
114	Act No. 2 of 1927 an act further to amend the Indian Registration Act. ...	"	"	"
115	Act No. XXVII of 1926. An Act to explain certain provisions of transfer of property Act ...	H. No. 26 c of 1-9-28	"	"
116	The Repealing and amending Act No X of 1927 as far as it amends the Transfer of property (Amendment) Act XXVII of 1926...	"	"	"
117	The Criminal Tribes Act No. VI of 1924 Mutatis-Mutandis and so far as applicable ...	H. No. 217 D. M. of 21-5-29	24-5-29	7-6-29
118	The enactment for closing the old passage between Sangli-wadi and Sangli through the bed of the Krishna River ...	H. N. 244 A of 21-12-29	21-12-29	7-1-30
119	The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act No. XII of 1925 Mutatis Mutandis and so far as applicable, ...	H. No. 104 c of 1-1-30	1-1-30	7-2-30
120	Sangli State Rayat Assembly Regulation. ...	6-5-1930.	6-6-30	17-5-30
121	Amendment of Sec. 15 of Indian Registration Act. regarding affidavits about marriage, remarriage or Divorce.	C. 6 of 3-4-30.	15-4-30	7-6-30
122	Introduction of Rules framed by the Bombay Govt. under Sec. 74 A of the Stamp Act. ...	C. 8 of 3-4-30.	15-4-30	7-6-30
123	Press and Registration of Books Act No. XXV 1867 as modified by Act No. XIV of 1922. ...	C. 13 of 2-6-30.	1-6-30	7-8-30

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
124	Introduction of Rules under the Cotton, Ginning and Pressing Factories Act of 1925 (as framed by the Govt. of India and the Govt. of Bombay) and the Rules under the Cotton Transport Act of 1923 (as framed by the Bombay Government.)	62 of 1-7-30.	1-7-30	7-8-30
125	Sangli News paper Regulation (No. II of 1930.)	C. 122 of 16-7-30.	1-6-30	7-8-30
126	Extention of India Companies Act (No. 7 of 1930) to the Sangli Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Company constituting the managigt Agents of the said Mills... ..	118 A of 20-7-30.	.....	7-9-30..
127	Introduction of the Rules under the Indian Arms Act as amended upto 1-1-1928.	D. M. 367 of 22-8-30.	22-8-30	7-10-30
128	Rules under the above Notification.	D. M. 369 of 22-8-30.	22-8-30	7-10-30
129	Introduction of the Rules under the Bombay Govt. Resolution G. D. 2,572 of 18-5 1909 about the import, export and Custody of Petroleum.	D. M. 319 of 25-8-30	25-8-30	7-10-30
130	Introduction of Rules re: Public Vehicles in the Mofussil, under Home Dept. Notification No. 8623 of 10 2 1927 as modified upto 7-6-1929.	D. M. 361 of 1-9-30.	1-9-30	7-10-30
131	Addition of Rule No. 40 re: the opening of Public Accounts, to the Sangli State Saving Bank Rules of 1926.	P. 1156 of 4-9 30.	4-9-30	7-11-30
132	Insertion of Clause E. E. re: the spotted deer, in the Sangli State Game Laws.	P. 1263 of 26-8-30.	26-8-30	7-11-30
133	Rules about the allowance of the Honorary organisers in the Co-operative Dept	Co. No. 43 of 23-8-30.	23-8-30	7-12-30
134	Rules, Standing Orders and Electoral Rules under the Sangli State Rajat Assembly Regulation.	Rs No. 341 of 29-1-31.	29-1-31	7-3-31
135	Introduction of Rules framed by the Bombay High Court under Sec. 122 C. P. Code upto the end of 1930	C. 17 of 3-2-31.	1-4-31	.....

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police and Sowars in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1931.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Actual Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money.	No. able to read & write.	No. under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police Pay Rs 300+75 T. A.	1	300	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Inspector of Police Pay Rs 100+30 T, A.	1	100	1,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
...Sub-Inspector of Police Rs 50—70	9	500	6,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....
Head Constables	76	1,385	17,868	.....	.....	.....	6	7	76	.....
Constables of all guards ...	382	4,632	64,752	1 dismissed 4 discharged.	8	.....	14	13	335	47	
Sowars	26	1,888	22,596	1	.....	.....	5	.....	26	.....
Total.....	495	8,875	1,18,276	6	8	.....	25	22	448	47	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1931.

Name of State	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions on accused arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent up for trial.		Remarks.
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sangli State.	163	215	255	323	255	310	104	127	91	127	36.65	37.65	36.76	39.21	56 remained at the end of the year.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen & amount of recoveries in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1931.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries on property stolen.		Remarks.
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	
Sangli State.	16,280-8-4	33,712-8-0	6,294-0-2	11,299-13-10	38.6	33.5	

APPENDIX VII.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1931.

Names of courts.	No. of offences reported during the year.		No. of Persons dealt with							Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	REMARKS.	
	1929-30	1930-31	Remaining at the end of the last year	Brought to trial in 1929-30					Total		Discharged	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred			Died, escaped or transferred
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	Upon summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1929-30	1930-31							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 District Magistrate
2 Sub-Divisional Magistrate	3	4	7	...	...	17	1	...	13	25	...	8	...	...	...	17
3 { Magistrate 1st Class Sangli State	87	99	33	42	5	187	6	...	246	270	...	221	27	9	...	13	
" " " City Sangli																	
4 " " " Mangalwedho	47	40	24	37	3	57	2	...	93	123	...	102	10	8	...	3	
5 " " " Shahapur..	82	86	20	52	10	85	2	1	130	170	...	65	73	10	...	22	
6 " " " Shirhatti.	66	68	6	19	15	153	...	...	157	173	...	141	28	1	...	3
7 " " 2nd Kuchi	68	71	3	42	1	109	1	...	148	156	...	110	33	2	...	11	
8 " " " Terdal	43	78	2	16	...	100	1	...	95	119	...	49	56	...	1	13	
9 " " " Miraj-Prant.	91	84	64	43	1	190	2	...	284	300	54	149	43	9	2	43	
10 " " " Mhaisal... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 " " 3rd City Sangli. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 " " " Miraj-Prant	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 " " " Terdal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 " " " Shahapur.. ..	27	31	17	...	1	82	...	...	95	100	...	63	8	...	...	29
15 " " " Shirhatti... ..	20	13	...	...	1	44	...	...	66	45	31	6	...	...	...	8
16 " " " Kuohi..... ..	18	22	12	...	...	50	...	...	45	62	...	54	2	...	...	6
17 " " " Mangalwedhe	15	7	8	...	...	13	...	...	36	21	...	21	...	...	...	...
18 " " " Dodwad... ..	4	3	3	...	...	6	...	...	8	9	...	5	...	...	...	4
19 Honorary Magistrate 3rd Class Shirhatti .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 " " " Terdal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Honorary Bench Magistrate Sangli City Municipality } .....	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	9	1	...	...	16
Total.....	576	632	199	251	37	1,099	12	1	1,435	1,599	85	1,003	281	39	3	188	
1 Huzur Court.. ..	9	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	33	26	...	7	15	...	...	4
2 Sessions Court.	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	18	...	7	5	...	...	6

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the result of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1931.

Tribunals.	No. of Applications	No. OF PERSONS AND CASES.																																
		Applications rejected.				Sentences.								Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry &c. ordered.				Pending.								
		Persons.		Cases.		Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.				
		1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31			
Huzur Court...	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	12
Sessions Court.	22	1	1	1	1	30	14	14	6	8	6	6	6	1	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	9	0	7		
District Magistrate's Court	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court. ...	12	0	3	0	2	19	1	10	1	4	1	2	1	4	1	3	1	2	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	4		
Total.....	49	2	4	2	3	51	15	25	7	15	9	9	8	10	4	7	4	3	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	12	28	12	23		

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1931.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value.	Suits filed during 1930-31.						Suits disposed of during 1930-31.						Remarks.				
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31		Suits regarding landed property.	Suits of money transactions.	Suits of other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	<i>Ex parte.</i>	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.		Value.	Average duration.		
																										Years	Months	Days
Nyayadhish Court ...	82	61	32	32	114	93	23	23	61	65	1,25,463	16	12	4	4	5	2	3	18	...	10	1	12	1,61,666	2	3	10	
F. C. Sub-Judge's Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	5	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	46,885	...	...	..
Munsiff Court C. D. ...	511	563	1045	980	1556	1543	993	1009	563	534	2,45,575	426	503	51	410	409	105	56	...	586	54	38	331	1,82,239	1	11	26	
" " S. D. ...	457	543	566	508	1023	1051	480	648	543	403	1,64,529	130	347	31	146	261	53	48	...	305	27	10	306	1,68,829	...	10	15	
" " N. D. ...	221	220	384	419	605	639	385	383	220	256	86,988	148	177	94	153	182	74	10	...	183	40	20	140	66,176	...	7	25	
Court of Sub—Saranjamdar of Mhaisal ...	43	49	19	...	62	49	13	3	49	46	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	715	1	8	21
Total.....	1314	1436	2046	1939	3360	3375	1924	2071	1436	1304	6,22,555	720	1039	180	713	857	234	117	18,1074	132	72	793	6,26,510	1	6	2		

APPENDIX - XI.

Civil Work Results of applications for Execution of Decrees in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1931.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for 1929-30	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1930-31.		
	1929-30	1930-31		1929-30	1930-31	Value for 1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	Value for 1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	Value for 1930-31.	1929-30	1930-31	Value for 1930-31.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
Nyayadhish Court.	35	44	3,62,875	36	18	78,088	71	62	4,40,963	25	14	67,767	44	44	3,73,196	18	9	17
F. C. Sub-Judges Court...	...	...	.....	...	...	....	...	...	.....	2	4	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Munsiff Court C. D.	502	617	2,35,424	938	1153	1,50,480	1,440	1,770	3,85,904	823	1,005	1,61,633	617	765	2,24,271	351	279	135
" " S. D.	295	353	24,183	480	501	2,13,451	775	854	2,37,634	422	448	1,79,941	353	406	57,693	183	114	109
" " N. D.	239	236	47,504	419	437	88,826	658	673	1,36,330	422	423	79,669	236	250	56,660	113	76	61
Court of Sub-Saran-jamidar of Mhaisal.	25	18	2,808	8	...	.....	33	18	2,808	15	...	.....	18	18	2,808	...	...	18
Total.....	1096	1268	6,72,794	1831	2109	5,30,845	2,977	3,377	12,03,639	1,709	1,894	4,89,010	1268	1483	7,14,628	665	478	340

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Sangli State, during the year ending 31st March 1931.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.								Average duration.							
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1929-30			1930-31		
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Huzur Court...	74	75	74	130	148	205	73	70	75	135	50,103-8-1	67,827-3-0	56	45	11	16	3	...	...	8	3	1	2	7	8	2	2	17
Nyaya-dhish Curt...	342	337	183	137	525	474	188	229	337	245	40,647	54,579	114	122	36	26	22	21	8	24	8	36	1	5	22	1	8	7
Total...	416	412	257	267	673	679	261	299	412	380	90,755-8-1	122,406-3-0	170	167	47	42	25	21	8	32	11	37	3	12	30	3	10	24

APPENDIX XIII

85

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1931.

Stations.	No. of prisoners.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1929-30.	1930-31.				
				1929-30.	1930-31.						
SANGLI JAIL.											
Convicts...	1	70	84	163	154	74.9	68.9	80*	8,347	...	* 8 are sent out for trial.
Under-trial Prisoners...	...	2	71	67	73	5.8	12.8	10	569	20	2 died of cholera
Total ...	1	72	155	230	227	80.2	81.7	90	8,916		
TANUKA LOCK-UPS											
Convicts—											
Kuchi...	1	1	15	7	16	.6	1.3	...	91-11-10	...	...
Mangalwedha...	1	1	9	7	10	.02	.09	...	36-6-8	11	...
Terdal...	1	...	9	9	9	.8	.5	...	72-3-0	...	...
Shahapur	1	...	27	17	27	.04	.6	...	163-1-10	...	...
Shirhatti	1	1	12	13	13	1.25	1.83	...	66-9-7	27	...
Mhaisal	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Dodwad	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	7	8	72	53	75	...	...	...	430-0-12	...	...
Under-trial Prisoners—											
Kuchi...	...	1	19	12	20	1	1.6	2	177-9-1	...	...
Mangalwedha...	...	1	19	28	20	.03	.02	2	222-15-6	...	...
Terdal...	...	1	16	11	17	.7	1.9	...	247-10-9	...	...
Shahapur	...	7	88	34	45	2.7	2.8	...	287-13-8	22.7	...
Shirhatti	...	5	22	23	27	1.91	2.25	8	76-12-10	81	...
Mhaisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Dodwad	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	24-11-0	...	...
Total ...	...	15	122	108	137	...	...	12	1037-8-5	...	...
Grand Total...	8	90	349	391	439	...	...	102	10,888-9-4	...	...

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of Documents in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1931.

Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for registration.		NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	1929-30	1930-31	Mortgage deeds.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous		1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1931-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	
			1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31									
Miraj-Prant ...	2480	2106	1042	954	658	570	13	16	1	...	766	566	2473	2106	14,84,990	12,74,420	4	3	3	...	*Documents for registration during the year 1930-31. 13 more had remained from last year.
Shahapur ...	887	871	232	343	355	330	7	4	1	...	192	194	886	871	3,48,597	3,40,271	1	...	...	...
Shirhatti ...	898	817	388	339	405	387	6	2	...	...	99	89	898	817	4,27,819	2,75,693	...	...	...	...
Mangalwedha...	1005	759	214	204	456	368	7	8	...	...	328	179	1005	759	4,45,684	3,35,916	...	...	...	...
Kuchi...	875	867	378	378	414	371	...	3	...	...	83	115	875	867	2,75,319	3,13,501	...	...	...	...
Terdal ...	538	476	268	288	157	132	9	2	...	...	104	54	538	476	2,21,862	1,54,255	...	...	...	...
Dodwad ...	126	90	67	37	29	38	2	3	2	...	26	12	126	90	51,343	39,154	...	...	...	...
Dist. Registrar Office ...	16	6	3	4	7	1	2	...	...	1	4	...	6	...	40,650	10,110	...	...	...	...
Total.....	6825	5992	2692	2547	2481	2197	46	38	4	1	1602	1209	6817	5992	32,96,264	27,43,320	5	3	†3	...	

APPENDIX XV.

87

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of
Registration during the year ending 31st March 1931.

Description.	1929-30.			1930-31.		
	No. of deeds.	Value of property	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
Mortgage deeds.	2,692	10,35,708-2-0	15,175-4-0	2,547	12,69,569-3-6	14,726-4-0
Sale deeds ...	2,481	15,61,487-8-0	17,904-8-0	2,197	6,19,595-1-0	14,670-4-0
Wills ...	46	2,237-0-0	247-8-0	38	.....	195-12-0
Money bonds...	4	2,400-0-0	21-0-0	1	.....	785-6-0
Miscellaneous ...	1,602	505,604-14-10	*8,320-4-0	1,209	3,96,756-0-0	5,954-12-0
...	6,825	31,07,437-8-10	41,668-8-0†	5,992	22,85,920-7-6	36,882-6-0
Deduct expenditure ...			1,792-0-0		...	1,826-0-0
Net Profit ...			39,876-8-0		.....	34,506-6-0

*Mistaken figure of last year (51,204-11) is now corrected.

† " " (54,552-15)

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Sangli State
during the year ending 31st March 1931.

Names.	Opening balance on 1st April 1930	Receipts during the year.		Total in 1930-31	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1931	Remarks.
		1929-30	1930-31		1929-30	1930-31		
Sangli ...	65,721	42,305	44,893	106,144	44,542	51,716	58,898	
Mangalwedha..	2,427	8,257	7,459	9,886	6,006	4,923	4,958	
Terdal. ...	3,150	3,227	4,000	7,150	8,384	4,678	2,471	
Rabkavi ...	3,412	6,365	7,924	11,336	6,572	5,793	5,543	
Shahapur ...	25,709	17,231	16,832	42,541	15,777	14,784	27,757	
Shirhatti ...	1,675	1,449	2,034	3,709	2,160	2,430	1,279	
Total.....	102,094	78,834	83,142	185,236	83,441	84,329	100,906	

APPENDIX XVII

Statement of Rain-fall in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1931.

Names of Talukas and the Head-Quarter Stations.	April 1930.	May 1930.	June 1930.	July 1930.	August 1930.	September 1930.	October 1930.	November 1930.	December 1930.	January 1931.	February 1931.	March 1931.	Total.	Total for 1929-30.	Average of past five years.	Remarks.	
	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.		
Miraj-Prant (Sangli)	264	265	274	113	660	330	43	...	...	...	...	32	1981	1897	1891	
Kuchi (Kavathe Mahankal)	355	145	310	1035	965	...	...	60	...	...	...	2870	2070	2470	
Mangalwedha (Mangalwedha)	195	345	180	110	955	330	80	...	...	...	...	...	2195	1825	205	
Terdal (Terdal)	158	26	...	360	382	175	...	...	...	...	...	11	117	613	64
Shahapur (Shahapur)	515	990	1225	545	180	645	...	...	...	...	...	25	4170	3525	3852	
Shirhatti (Shirhatti)	285	85	220	270	565	...	...	...	...	...	40	1465	1455	1685	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Sangli State during the month of March 1931.

Articles.	Average price per Indian Maund [80 Tolas=1 Seer; 40 Seers=1 Maund.]												Remarks.	
	TALUKAS.													
	Miraj-Prant.		Kuchi.		Mangalwedha.		Terdal.		Shahapur.		Shirhatt			
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Jwary ...	4 0 0	1 9 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	3 1 3	2 0 0	4 1 0	2 8 0	4 4 0	2 8 0	3 12 11	1 12 0		
Rice ...	9 0 0	4 12 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	7 14 0	6 8 0	6 10 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0		
Wheat ...	6 0 0	3 2 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	5 10 8	5 12 0	5 5 4	4 12 0	6 0 0	4 6 0	5 0 0	4 0 0		
Gram .	6 8 0	2 14 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	5 11 3	5 11 5	8 0 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	4 6 0	7 4 4	5 0 0		
Terdal. ...	9 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	6 8 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	9 1 6	6 10 0	10 0 0	3 0 0	8 14 2	6 0 0		
Bajari..	5 6 0	1 14 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	4 7 0	2 10 8	5 1 4	3 8 0	6 4 0	2 3 6	4 3 6	2 0 0		

APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on Public Works during the year ending 31st March 1931.

Description of Works.	State Funds.				Local Funds.			Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Other expenditure.	Total	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	
Communications	35,598 14 9	35,265 14 3	.....	70,864 13 0	.....	3,240 12 0	3,240 12 0	
Buildings	25,119 4 7	16,215 14 4	.....	41,335 2 11	.....	4,573 10 2	4,573 10 2	
Water-supply ... ..	.....	.....	1,011 13 9	1,041 13 9	.....	.....	.....
Unforeseen minor works ... ..	.....	.....	4,128 13 1	4,128 13 1	.....	.....	.....
Establishments ... ..	.....	.....	17,023 15 8	17,023 15 8	.....	.....	.....
Telephone ... ..	.....	.....	1,050 10 7	1,050 10 7	.....	.....	.....
Electric Installation... ..	.....	.....	2,397 11 6	2,397 11 6	.....	.....	.....
Garmal ... ..	.....	.....	1,404 8 3	1,404 8 3	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	60,718 3 4	51,481 12 7	27,017 8 10	139,217 8 9	.....	7,814 6 2	7,814 6 2	

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1931.

No.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Colts & Fillies	Asses.	Sheep & Goats	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding	Load carrying	
				Male.	Female										
1	Miraj-Prant ...	7,419	2,541	616	5,650	146	102	27	42	21,490	238	380	108	1,562	
2	Kuchi ...	8,098	3,056	108	2,651	67	101	...	60	18,734	899	101	68	870	
3	Mangalwedha ...	6,336	3,389	181	1,358	105	172	...	109	18,077	564	518	12	1,117	
4	Terdal ...	1,449	706	95	1,079	97	27	10	59	3,645	251	73	26	820	
5	Shahapur. ...	8,611	5,895	1,692	7,394	82	78	3	57	8,175	2,575	1,183	538	2,116	
6	Shirhatti... ..	10,138	4,858	290	4,465	56	35	...	142	18,608	3,232	547	437	1,992	
	Total.....	42,051	20,445	2,982	22,597	553	515	40	469	88,729	7,759	2,802	1,189	7,977	

APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the Number of Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Sangli State during the year 1930-31.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Country Liquor.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
		No. of shops.	Revenue. *	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue. †	No. of shops.	Revenue. *	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
1	Miraj-Prant ...	5		8	690	3		...		16		*The Abkari rights of the State have been farmed to the British Government for a period of 10 years from 1st August 1924 provisionally for an yearly amount of Rs 1,23,700. †The Hemp Drugs lease has been given to the British Government for a period of 10 years from 1st April 1925 for an yearly amount of Rs. 32,166.
2	Kuchi ...	1		8	900	1		1		11		
3	Mangalwedha ...	1		9	5,347	1		...		11		
4	Terdal ...	2		2	390	2		2		8		
5	Shahapur .	7		3	314	4		11		25		
6	Shirhatti ..	11		1	40	5		8		25		
7	Sangli ...	1		1	3,220	1		1		4		
	Total.....	28		32	10,901	17		23		100		

APPENDIX XXII

PART I

RECEIPTS.

During Fasli Year

1340

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1939. (1929-30.)			Fasli 1940. (1930-31.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
	REVENUE HEADS.						
1	Land Revenue	7,10,934	2	0	5,92,119	10	11
2	Stamps	1,39,225	8	0	1,21,101	13	9
3	Excise	1,95,811	10	6	2,21,690	4	1
4	Registration	38,973	8	9	33,738	0	6
5	Interest	99,766	2	4	86,676	3	2
6	Law and Justice	18,959	5	8	24,313	4	0
7	Jails	1,727	0	8	1,212	11	2
8	Police	2,349	15	3	3,232	10	2
9	Education	49,287	1	7	30,459	5	3
10	State Printing Press	1,403	12	0	1,266	1	3
11	Salt and Customs or Sayar Revenue	1,876	0	0	2,150	10	0
12	Administration	1,362	4	9	1,281	10	8
13	Forest	1,30,483	3	2	37,921	2	1
14	Public Works Department... ..	92,885	11	3	81,792	9	8
15	Receipts from Sangli State Railway	38,392	6	9	33,151	1	3
16	Paga	22,889	5	10	22,609	7	2
17	Scientific and mis Departments	6,418	0	0	5,529	0	11
18	Medical	21,708	2	8	4,388	10	8
19	Minor Department	50,252	5	11	1,727	3	2
20	Fixed contribution from Ganpati Sansthan and Khasgi on a/c of the amalgamation of its superior service with the State Service	20,272	12	9	20,268	13	5
21	Famine ... ..	.....			... ..
22	Pension and Leave contribution for service lent	495	12	2	407	7	11
23	Library and Museum ... ..	.....			.....
24	Cash Recoveries	9,483	15	11	6,21,330	4	0
	Total of Revenue Heads 1 to XXIV	16,34,988	3	11	19,48,368	1	2

during the year 1340 Fasli, ending 5th June 1931.

245
95

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
.....			1,18,814	7	1	
.....			18,123	10	3	
25,878	9	7	.....		
.....			5,235	8	3	
.....			13,089	15	2	
5,353	14	4	.....		
.....			514	5	6	
882	10	11	.....		
.....			18,827	12	4	
.....			137	10	9	
274	10	0	.....		
.....			80	10	1	
.....			92,562	1	1	
.....			11,093	1	7	
.....			5,241	5	6	
.....			279	14	8	
.....			888	15	1	
.....			17,319	8	0	
.....			28,555	2	9	
.....			3	15	4	
.....					
.....			88	4	3	
.....					
6,11,846	4	1	.....		
6,44,236	0	11	3,30,856	3	8	

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1889. (1929-30.)			Fasli 1840. (1930-31.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
	DEBT Heads						
25	Local Funds	79,8	0 10	11	60,177	12 10	
25A	Reserve Funds ... ..	.....			983	9 10	
26	Revenue Deposits	2,59,120	15	5	1,79,037	0 1	
27	Criminal Courts Deposits	8,299	12	2	4,455 ³	7 0	
28	Civil Do Do	1,59,957	7	10	91,358	13 6	
28A	Chintamani Mills ... ..	.....			150	0 0	
29	Personal Deposits	5,27,480	12	7	4,29,962	11 5	
29A	Inam Japti... ..	1,117	11	9	1,233	4 3	
30	Provident Fund	69,778	10	6	57,013	6 11	
30A	Sangli Savings Bank	41,234	12	1	1,13,565	1 10	
31	Municipal Fund	15,299	0	6	15,278	9 4	
32	Educational Trust Fund	20,245	1	5	21,203	0 1	
33	Famine Insurance Fund ... ..	.....			.....
33A	Public Endowment Fund	141	10	0	18	15 0	
33B	New Extention Tupari ... ..	.....			.....
	Total of \ XV to XXXIII B	11,55,486	9	2	9,74,437	12 1	
34	Water Tax ... ..	.....			3,017	0 3	
34A	Advances Recoverable	6,95,998	3	4	8,89,361	10 1	
34B	Town Extention Tupari	2,227	3	0	.....	
34C	Irwin Bridge ... ..	.....			13,200	0 0	
35	Loans bearing interest made on valuable Securities	3,95,156	7	4	85,640	14 4	
35A	Investment	3,97,150	15	10	6,95,684	11 4	
35B	Famine Insurance Fund	19,746	15	11	.....	
	Total of XXXIV to XXXV B	15,10,279	13	5	16,86,904	4 5	
	Total of Debt Heads XXV to XXXV B	26,65,766	6	7	26,61,342	0 6	
	Grand Total of Receipts...	43,00,754	10	6	46,09,710	1 8	
	Opening Balance...	17,82,641	12	9	21,97,567	10 0	
	Grand Total.	60,83,396	7	13	68,07,279	11 8	

during the year 1340 Fasli, ending 5th June 1931.

246
97

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
.....			19,632	14	1	
983	9	10	.....		
.....			80,083	15	4	
.....			3,844	5	2	
.....			38,598	10	4	
150	0	0	.....		
.....			97,518	1	2	
115	8	6	.....		
.....			12,765	3	7	
69,330	5	9	.. ...		
.....			20	7	2	
957	14	8	.....		
...			
.....			122	11	0	
.....					
71,537	6	9	2,52,586	5	10	
3,017	0	8	.....		
1,93,363	6	9	.....		
.....			2,227	3	0	
13,200	0	0	.....		
.....			3,095	15	9	
2,98,533	11	6	.....		
.....			19,746	15	11	
5,08,114	2	11	3,31,489	11	11	
5,79,651	9	8	5,84,075	15	9	
12,23,887	10	7	9,14,932	3	5	
4,14,927	13	8	.....		
16,38,815	7	10	9,14,932	3	5	

APPENDIX XXII

PART II

EXPENDITURE

During Fasli Year

1340

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1839. (1929-30.)			Fasli 1840. (1930-31.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
	SERVICE Heads.						
1	Payments to British Government and Native States	19,851	10	8	20,000	4	8
2	Khasgi Department	3,25,000	0	0	3,12,500	0	0
2A	Prince Walse Visit... ..	.....			9,480	14	11
2B	Expenses in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Sangli ...	29,065	4	8	27,974	8	6
2C	Expenses in connection with the visit of the Governor of Bombay	10,423	6	9	54,319	3	3
2D	Expenses in connection with the thread ceremonies, Shrimant Youvaraj and Shri Balasabeb	625	12	6	7,382	9	1
2E	Expenses in connection with marriage ceremony	23,851	9	4	1,51,063	8	9
2F	Agricultural show at Poona ... ..	.....			1,863	10	0
3	Paga	85,204	0	1	51,406	11	10
4	Administration	78,347	14	2	89,898	11	4
5	Land Revenue	1,58,693	1	8	1,40,647	9	1
6	Law and Justice	54,746	13	8	57,872	13	3
7	Jails	13,752	13	4	10,018	4	8
8	Police	1,06,328	10	1	1,06,406	9	7
9	Risala	23,497	3	0	29,501	14	3
9A	Round Table Conference ... ..	.....			5,549	0	0
9B	बिलायत खर्च ... ..	.....			81,330	15	0
10	Stamps	4,068	4	6	4,038	14	0
11	Registration	1,874	8	0	1,995	10	8
12	Education	1,53,449	3	2	1,79,363	3	7
13	State Printing Press	7,531	5	3	7,330	4	3
14	Forests	7,710	0	4	9,283	13	1
15	Medical Department	37,062	8	5	38,265	10	10
15A	Maternity ... ..	.....			949	5	7
16	Imarat Karkhana	19,250	11	10	31,856	4	2

during the year 1340 Fasli, ending 5th June 1931.

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
148	10	0	.....		
.....					
9,480	14	11	.....		
.....					
43,895	12	6	.....		
.....					
6,756	12	7	.....		
.....					
1,27,211	15	5	.....		
.....					
1,863	10	0	.....		
.....					
11,550	13	2	.....		
.....					
3,125	15	7	.....		
.....					
77	15	6	.....		
.....					
6,004	11	3	.....		
.....					
5,549	0	0	.....		
.....					
83,330	15	0	.....		
.....					
121	2	8	.....		
.....					
25,914	0	5	.....		
.....					
1,573	12	9	.....		
.....					
1,203	1	10	.....		
.....					
949	5	7	.....		
.....					
12,605	8	4	.....		

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1939. (1929-30.)			Fasli 1940. (1930-31.)		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
17	Public Works Department	3,75,880	8	11	1,87,436	2	4
17A	Town Improvement	6,151	0	0	.....	
18	Sangli State Railway ... ..	.....			924	0	0
19	Excise	33,080	8	2	14,593	6	7
20	Devasthan & Dharmadya allowances ..	3,546	11	1	3,657	0	5
21	Inams & Hucks	14,559	14	3	14,587	1	10
22	Allowance to non-service Tainatdars ...	19,101	15	6	16,709	10	0
23	Pension & maintenance allowances ...	32,911	2	2	36,152	1	8
24	Allowance to Respected Brahmins ...	456	2	6	.....	
25	Minor Department	1,28,769	15	11	1,94,108	5	11
26	Contribution to Municipalities	19,238	0	0	1,200	0	0
26A	Contribution to Reserve Fund ... ..	.....			.....
27	Famine	13,396	13	7	5,602	7	7
28	Stamps Refunds	536	1	9	389	9	0
29	Remission on Land Revenue Adjusted ...	4,545	0	6	32,794	3	6
30	Revision Survey charges ... ..	.....			100	0	0
30A	Expenses in connection with Records of Rights	1,834	0	0	1,902	11	9
31	Library and Museum ... ..	.....			.....
32	Refunds	10,517	8	9	53,840	1	5
32A	Trust Fund, Shrimant Soubhagywati Indumati Raje Rajwade	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Total of Service Heads 1 to 32 (A).....		18,24,860	4	6	19,99,334	0	9
DEBT HEADS.							
33	Local Funds	1,14,161	14	8	79,907	7	3
34	Repayments of Revenue Deposits... ..	1,14,495	2	2	1,82,897	5	5
35	" Criminal Courts Deposits... ..	6,840	2	10	5,200	8	3
36	" Civil	1,28,594	10	11	1,04,863	9	7
37	" Personal	2,94,431	4	0	3,96,868	10	1
37A	" Inam Japti	292	6	2	595	9	9

during the year 1340 Fasli, ending 5th June 1931.

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
.....					
.....					
924	0	0	.....		
.....					
110	5	4	.....		
27	3	7	.....		
.....			2,392	5	6	
3,240	15	6	.....		
.....			456	2	6	
65,338	6	0	.....		
.....			18,038	0	0	
.....					
.....			7,794	6	0	
.....			146	8	9	
28,249	3	0	.....		
100	0	0	.....		
68	11	9	.....		
.....					
43,322	8	8	.....		
.....					
4,80,782	3	11	3,06,308	7	8	
.....					
.....			34,254	7	5	
68,402	3	3	.....		
.....			1,239	10	7	
.....			23,731	1	4	
1,02,437	6	1	.....		
303	3	7	.....		

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1339. (1929-30.)			Fasli 1340. (1930-31.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
38	Provident Funds	52,033	3	5	70,194	0	3
38A	With-drawals from saving Bank	42,196	11	6	54,087	5	10
39	Municipal Funds	12,409	12	5	14,763	12	5
40	Educational Trust Fund	2,794	12	0	5,574	8	2
41	Public Endowment Fund... ..	100	0	0	40	0	0
41A	Irwin Bridge ... ..	.....			5,88,952	3	5
41B	Chintamani Mills ... ..	.....			751	10	0
Total of 33 to 41 B		7,67,950	0	1	15,04,696	10	5
42	Advances Recoverable	6,62,075	15	11	7,13,814	4	8
42A	Water Rates ... ..	.....			2,295	11	0
43	Loans bearing interest made on valuable Securities	2,74,911	5	11	1,25,733	3	9
43A	Investment... ..	3,54,828	8	10	4,09,268	6	4
43B	Town Extension Tupari	1,200	0	0	5,613	11	10
43C	Town Improvement ... ..	.....			.....
Total of 42 to 43 C		12,93,016	8	8	12,56,725	5	7
Total of Debt Heads 33 to 43 C		20,60,966	8	9	27,61,422	0	0
Grand Total of Expenditure		38,85,826	13	3	47,60,756	0	9
Closing Balance...		21,97,569	10	0	17,84,811	7	1
Grand Total...		60,83,396	7	9	68,07,279	11	8

during the year 1340 Fasli, ending 5th June 1931.

105

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
18,160	12	10	.....		
11,890	10	4	.....		
2,354	0	0	.....		
2,779	12	2	.....		
.....			60	0	0	
5,88,952	3	5	.....		
751	10	0	.....		
<u>7,96,031</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>59,285</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
51,734	4	9	..... ..		
2,295	11	0	..... ..		
.....			1,49,178	12	2	
54,439	13	6	.....		
4,413	11	10	.....		
.....					
<u>1,12,887</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,49,178</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>	
9,08,919	6	9	2,08,463	15	6	
13,89,701	10	8	5,14,772	7	2	
.....			1,51,045	15	1	
<u>13,89,701</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6,65,818</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1931.

No.	Dispensary.	No. of patients treated		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absent.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
1	Sangli	17,604	99	83	2	8	6	*21,089 1 3	198	*The amount of Rs 4,177-0-10 as provided for in the supplementary budget for 1340 Fasli is included in this total amount of expenditure.
2	Shahapur.. ...	8,272	11	10	...	1	.....	2,693 0 9	98
3	Shirhatti... ..	5,090	73	72	...	1	.....	2,450 13 2	51.5
4	Mangalwedda	5,448	7	6	1	...	.....	2,249 11 6	55
5	Kavatha Mahankal	3,981	12	8	3	1	.....	1,495 9 0	29.3
6	Terdal	3,821	...	...	...	...	.....	1,550 0 0	32
7	Dodwad	2,512	...	...	...	...	.....	693 0 0	30
	Total.....	46,728	202	179	6	11	6	32,231 3 8	...	

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital statistics of the Sangli State for the year ending 31st March 1931.

Name.	Population according to the census of 1931.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		1929-30.	1930-31.			1929-30.	1930-31.			Births.		Deaths.		
				1929-30.	1930-31.			1929-30.	1930-31.					
Sangli State ...	2,58,512	8,667	8,655	...	12	7,067	6,863	...	224	39.1	39.1	32.02	31.	

APPENDIX XXV

Information regarding Schools maintained by us well as those aided and unaided by the Sangli State in the year ending 31st March 1931.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on rolls on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
1929-30.	1930-31.		1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.		
2	2	High School ...	774	772	623	691	27,784	
7	7	A. V. Schools...	229	238	173	191	} 1,11,858	
147	148	Ver Boy's Schools ...	10,348	10,823	7,038	7,828		
12	12	Girls' Schools ...	1,260	1,199	842	825		
5	8	Sanskrit Schools ...	80	109	63	92		
7	7	Low Caste Schools ...	267	260	199	179		
180	184		12,958	13,401	8,938	9,806		
		(Aided Schools)						
1	1	City High School Sangli	382	435	322	382	4,292	
1	1	Kanya Shala Sangli ...	81	29	20	23	701	
2	2	Registered Schools,	413	464	342	405		
1	1	New Pre. Night School. (Unaided Schools )	.....	13	.....	10	.....
1	1	A. P. Mission School...	36	48	.....	.....	.....
15	14	Ver. Boy's Schools ...	726	647	.....	.....	.....
17	16	including Khsir- Sagar's Class ...	51	52	.....	.....	.....
199	202	Total.....	14,184	14,625	9,280	10,221	1,44,635	

Information regarding the income and expenditure &c. of minors
in charge of the Sangli State during the year 1930-31.

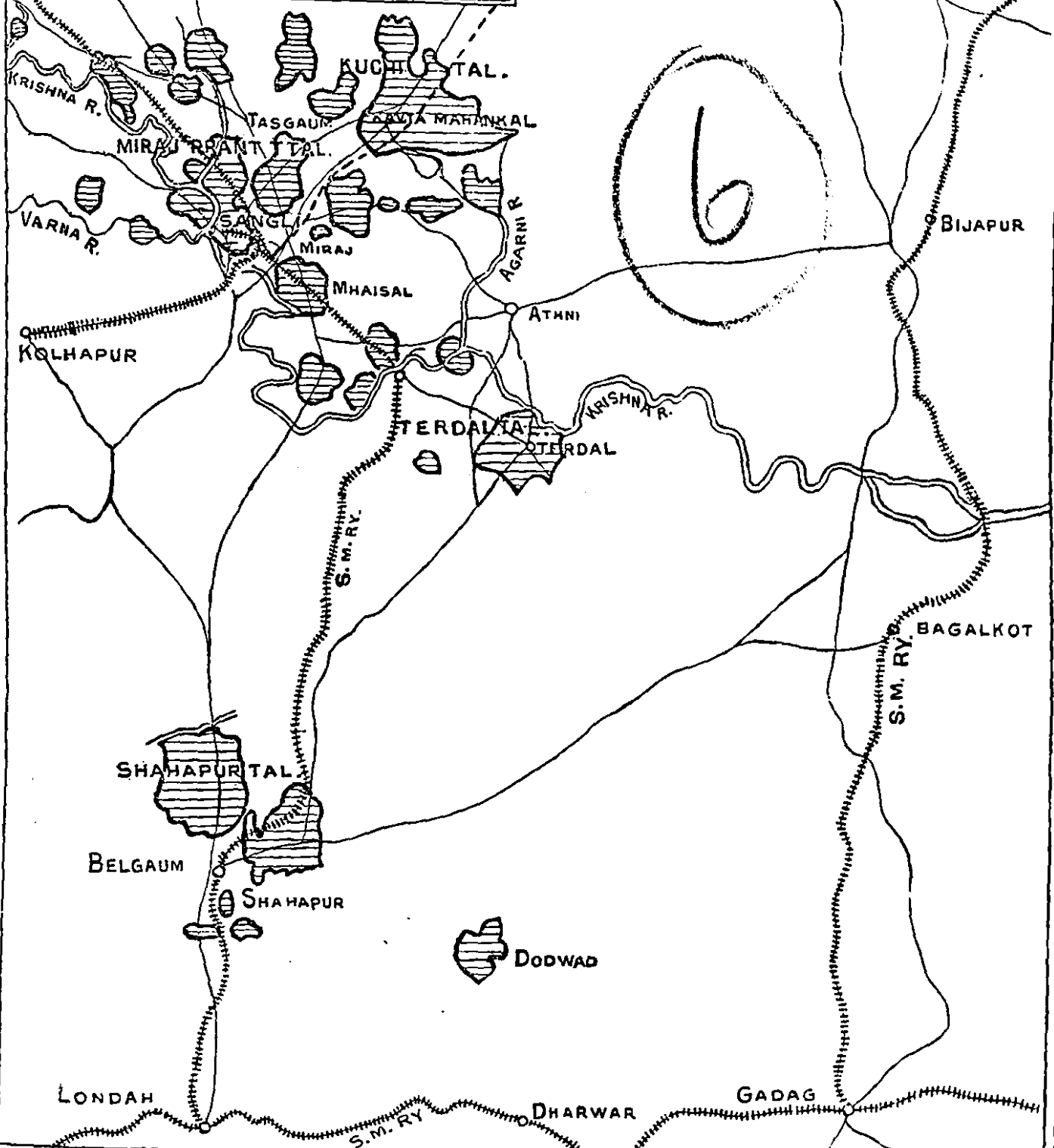
Item No.	Details.	IN CHARGE OF		Total.
		The Nyaya- dbish Sangli.	The Mamlatdars.	
1	Number of Minors	71		
	" Estates	58		
2	Opening Balance.—			
	In Cash with the Wahivatdars...	5,086		
	In State Treasury	12,297		
	In Government Promissory Notes.	14,000		
	In Bombay Development loans ...	43,500		
	In cash certificates	14,000		
	In Sangli Bank	21,975		
	In the Central Co-operative Bank..	41,128		
	Total.....	1,51,986		
	Add.—			
3	Receipts during the year.—			
	Income from land and Houses ...	18,634		
	Recovery of debts	10,849		
	Interest on investments	7,248		
	Sale proceeds of ornaments &c ...	2,559		
	Miscellaneous receipts	15,747		
	Total	55,037		
	Grand Total.....	2,07,023		
	Deduct.—			
4	Expenditure.—			
	Amount of investment in Govern- ment Securities ... ..	.....	
	Charges for maintenance &c. of minors, including the property handed over to the minors who were declared to be majors.	63,794		
	Total.....	63,794		
5	Balance.—			
	In cash with the Wahivatdars ...	2,650		
	In State Treasury ... ..	.....	
	In State Bank	5,173		
	In Government Promissory Notes.	14,000		
	In Bombay Development loans...	42,500		
	In Cash Certificates	14,000		
	In Sangli Bank	19,757		
	In Central Co-operative Bank, Sangli.	45,149		
	Total.....	1,43,229		
6	Value of moveable property including documents	24,995		
7	Area of land under management ...	2,212	28	
8	Assessment.	4,494		

No.	Name of institution.	No. on rolls on 31st Mar. 1981	Average No. on roll.	Average daily attendance.	Indian Christians.		Brahmins.		Jains, excluding Chaturth.	
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
STATE SCHOOLS.										
1 HIGH SCHOOLS.										
	Sangli High School.	429	447	374	2	...	263	...	65	1
	Chintamanrao H. School Shahapur..	343	354	317	...	...	255	3	21	...
2 S. G. A. V. Schools.										
	Mangalwedha.	10	17	15	...	...	8	...	...	...
	Kavathe-Mahankal... ..	7	12	11	...	...	5	...	...	...
	Terdal	30	34	30	...	...	16	...	9	...
	Rabkavi	57	55	41	...	...	4	...	1	...
	Shirhatti	17	12	9	...	...	13	...	...	...
	Sangli	88	89	68	..	...	...	83	...	2
	Shahapur	29	30	22	...	...	...	25	...	2
3 Ver. Boys' Schools										
	Sangli (Proper)	1,181	1,191	872	2	...	398	13	77	...
	Mangalwedha.	1,036	1,027	794	...	...	79	2	10	1
	Kuchi	1,232	1,255	859	...	...	63	17	14	1
	Miraj-Prant..	2,363	2,430	1,863	...	...	97	26	370	32
	Terdal	668	653	473	...	...	47	...	112	...
	Shahapur	2,060	2,086	1,340	1	...	189	15	38	2
	Shirhatti	2,283	2,293	1,627	...	...	123	47	37	...
4 NIGHT SCHOOL.										
		13	.....	10	...	..	...	...	...	...
5 LOW-CASTE SCHOOLS.										
	Sangli	47	49	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mangalwedha	48	50	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kavathe-Mahankal... ..	20	22	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miraj-Prant..	109	104	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Terdal	36	36	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 SANSKRIT SCHOOLS										
		109	104	92	...	...	109	...	...	...
7 GIRLS' SCHOOLS AND MAHILA CLASS.										
	Sangli Girls' School & M. Class ...	398	401	266	...	...	...	297	...	26
	Sangli Mahila Vidyalaya	27	29	10	...	...	...	27	...	...
	Mangalwedha	43	45	34	...	...	...	33	...	...
	Kavathe-Mahankal... ..	34	33	28	...	...	...	12	...	...
	Miraj-Prant... ..	42	43	29	...	...	...	7	...	16
	Terdal	160	163	105	...	...	...	27	...	18
	Shahapur	314	319	212	...	...	...	141	...	29
	Shirhatti	181	171	93	..	...	...	64	...	19
8 AIDED SCHOOLS.										
	Sangli City High School	435	423	382	...	...	351	9	27	...
	Kanya Shala	29	30	23	...	2	...	22	...	4
9 UN-AIDED SCHOOLS.										
	Sangli A. P. Mission A. V.	48	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ver. Primary unaided Schools	647	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kshirsagar Preparatory Class	52	53	48	...	...	24	...	13	...
Total.....		14,625	14,065	10,235	5	2	2,034	8,707	794	148

APPENDIX B—Continued—

Lingayats		Other Hindus.		Marathas.		Artisans & others including Chaturth.		Criminal tribes &c.		Jungli.	Kunbis and Kolies		Depressed class.		Mahomedans.		Others.		Total.	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	B. G.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	B. G.	Boys	Girls	
16	...	28	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	15	...	...	428	1
12	...	21	...	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	389	4
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
40	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	56	1
1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
64	1	103	2	380	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	135	...	...	1,163	18
286	11	119	1	318	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	103	3	...	1,018	21
153	4	6	1	739	47	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	40	...	...	1,161	71
237	8	114	7	1000	36	75	1	...	...	...	14	...	214	2	120	6	4	2,245	118
282	...	107	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	78	...	...	668	...
350	34	133	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	56	52	1	216	27	...	1,925	85
864	195	650	69	42	5	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	33	1	170	30	...	1,936	347
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	47	...
...	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	1	...	...	...	47	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	10	...	...	...	99	10
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	34	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...
...	4	...	25	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	398
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	3	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
...	10	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	4	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
...	105	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	160
...	54	...	12	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	314
...	56	...	26	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	181
4	...	17	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	426	9
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	109
4	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...
2316	490	1308	179	2701	165	77	77	...	...	...	886	56	829	15	882	79	4	12435	2090

TALUKA	AREA IN	POPULATION	REVENUE
MANGALVEDA			
MIRAJ PRANT (Inclg SANGLI)			
KUCHI			
TERDAL			
SHAHAPUR			
SHIRHATTI			
TOTAL			



MAP OF SANGLI STATE

0 16 32 48

SCALE 16 MILES TO ONE INCH

TALUKA BOUNDARY - - - - -

RAILWAY - - - - -

RAILWAYS PROJECTED - - - - -

ROADS - - - - -

No. P 1339 of 1932

*Diwan's Office,
Sangli, November 1932.*

From

Rao Bahadur
G. R. Barve, B. A.,
Diwan of Sangli.

To

Lt-Col. H. M. Wightwick,
Resident at Kolhapur and
Political Agent, S. M. C. States,
Kolhapur.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Sangli State for the Fasli year 1341, ending 5th June 1932, and to state that His Highness Shrimant Raja Saheb of Sangli has directed me to express his most sincere thanks to you and to your predecessors Col. L. E. Lang and Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell for the kind and courteous treatment, the sympathetic and sound advice as well as the valuable help that he has always received from you and your illustrious predecessors.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. R. Barve,
Diwan of Sangli.

The Administration Report
of
The Sangli State.

For the year 1341 Fasli *i. e.* 1931-32. A. D.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1 The State territory is divided into six widely scattered tracts which have been formed into five Talukas and one Mahal namely Miraj-Prant, Kuchi, Mangalwedha, Shahapur, Shirhatti and Terdal (Mahal). All of them lie between the river Bhima in the north and the river Tungbhadra in the south and impinge on five Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency viz. Satara, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar and on one of the Madras Presidency viz. Bellary. Miraj-Prant and Kuchi Talukas are close to each other and are within easy reach of Sangli, the capital of the State; the villages are however interspersed with those of the Satara Collectorate. The Mangalwedha Taluka is the northermost part of the State and lies towards the south of the Pandharpur Taluka in the Sholapur District. The Terdal Mahal is partly surrounded by the villages of the Belgaum District and partly by those of the Jamkhandi State. The Shahapur Taluka too is surrounded by the Belgaum Collectorate. Shirhatti the southernmost Taluka is to the South of Dharwar District and has the river Tungbhadra, forming a portion of its southeastern boundary.

Administrative divisions and boundaries.

Area. 2 The area of the State is 1,136 square miles.

Population. 3 The population of the State according to the general Census of 1931 is 2,58,443

4 The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the Gross revenue. gross revenue for the past five years is Rs 16,43,742.

5 The State pays no tribute either to Government or to any other State. It transferred lands yielding an annual revenue of Rs 1,35,000, in lieu of a contingent of 450 horse in accordance with the articles of stipulation dated Bijapur 12th December 1820 (vide Aitchison's "Treaties, Engagements and Sanads &c." 5th Edition volume VIII page 259).

6 The full name and title of the Ruler of the State is Honorary Lieutenant Meherban His Highness Shrimant Sir Sir Chintamanrao Dhundiraj alias Appa-saheb Patwardhan, K. C. I. E., the Raja Saheb of Sangli. His Highness was born on the 14 of February 1890 and completed

His Highness Shrimant Rajasaheb & his Family.

the 22nd year of his rule on the 2nd June 1932. His Highness has two sons and four daughters.

Her Highness Shrimant Soubhagyawati Rani Sahab is a highly cultured Lady who takes keen interest in all branches of the Administration. In 1929 Her Highness was awarded by His Majesty the King Emperor the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal of the First Class for her public services in India.

Her Highness was working as Regent during His Highness' absence in England and has since continued to work in the same capacity.

His Highness has a permanent salute of 9 guns and a personal one of 11 and enjoys First Class Jurisdiction having power to try for capital offences without permission from the Political Agent, any persons except *British Subjects*.

The permanent title of 'Raja' was bestowed upon His Highness hereditarily by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, at the time of His Majesty's last Birth Day.

7 His Highness continued as a member of the Round Table Conference and was further invited by His Majesty's Government to work again on the Federal Structure Committee of the Conference. His Highness embarked in Bombay on the 15th of August 1931 by the P. & O. Company's S. S. 'Multan.' Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Bikaner & Rewa, Sir Akbar Haidari, Rao Bahadur Krishnama Chari, Sir Mirza Ismail, Colonel Sir Kailas Haksar, Sir Manubhai Metha, Sir Tej-Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jaykar were among the distinguished delegates who travelled by the same Boat.

In England His Highness took an active part in the deliberations of the Indian States delegation as well as of the Federal Structure Committee and did all he could in co-operation with the Rajas of Sarila and Korea to further the interests of the smaller States which had been particularly entrusted to his care.

At first the main point to be considered was whether the legislature should be bi-cameral or unicameral and when a bi-cameral legislature was once decided upon the most important point to be tackled was to determine the strength of two Chambers of the future Federal Legislature, the proportion of the allotment of the total number of seats to the 'Indian India' and 'British India' and the distribution of the States' quota among the different States individually. The balance of opinion at the first Session of the Federal Structure Committee was in favour of small Houses *i. e.* of 100 to 150 members in the Upper Chamber and about 250 in the Lower one. No agreement was then reached as to the proportion in which the members were to be distributed as between the State and British India.

With a view to safeguarding the interest of the smaller States His Highness strongly advocated that the numbers proposed for the Federal Chambers should be increased so as to provide adequate representation to the

States including the smaller among them. His Highness stressed that though the resources of some of the smaller States were individually small in comparison with those of the British provinces or of the larger States they had as proud a lineage and as noble a tradition of loyalty and devotion to the Empire as any other and had further, a form of administration more in touch with the daily life and interests of the subjects than is possible in the case of large units.

This point was brought out by His Highness in his speech of 23rd September 1931 at the Federal Structure Committee in which he made it clear how it was necessary that about 150 seats should be allotted to the States both in the Upper and in the Lower House. The position is very lucidly explained by His Highness in the article which he contributed to the January 1932 Number of the Asiatic Review, (Vide Appendix A to this Chapter). There is reason to believe that this article was widely read both in India and England and highly appreciated. It is at the same time interesting to note how the view so steadfastly championed by His Highness gradually gained strength with the result that the Princes are now strongly insisting on an Upper Chamber so that the Indian India may have adequate representation in that House. As to the Lower House, even the Indian Franchise Committee have recommended that it should consist of 450 members in which about 150 should be from the States.

While in England His Highness had the high honour and privilege on several occasions of enjoying the gracious hospitality of their Majesties the King and the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India. His Highness had also the honour and privilege of entertaining Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India at a Banquet. At the invitation of His Majesty's Government His Highness was present at the Cenotaph in White Hall, on the 11th November 1931, when His Majesty the King and the representatives of the Governments of the Empire laid wreaths on the Cenotaph.

With the very crowded programmes of the formal and informal meetings of the States' Delegation and the Federal Structure Committee and other engagements arising out of them, His Highness, during his visit, had hardly any time to add to his study of England and her institutions with the exception of what little he could see during his week-end trips to a few interesting places on the south coast of England. His Highness still made time to pay a visit to the great seats of learning viz. Oxford and Cambridge and also to the Military Academies at Woolwich and Sandhurst. His Highness has once more to acknowledge that during his second visit to England as at the time of his first visit he received nothing but kindness, courtesy and consideration. His Highness thus brought with him happy memories of the delightful time he had during his sojourn.

His Highness returned to India by the P. & O. Company's S. S. " Mantua ", disembarking in Bombay on the 24th December 1931, and returning to Sangli on the 26th December 1931. The occasion was naturally one of great rejoicings at Sangli.

The task that awaited His Highness on his return to India was that of preparing the Bombay States for the investigations of the Davidson Committee. Even before disembarking in Bombay on the 24th December 1931, His Highness had arranged to fix up a meeting to explain to the Rulers in the Deccan, the nature of the work that lay before them in view of what was accomplished at the Second Round Table Conference. The meeting was held in Bombay on 6th of January 1932 and continued on the 7th. It was attended by the Rulers of Bhor, Miraj Senior, Phaltan and Ramdurg and the Government Adviser of Akkalkot, the Diwans of Miraj Senior, Jamkhandi and Phaltan, the representative of Oundh, the Chief Secretary of Bhor, the political Secretary of Jamkhandi, the Secretary of Miraj Junior and Messrs. Thombare and Kolhatkar from Sangli.

The question to be next thrashed out was as to the best method by which the smaller States could present their case before the Indian States Inquiry Committee. For this purpose His Highness with the concurrence of - or it would not be amiss to say at the suggestion of the Government of Bombay - held two meetings of the Rulers and the representatives of the smaller States - one at Sangli on the 16th of January 1932 and the other in Bombay on the 25th of January 1932. The proposals formulated at these meetings, on the various points were accepted by the smaller States both in the Deccan and in Gujarath and even met with the general approval of the Government of Bombay.

The Sangli State had the unique distinction to receive at Sangli the Davidson Committee on the 22nd of February, when ten Rulers from the neighbouring States presented their cases to the Committee.

The appendices B, C, D & E contain copies of the speeches made by His Highness on the 6th, 16th and 25th of January 1932 and on the 22nd of February 1932.

8 His Highness attended the meetings of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes in Delhi and their important discussion with His Excellency the Viceroy from 5th to the 7th of March 1932. His Highness next attended the informal and formal meetings at the annual session of the Chamber of Princes from the 29th of March 1932 to the 2nd of April 1932.

9. On his way back to Sangli he visited Dehra Dun and Allahabad on the 4th and 5th of April 1932.

His Highness next attended (1) the General Meeting of Princes and their representatives, (2) Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and (3) those of the States' delegation, all held in Bombay from the 6th to 11th May 1932.

For some time, there had been principally two Schools of thought among the Princes with regard to the mode of Association with British India in matters of All India Federation. With the progress of the affairs at the Round Table Conference the Princes deemed it necessary to investigate the grounds of differences and to explore the possibility of reconciling

as far as possible the different schemes for associating the Indian States with the proposals for All India Constitutional Reforms. For this purpose, an all Parties Ministers Constitutional Committee, presided over by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar was appointed at the meeting of the Princes at the Patiala House on 11th March 1932. Mr. Thombare, the Political minister of Sangli had the honour and privilege of being nominated a member of this Committee. The recommendations of this Committee were generally adopted at the Informal meetings of the Chamber of Princes in March 1932.

10 During the year under report no session of the State Rayat Assembly could be held. The old Assembly was dissolved at the end of the Fasli 1341 i. e. 5th June 1931 and according to the rules in force, all the routine of regular elections had to be gone through before the new Assembly could be formed. Under Huzur Order No. 98 of 19-8-1931, it was directed that the Electoral rolls for the various constituencies should be published on 1-10-31 and the first rolls were duly published. It was however subsequently noticed that certain mistakes had crept into the first rolls and the Darbar received several representations in that regard. So in response to the general demand, the published lists were, under Huzur Order No. 222 of 27-11-31 treated as preliminary lists and the first rolls and the amended rolls were accordingly published on 15-1-32 and 15-3-32 respectively. After this, the dates for nominations for different constituencies were fixed for 11-4-32 and 18-4-32. The polls for the general constituencies were taken on 9-5-32 and those for the special constituencies on 12-5-1932, the results of elections were announced on 12-5-32 and 20-5-32 respectively and the list of nominated members was published on 29-6-32.

It was quite evident from the interest taken in the elections and the number of voters that went to the poll from among the registered voters that people in general were keenly alive to the importance of having an elected body like the Assembly.

The Session of the newly constituted Assembly was fixed for 9th September 1932 but it had to be postponed on account of a severe outbreak of plague at Sangli.

11 His Highness visited Mahabaleshwar during the Mahabaleshwar Hot Season of the year.

Political events of importance.

12 The recrudescence of the civil disobedience movement in British India towards the end of the calendar year 1931, had its Political events of importance repercussions here with the result that the Prabhat Feries, the hoisting up the so-called "National Flags" and some other items incidental to the movement were visible especially at Sangli and Shahapur. Attempts were made at the end of January and early in the month of February to explain to the leaders of this movement the dangerous and undesirable character which their activities were likely to assume, and thus to wean them from their wayward ways. But this had no appreciable result for any

length of time. The use of section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was also resorted to, but it was found that this also was not sufficiently effective. It was therefore deemed desirable to extend ordinances No. II to No. V of 1932 to the State limits and this was done by Hazur Order No. P. 281 dated 3rd March 1932. While there were only a few occasions on which some of the provisions of Ordinance No. II had to be resorted to, on the whole, it had a very salutary effect in doing away with undesirable tendencies.

Mr. R. S. Athavle, Diwan of Sangli went on four months privilege leave from 23rd of January 1932 preparatory to retirement after handing over charge to Rao Bahadur G. R. Barve, Assistant Commissioner, C. D. Poona, whom Government granted leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for two years with permission to retire from Government service at the end of it and at the same time permitted him to accept employment in the Sangli State. (G. R. No. 7591/28 dated 12-8-1931).

Mr. Athavle worked as Diwan from 3rd December 1921 to 23rd January 1932. During his term of office, he served the State loyally and spared no pains to promote the good of the Darbar. The efforts made by him to secure adequate compensation for the loss of Excise revenue deserve special mention.

Tours of the Diwan and the Chief Revenue Officer.

13 In the course of the year of report Mr. Athavle visited Poona, Tours of the Diwan Bombay and Kolhapur on duty and also paid a visit and the Chief Revenue Officer to Shahapur in connection with the auction sales of Forest coupes.

Soon after Rao Bahadur Barve assumed charge of the office of the Diwan he paid a visit to Terdal, Kavathe Mahankal and Shahapur Talukas and made a fairly extensive tour in the Shirhatti Taluka specially for the inspection of crops, before making the Jamabandi of that Taluka in March last.

Mr. R. S. Phadnis, the Chief Revenue Officer visited Terdal, Kuchi, Mangalwedha and Shahapur Talukas for Jamabandi and inspection work as usual.

APPENDIX A.

Article contributed to the January 1932 Number of the Asiatic Review; by His Highness the Raja-Saheb of Sangli.

THE SMALLER STATES IN THE NEW INDIA.

BY HIS HIGHNESS THE CHIEF SAHIB OF SANGLI, K. C. I. E.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I feel gratified by the opportunity which I have been allowed, by the kindness of the East India Association, to place before you the problem of the smaller States at a moment when the leading spirits of my own country are engaged, in co-operation with, and under the guidance of, the statesmen of Great Britain, in evolving the future constitution of India. The presence of Sir Harcourt Butler in the chair adds to my honour and pleasure on this occasion.

All parties at the Indian Round-Table Conference have accepted the basis that the Central Government of India should be a Federation of all India, embracing both British India and the Indian States in a bi-cameral legislature. The principle of Federation has been accepted by the leading political organizations of India, and among them by the Chamber of Princes, subject to certain essential safeguards. Some of the most important of these safeguards are in respect of the relationship of the States to British India and the relations of the States among themselves, and are comprised in the question of the representation which the States may have, collectively as well as individually, in the Federal Chambers. The measure of representation to be allotted to the smaller States constitutes their problem so far as the future Federation is concerned. It is this problem with which I deal today.

It is hardly necessary for me, in the presence of an audience most of whom are acquainted with Indian conditions, to explain at length the general character of the Indian States or their importance in the future of India. Nor do I desire to weary such an audience with a mass of figures and details. It is, however, necessary for me to refer to the number and general classification of the States, if only because a good deal of misapprehension exists on the subject.

NUMBER OF STATES

There are no less than 562 States, or units, which have this, at least, in common, that they are separate entities, which, while under the suzerainty of the Crown, are under the personal government of their rulers. The largeness of this number is sometimes quoted as an indication of the extent and importance of the States in general. More often it is referred to almost in terms of reproach and with the suggestion that, because many of these units are small to the point of insignificance, the importance of the States as a whole is thereby diminished. The diversity in the size of the States is, indeed, very striking, and is one of the factors which prevent any precedent or analogy being applied to the unique problem which they present. It is necessary, therefore, to examine whether any classification of the States is possible

We cannot, perhaps, do better than to take as our starting-point the basis of division adopted for the constitution of the Chamber of Princes. According to this division, there are 109 States the rulers of which are Members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right; 126 States the rulers of which are represented in the Chamber by twelve members of their order elected by themselves; and 327 Estates, Jagirs, and other entities of a like nature which have no representation in the Chamber. The figures in the eleventh paragraph of the Report of Sir Harcourt Butler's Indian States Committee show the aggregate area, population, and revenue of the total number of States in each class. The first class of States comprise nearly 87 per cent. of the area and 83 per cent. of the population, and nearly 93 per cent. of the revenue of the Indian States, taken as a whole. The second class of States includes 12 per cent. of the total area and nearly 11 per cent. of the total population, but little more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total Revenue. The third class of States or Estates, in spite of their great numbers, only contain a little over 1 per cent. of the total area and population and a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total revenue. These figures may, of course, undergo some modification if the claims of certain States to be promoted from the second and third classes respectively are admitted. But they show in a general manner the only classification that is at present in force.

THE BASIS OF DEMARCATION

I dare say, however, that many of you are waiting to know what exactly I mean by the smaller States, and where I would draw the line between them and the larger States. Nothing, I may remark, is more difficult than to draw such a line, and, I may add, more embarrassing. Many attempts have been made; I think it is generally agreed that they have all failed, and I am not going to essay the task this afternoon.

Can we accept the general classification adopted for membership of the Chamber of Princes and call all the 109 States in the first class larger States and all the rest smaller States? It cannot be denied that many of these 109 States will be found to be small indeed, not merely in comparison with the smaller British Indian Provinces, but also in comparison with the largest of the States; nor can it be altogether ignored that there are a few States in the second class which are as large as, or larger than, several of those in the first class.

Can we proceed upon the test of the salute of guns? There are altogether 119 States the rulers of which are entitled to a salute of guns. These would include, even more than by the first classification, States relatively small in comparison with the biggest States. Moreover, the salute list, as it stands, has been authoritatively admitted to be full of anomalies and unsuitable as a basis for any fundamental distinctions between the States *inter se* at the present day.

Can we take the treaties to distinguish the larger States from the smaller? Such a test would be unsatisfactory because it suggests that the possession of a treaty puts a State into a higher category than that

occupied by States which have sanads, agreements, or other engagements. It is obviously the terms of the engagement and not the name that count. A treaty which imposes certain restrictions on internal autonomy cannot be regarded as bestowing a higher status than an agreement which makes no mention of such restrictions. Moreover, such a test would exclude States which are relatively among the most important; and, even more than in the case of salutes, the fact of the execution of a treaty depended on temporary political considerations which are not necessarily a correct indication of the relative importance of today.

Then, again, should population be the basis of demarcation? It will, I hope, be conceded that a mere counting of heads is not an entirely satisfactory criterion of importance. There may be distinctions of area, of revenue, and even of culture, which may materially affect the influence of mere numbers. Moreover, when we come to the question of federal representation, it is desirable that federating units should be represented as such, and not merely on a basis of population, at least in the Upper House. The most striking instance of this is, of course, the Senate of the United States of America. The principle has, I am glad to say, been to some extent recognized in the Report of the Federal Structure Committee to the Round-Table Conference. In fact, any line of division on a basis of population must be arbitrary and empirical. An examination of the populations of the various States shows that twenty-eight of them have a population substantially exceeding the figure of 400,000. These States, of course, vary greatly among themselves; but they comprise 70 per cent. of the population, and I think I may regard the remainder as roughly constituting the smaller States, though the importance of numbers must be tempered by other factors.

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

I do not, of course, suggest that any marked difference of character or outlook can be found between States separated only by an arbitrary classification. I contend, on the contrary, that a community of character, as well as a community of interest, runs through the States, from the largest down to those of very modest dimensions. I venture further to advance that the characteristics which specially distinguish the States from the British Provinces are as marked in the smaller as in the larger States: perhaps they stand out even more prominently, because the total picture is a smaller one. What are these special characteristics? They are suggested in the Report of Sir Harcourt Butler's Committee, where it is stated that the Indian States are the most picturesque part of India, and that they represent the ancient form of government in India, especially when the State is Hindu, when all that is national in Hindu feeling is turned towards the ruler. "Truly it may be said," the report goes on, "that the Indian States are the Indian India."

These points are to be specially found in the smaller States, whatever classification we may adopt. It was natural enough that the most fertile and the most accessible portions of the peninsular should have come under the direct dominion of the Mógul Empire, and that, when that Empire dissolved, these broad tracts should have fallen to the share of the

British Government in India, or of dynasties which founded great States such as Hyderabad and the Maratha kingships. The older dynasties were pushed into the fastnesses of Rajputana, or Kathiawar, or central India, or the Central Provinces, or the slopes of the Himalayas. It is there that most of the smaller States are to be found, or in the debatable land which lay on the frontiers of contending kingdoms, and was therefore held on a tenure of warlike service by military chiefs, who gained independence and whose descendants now rule them as autonomous States. It can easily be understood that States so placed and constituted contain much of what is most picturesque in India. Again, the rulers of these States include families of extreme antiquity, which have existed since the Aryan conquest, and they have all played a part in the history of the land. There is another feature of Indian States which has often been noticed, and that is the personal rule of the Prince.

"None who have visited the Indian States," observes a writer, "Can avoid carrying away a vivid impression of the direct relation of the Prince to his people, of the immense veneration for this visible sign of authority, and of the confidence felt in the power immediately to reward, redress, or punish without the endless formalities of a Secretariat."

Truly it may be said, in the words of the Indian States Committee to which I have just referred, that the Indian States are the true Indian India.

TREATIES AND SANADS.

Among the attempts at the classification of the Indian States to which I have already referred has been the distinction which it has been sought to draw between the treaty States and those which have had other forms of agreement, such as sanads, with the British Government. It is sometimes recalled, in derogation of the rights of the smaller States, that many of them were saved by British intervention from destruction or absorption by their more powerful neighbours, to whom they were obliged to pay tribute in one form or another, and that others of the smaller States were feudatories of other rulers, on whose overthrow or disappearance their allegiance was transferred to the British Crown. Such conditions are by no means universal in the case of the smaller States, but even where they exist I do not think that it affects the present-day position. The independence of these States in internal sovereignty, even when they had to make some payment or to render some service, is admitted, and the rights of such States are, in fact, inherent in their status. These rights are guaranteed to, but they are not conferred on, the States by the treaties; and the guarantees have been renewed and strengthened by the promise of the King Emperor to maintain unimpaired the "privileges, rights, and dignities of the Princes.

There is one further respect in which no line of differentiation can, in my opinion, be drawn between the larger and the smaller States. That is in regard to loyalty to the British Crown, helpfulness to the British Government, and a readiness to recognize the essential unity of all India and to take a full share in realizing the ideal of Federation evolved at the Round-Table Conference.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATION.

I have tried, so far, to make clear to you the claim of the smaller States to have their status recognized in a Federated India and to have an adequate share in its institutions. The most obvious method of giving such a share is by representation in the Federal Legislative Houses. I am going to lay down two general principles which I hope will meet with your acceptance. Firstly, that representation should be as individual as is possible; and, secondly, that no portion of India should be left without some degree of representation, however small, in the selection of which it has an effective voice. I do not propose to trouble you with any actual figures, because any suggestion of a fixed number would be purely tentative and subject to many provisos. But I would submit my desire for full and, as far as possible, individual representation of the States, which entails, firstly, the consent of our friends from the British Indian Provinces to agree to a representation of the States in excess of a number based merely on the figures of population; and, secondly, legislative Houses of an adequate size.

On the first point, I need not speak. I need only record with gladness that the justice of the demand of the States for some degree of weightage is generally admitted. On the second point, it may doubtless be claimed with truth that small Federal Houses would be more economical and more manageable. But these advantages would be dearly bought if the Houses thereby ceased to be representative either of the very numerous elements in the electorate of a British Indian Province, or of the Indian States. My wish that as many States as possible should be individually represented is based on two considerations: firstly, that every State, large or small, is a federating unit, and that it is desirable that as many units should have a direct voice in the resulting Federation; and, secondly, that the demands of the legitimate self-respect, not merely of the ruler, but quite as much of the inhabitants of a State, can best be met by individual representation.

It may be said that the States can be represented by groups; and I quite admit that, as we go further down in the scale of the States, grouping is inevitable. Such grouping must, however, be on a geographical basis for convenience and because of a community of economic interests, but it does not follow, in India any more than in Europe, that the nearest neighbours are necessarily the dearest friends. With a view partly to meet the objection to large Houses and partly to consolidate the interests of the States as a whole, it has been suggested that the Chamber of Princes should be utilized as an Electoral College for States electing their representatives to the Federal Legislature. It seems to me that there are two great objections to this proposal: firstly, that many of the larger States would not agree to it; and, secondly, that the smaller States also would prefer to elect representatives who would be acquainted with their particular interests.

GROUPING

As regards the representation of all classes of States, the only assembly which is at present representative of them is the Chamber of Princes.

In that body, as already stated, the 109 States in the first class are represented in their own right; the 126 second class States choose 12 of their number to represent them; and the 327 Estates and Jagirs in the third class have no representation at all. I am not concerned today with the constitution of the Chamber of Princes, which is obviously a matter for the Princes themselves. But I should be sorry to see any element of non-representation persisting in the Federal Constitution.

Some people will point to the difficulty of representing such small units; others, with less kindness, will deny that they are worth any representation at all. On the first point, I would observe that the difficulty is not so great as it might appear, since 286 of the 327 third class States are comprised in the old Kathiawar and Gujerat agencies of the Bombay Presidency, and thus easily could be combined in a joint representation. The remaining 41 are indeed scattered, but their number is not so great as to present any insuperable difficulty in evolving some plan of their representation along with their brethren elsewhere. As regards the suggestion that these States are not worth representation, I would observe that we do not wish any portion of India, whether States or Provinces, to be left outside, like a pariah or an outcaste; and we cannot, without an infringement of solemn arrangements, order such States to be compulsorily united, even for purposes of voting only, with adjacent portions of the British Provinces.

If, therefore, I am asked what representation should be given to the Indian States, I would reply that as many as possible should be given representation as units, and that the remaining States should be represented either by grouping, or in rotation, or by a combination of the two, or in some other way which may be found to be convenient; while the third class might be represented by two or three members elected by a system of large groups.

I am aware that these suggestions cannot easily be reconciled with the small number of seats, 80 and 100 respectively, which the Report of the Federal Structure Committee proposes to allot to the States in the Houses of the Federal Legislature. If that allotment meets the approval of the Round-Table-Conference and of the British Parliament, the smaller States will, I venture to hope, bow to their decision and with loyalty enter the Federation. I venture to doubt, however, whether the numbers proposed for the Houses will meet the demands of the various interests in the British Provinces. Should these numbers be ultimately increased, I trust that the additional number of seats which must then be allotted to the States will be utilized so as to allow of the individual representation of a larger proportion of the States in the manner which I have indicated.

PRESERVATION OF SMALLER STATES.

I have thus far endeavoured to show that the smaller States are entitled to a share in a Federated India, and that such a share should be large enough to allow to them a fair amount of individual representation. But it still remains for me to show that they are intrinsically

worthy of the recognition that is asked for them or, in other words, that they can conduct an adequate and permanent system of administration. Sometimes it is suggested that the smallest at least of the Estates should be abolished, by absorption into either a British Province or an adjoining Indian State. But the relationship of these Estates is a relationship with the Crown, just as much as is the relationship of the greater States; and as has been indicated in the Report of the Indian States Committee, their agreements are of continuing and binding force. Even the smallest of these States cannot therefore be abolished except with the consent of their rulers. Nor should it be too easily assumed that the inhabitants of such Estates will readily agree to the absorption that is proposed.

As regards the smaller States, whatever may be the line of demarcation that may be adopted, they can still less be abolished. Apart from any question of the legal force of their agreements and sanads, it is obvious that on this point all the States, large or small, must stand together if they are not to fall in succession. I am not one of those who fear that the smaller States will be swept away by the propinquity and by pressure of democracy in the British Provinces. I believe that there is a great deal of local patriotism in these States which is entirely compatible with a co-existing national patriotism.

I believe, further, that many of the inhabitants of such States will realize that the advantage of participation in the political and material struggles of a huge province may be bought too dearly by the loss of a local administration which is in accord with the genius and instincts of the people. The States have not stood still; they have shown that they are sensitive to the repercussions of the constitutional changes in British India. As a result of the stirrings of new life they have already achieved considerable progress. How far they will actually go in copying the democratic institutions across their borders—how exactly they may graft the modern institutions on the indigenous form of government which they have inherited—it would be difficult to predict, but I believe that, far from the present constitutional changes presaging the disappearance of these States, they will ensure to them a continued existence.

It is sometimes suggested that the smaller States will not produce men of a calibre equal to the demands of the future Federal Houses. There is no foundation for any such belief if we look to the number of men from the smaller States who have risen to eminence in the public life of the country. I have tried in this paper to avoid all personal references, but perhaps I may on this point allow myself an exception, and may point out that, to take only two names, Mahatma Gandhi and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani are products of the smaller States. There has always been free trade as regards the utilization of brains between British India and the States, and between State and State, and I do not think that the balance of trade in this commodity has been unfavourable to the smaller States.

JUDICATURE

It has been suggested that the smaller States will not be able to provide such a judicature as may be demanded by their subjects. I am

not prepared to admit that justice is not done in the courts of the States as substantial as in the more elaborate judicial systems of the British Provinces, with all its paraphernalia of appeals and of high courts. Even today the smallest States have to satisfy the British Government that they administer justice properly. I would further point out that a system of a combined superior court to serve several States can be easily worked out without any real surrender of the sovereignty of the Constituent States.

As regard the Estates and Jagirs, it is the paramount Power which carries out the functions of government which their rulers cannot carry out themselves. It would be in the best interests of these Estates that the present system should be continued until a better one is evolved in consultation with rulers concerned. I would advocate that constant efforts should be made to improve and extend the operation of self-government by union and co-operation among the Estates.

Finally, I may be allowed to express the belief that the smaller States will always have a place and a character of their own in the Indian Constitution. The Prime Minister has already told us that it is the adherence of the States, as a whole, that has made Federation a possibility. They will supply that element of stability that is so necessary in the enforcement of a new Constitution. In this respect the smaller States will have a special part to play. Both from their situation and size they will be more sensitive than the larger States to the inevitable change and movement of a more democratic India. The smaller States will be the outposts of the States as a whole. But they may also be able to be the first example of a happy blend between the Provinces and the States, on the attainment of which the hope of a truly united India depends

CONCLUDING APPEAL

The rulers of the smaller States know that they possess already the sympathy and support of the British Government, to whom, as they must gratefully acknowledge, they owe their continued existence and the prospect of future progress. If I may speak as a representative of these smaller States, we fully appreciate the kindly feelings towards us of the distinguished British politicians who have participated in the Indian Round Table Conference. What these States now seek is a recognition, both from their brother Princes of the larger States and from their fellow-Indians in the British Provinces, that the smaller States are entitled to a place in the Federation. They firmly believe that they will be able to supply a useful element in the building of a new Constitutional Edifice, and that they will make a humble but necessary contribution to the future progress and well-being of India while continuing to serve the British Empire, of which they are proud to form an integral part. The recognition that they ask for is not excessive, and I firmly hope and believe that it will be granted.

APPENDIX B.

The opening speech of His Highness the Chief Saheb
of Sangli at the Meeting of Rulers held in Bombay
On the 6th January 1932.

BROTHER RULERS AND GENTLEMEN,

I tender you a very hearty welcome to this meeting and assure you that it is a very great pleasure to me to be able to meet you here after my absence abroad for the second time to work on the Round-Table Conference and have this opportunity to exchange views with you on the important questions regarding our future. Indeed I regard it as a personal favour that you should have given such a hearty response to the invitation I gave you from the steamer by which I returned to India and attend this meeting inspite of the short notice that it was possible for me to give you and of the inconveniences it must have caused you to come here all the way from your States. I thank you all very much indeed for the kindness that you have thus extended to me.

I need not take up the time of a gathering like this in explaining at any great length the necessity of such a meeting as this. Our country has been deeply influenced by the current of nationalism with a momentum and force never dreamt of before and is undergoing a process of rapid political reconstruction. Not only have the changes in British India had powerful repercussion on the States, but they also exhibit the stirrings of new life which may well astonish even those who had forced the most sanguine estimates of their potentialities. It is necessary that at this critical juncture we should take careful stock at the situation and lay down for the future a plan of action in consonance with our historical and political importance in the past.

The Round Table Conference, as you know, has now completed its second stage. The substantial measure of arrangement reached in the course of the first stage on the main ground-plan has been earnestly pursued. I am conscious that the Conference has not been able to solve the communal Problem. The failure to settle it has been a grief and a reproach to the Indian Delegates. Nevertheless I maintain that much valuable work has been accomplished. The two Sessions have provided a mass of details regarding such important subjects as the Structure, Size and Composition of the Federal Legislature, Relations between the two Chambers, Federal Finance, the Federal Court, Defence, External Relations, Financial safeguards and Commercial Discriminations. In particular His Majesty's present Conservative Government have fully accepted the policy of the previous socialist Government in regard to the future constitution of India and reaffirmed their belief in an All-India Federation as offering the only hopeful solution of India's constitutional problem. In Mr. Macdonald's own words, "They intend to pursue this plan unswervingly and to their utmost to surmount the difficulties which now stand in the way of its realization. They also made it plain that they recognised the principle of the responsibility of the Federal

Executive to the Federal Legislature subject to defined conditions, and the Governor Provinces of the future are also to be responsibly governed units. The view of the Government has been confirmed by Parliament. This has indeed been the substantial gain, and I therefore, do not count myself among those who may regard the Conference as a failure. Although we have advanced towards the solution of some of important problems, there are still others which require further thought, discussion and examination, and there is need of further reconciliation of different interests and points of view, before a workable constitution can be framed. His Majesty's Government have decided to face on with all possible despatch with the Federal plan and are determined that not even the formidable obstacle, the communal deadlock shall be permitted to be a bar to progress, though of course they would provide necessary checks and balances to protect the minority. Government, therefore, decided to set up—(1) working Committee, (2) the Finance and Constituencies Committee, (3) the Finance Committee and (4) the States Committee and have already announced part of the personnel of the last three of them. His Excellency the Viceroy has reiterated recently that Government are determined to move on as rapidly as possible with their work on the constitution of reforms. As forecasted by His Excellency, the British Delegate will be with us early in February and the Committees will commence their labours shortly after that date. We have therefore, no time to lose in preparing ourselves for the work before the Committees.

I shall now briefly allude to the important matters which ought to engage our attention. As you are aware the Prime Minister made a pointed reference to the fact that it has not yet been possible for the States to settle among themselves their place in the Federation and their mutual relationships within it. The place of the States in the future Federation would depend on the conclusions that would be reached regarding whether the Federal Legislature should be unicameral or bicameral,—whether it should be large or small, what should be the proportion of the representatives of the States and British India, whether the States should confederate into a single collective body for the purpose of Federating with the British Indian Provinces, what measure of representation should be allowed to the States individually in the Federal Legislature and on what basis,—whether in the event of the original adherents of Federation not including a substantial proportion of Indian-India, their voting strength should be augmented in any way pending the accession of other States, whether the representatives of the States should be selected by an electoral college consisting of the Federal States as a whole and such other questions. The tentative agenda for the meeting includes 12 of such questions the most important of these questions as affecting the smaller States are about the size of the Legislature and of the basis on which representation should be allowed to them. It has been recommended that the Chambers of the Federal Legislature should consist, as near as may be, of two and three hundred members respectively in which the allotments of the States should be in the proportion of 40 p. c. in the Upper Chamber; and 33½ p. c. in the Lower and approximately 80 and 100 seats respectively in the Upper and Lower Chamber. I am afraid that these numbers must prove inadequate to satisfy the legitimate claims and aspirations of the States and also of important interest in British

India. I recognise that smaller Houses are more manageable and less expensive than larger. But these advantages will be dearly purchased, if the Federating Units, though small individually, cannot be given adequate representation. The smaller States may have occasionally special points of view to urge in respect of Federal questions, which may even justify some importance to be given to their representatives. The number of such States is very large. Not only are there a large number of small States included in the 109, the Rulers of which are members in their own right, but there are also 126 States, the Rulers of which are represented in the Chamber by 12 members of their order elected by themselves. Our area has 13 of such States. It is well known that many of these States have consistently protected against their exclusion from membership of the Chamber in their own right. The Government of India have been pleased to recognise the justice of the protest by giving one of them, namely, Mayurbhanj, the right of Membership. Government are further re-examining the question to consider the right to similar membership of the other States in the Second class, and it is likely that some of them may be promoted on investigation to the First class. When, however, I say that Government are examining the cases of the Second Class States, I have also a feeling that they are confining their investigation to cases outside the geographical division to which we belong. Lest you may feel that things are going on as they should, I think it necessary that there should be no illusion on the point. May I, therefore, take this opportunity to impress upon you the necessity of rapidly and persistently pressing your claim before the generous attention of the sympathetic Government of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and our friend Mr. Turner. Then there is the large number of the Third Class States which are 327 and which are bound to the British Empire by agreements as inviolate and inviolable as the treaties of their greater brethren. Above all it is essential that the Federation of India should leave no discontented or outcast residue without voice and without representation. In view of these considerations I ventured to urge before the Federal Structure Sub-Committee in England that 150 should be the number allotted to the States in the Upper as well as in the Lower House. I am of course aware that in any case a considerable degree of grouping is inevitable. But the smaller the number of States available, the larger will be the geographical extent of each grouping. I apprehend that if the Deccan States are grouped with any States beyond the area of the Deccan, it will involve grave inconveniences not only of distance but of joining together peoples of different affinities and interests. This can be avoided in my opinion by making the Houses sufficiently large.

Another important question which concerns us is that of apportioning the quota of the States between them. It has been recognised that it is primarily a matter for settlement among the Princes themselves, and the Princes have been invited to arrive at such a settlement before the end of March 1932. If a settlement is not secured within this period, His Majesty's Government will set up an impartial Tribunal to advise as to the determination of the matter. The States themselves would have no representation on this Tribunal but they would all be invited to urge their claims before it. It would hardly be a matter for surprise in any in-

dividual State or group of States decided to determine its adherence to the Federation on the satisfactory solution of this question. I can, therefore, hardly overemphasise the importance of a satisfactory solution of this question, and we ought to strain every nerve to secure a reasonable and satisfactory settlement of this question. In this connection may I take a passing reference to the heavy handicap we all labour under as regards our salute? A salute is a factor with which the Rulers are concerned in their personal or dynastic capacity and it has nothing to do with matters with which the Federation will deal. Both the Government and Princes have further admitted that the salute list as it stands is full of anomalies. Nevertheless recognize we must that there are influential States which stand to profit by taking their stand on the criterion of salute and we may, therefore, anticipate that they will urge it with all the strength at their command, and this will be considerable. And we ought to leave no stone unturned to meet this solution.

There are many other questions relating to finance, etc., arising out of the contributions that we make either in the form of cash or in that of ceded territory, and our rights and obligations regarding customs, salt, opium, etc. I am sure we all realise that if our cases are not to go by default, we have not a day to spare in beginning our preparation for them. I cannot stress too much the need of our organising ourselves at this critical juncture in the history of our States. We cannot afford to dissipate our energy at such a moment. Any policy of simple drift will be suicidal. We can achieve a more satisfactory settlement if we are willing and eager to co-operate with each other. I am, therefore, strongly of the opinion that we should immediately set up a common organisation with such limited resources as we have. Unless we bestir ourselves, we shall not be able to achieve what we are so anxious to realise. At this stage I need not set any cut and dried programme before you, as I am sure that if you all agree it will not be difficult for us to evolve a common programme for our future action. It will be necessary for us to sustain our activities up to the last. It is only if we remain solid and well organised and carry out our programme with efficiency and earnestness, that we can hope to succeed in gaining our points and maintaining our position so as to be able to play in the future a part in connection with our past.

It is the source of sincere gratification to me that we should have the benefit of the presence of our distinguished countryman Mr. Jaykar at this meeting of ours. I shall not dwell here on the great services he has rendered to the cause of constitutional progress in this country as they are already too well-known to need any specific mention from me at this moment. It is a matter for satisfaction and pride to Maharashtra that it should have been able through him to play in the Round Table Conference a part commensurate with its historical importance. The rulers of this part will always be grateful to him and to our friend and colleague Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru for the valued support they have consistently given to the smaller States. We have particular reasons to be grateful to Mr. Jaykar for the interest he takes in us and for his readiness and anxiety to help us in securing a place worthy of our past in the future constitution. It will very much facilitate

our task if he were to favour us with his views on the problems which lie ahead of us. I shall, therefore, request him to give us the benefit of his views and in doing so I need hardly assure him that they will be entitled to their weight and consideration which are due to his high place in the public life of our country.

Before concluding may I take this occasion to tell you how greatly I was impressed by the obvious desire of the British Statesmen in England to provide a satisfactory constitution for a self-governing India? We have the further assurance of His Excellency the Viceroy though it was hardly needed, at any rate by us that the great majority in Britain are in full support of the proposal that Indians should be given complete responsibility over the administration of their country subject to certain necessary safe-guards. Our hearts go out at this moment in grateful appreciation to His Excellency the Viceroy for his undertaking the duties of his exalted office at this most difficult time after long years of public service and of the valiant efforts he is making in pursuance of his love for this country and his sympathy with and affection for her people to help her to achieve a great system of constitutional reform and to ensure peace and order so as to promote the necessary constructive measures. I am sure I am voicing a sentiment which is uppermost in the breast of everyone of us present here, when I say that the interests of our States as regards the the peaceful recovery of economic conditions in India are identical with those of the Government of India and that we shall be proud of nothing so much as of such humble efforts as it may be given to us to make in co-operation with Government to find agreement and overcome the difficulties that confront them. In conclusion I hope and pray that Providence may guide both Britain and India to work together for framing a constitution for India which would enable her constituent units - small and great - to elevate their motherland to a position of honour in the Commonwealth of Nations known as the British Empire.

APPENDIX C.

Speech of His Highness the Chief Saheb of Sangli
At the Meeting of the Rulers of the Southern
Maratha Country and Satara States

ON THE

16th January 1932.

BROTHER RULERS AND FRIENDS,

My first duty and a most pleasant one is to extend to all of you a most hearty welcome here to my capital. No one is more conscious than myself of the many shortcomings and drawbacks in the arrangements I have been able to make for your accommodation here. Not only is there an insufficiency of suitable guest-houses here where so many and such illustrious guests as yourselves can be put up simultaneously, but I had also to make such arrangements as I could in great haste. They, therefore, fall considerably short of the requisite standard of comfort and convenience, which I very much regret. May I however assure you that although we lack the material resources, we do not lack in the will to extend to you our sincere hospitality and make you comfortable? I, therefore, beg that you will kindly accept the thought for the deed and excuse me for the deficiencies that exist.

It has been barely ten days since I had the honour to welcome you to the meeting that I convened in Bombay, and in three days more you will, I hope, once more be proceeding for our final meeting to Bombay in response to another call from me. It cannot but cause a great deal of trouble and inconvenience to you to have to leave your States so frequently especially in these days when important affairs of State make such a serious demand upon our attention. In view, however, of our present response to my invitation, I feel convinced that you fully realize the importance of these meetings. May I say that I look upon your attendance at this meeting to-day as an honour and a privilege and that I value them still further as a token of the friendship and kindness with which you have always honoured me? It gives me particular pleasure publicly to acknowledge the kindness which Shrimant Chief Saheb of Phaltan has done me in securing the participation of Rulers of the States in the Satara group in this meeting and the kindness which the Rulers themselves have done me by their participation and thus spared me considerable inconvenience and loss of time in having to attend another meeting of theirs. I am obliged to you all, Brother Rulers and Friends, for your cordial attendance at this meeting, and I offer you all my most grateful thanks for your response to my invitation.

As you know, the Prime Minister announced in his speech at the Round Table Conference on the 1st January 1931 the intention to appoint several Committees to carry on the work of the Conference. One of these, known as the Indian States Enquiry Committee (Financial), has been appointed to make investigations as regards certain contributions from States and certain of their privileges with a view to furtherance of a uniform system of Federal

Finance. A provisional tour programme of the Committee has been drawn up by the India office after preliminary discussions with the Chairman of the Committee. The various States or groups of States would meet the Committee at suitable places in their itinerary. So far the suggested tour programme shows the 20th, 21st and 22nd February as the days which will be spent in Kolhapur and Sangli, and it has been suggested that the Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country States should meet the Committee at Sangli. If it is found that the time allotted for Kolhapur and Sangli is not sufficient, it may be necessary for Government to arrange for the Rulers of Sawantwadi and Mudhol, if they desire to have separate discussions with the Committee, to meet them at Bombay. An important question which arises in this connection is—how the period of the Committee's stay in the Presidency should be apportioned finally between the States. Such apportionment can be fixed only when it is definitely known how many States desire separate discussion.

Government have already informed you that in regard to the arrangements to be made in this connection, they have been pleased to ask me to arrange for meetings of the Rulers of the smaller States in Gujarat, the Southern Maratha Country and the rest of the Deccan in the immediate future in order to elicit their views as to the most suitable manner in which their case may be represented to the Committee and after obtaining their views to make final arrangements on the subjects in consultation with Government.

In view of the urgency of the action to be taken and the limited time left for it, I ventured, in anticipation of your approval, to fix Bombay as the venue and the 20th of this month as the date of the meeting, as I have already informed you. At the same time I thought that Rulers of the States of the Southern Maratha Country and the Satara groups might meet together earlier and exchange views with one another. The Government publication MEMORANDA of the INDIAN States 1930 shows that while with the exception of the first class States there are in Gujarat only three States which make payments to Government amounting to Rs. 3, Rs. 153-8-0 and Rs. 430, there are ten States in our area which make similar payments and the amounts paid are also much larger. In order to arrive at a correct estimate of the time that will be required for presentation of our cases both jointly and individually a preliminary discussion among ourselves is essential and it was with that idea that I ventured to suggest this preliminary meeting. I cannot, therefore, adequately express all the gratitude I feel for the generous response you have given to my invitation to assemble here for this discussion.

When we discuss the question of the manner in which we should represent our cases to the Committee it will be useful to consider the nature of the cases we have to represent. We are much handicapped by the fact that we have not so far been furnished with the terms of reference to the Committee. The provisional description of the task assigned to the Committee as intimated to us, shows that with a view to furtherance of the system of Federal Finance under which all Federal units would contribute as far as possible on uniform basis to Federal resources, this Committee would review

the origin and purpose of all cash contributions from the States with a view to determine whether they should be immediately reduced, or eventually extinguished as contemplated in paragraph 18 of the Federal Finance Sub-Committee's Report, or must be regarded as outside the scope of that recommendation as being for special and local purposes, or by way of payment for material assets, such as land still in possession contributing to the States. In view of the territories ceded by certain States to the British Government in return for specific military guarantee, the Committee would express an opinion, having regard to the circumstances of the original cession and financial and other conditions now obtaining, whether any financial adjustment should be made in favour of the States concerned as part of the terms of its Federation. In regard to the varying measures of privileges or immunity in respect of customs and salts enjoyed by certain States, the Committee would investigate the position in each State with a view to determine the value of ascertained existing rights in question and express an opinion as to what compensation it would be worth while for the Federal Government to offer in return for relinquishment of special privileges now enjoyed by each State, or such modification thereof as may appear to the Committee to be an essential preliminary to Federation. We are told that the Committee in framing these terms may allow for any contributions of a special value made now or in the past to the resources of the Indian Government. We have been asked to have our written representations, if any, ready well before the end of this month. The representations must of course be relevant to matters within the scope of the Committee's enquiries. In the absence of specific terms of reference the consideration of the representation to be made must proceed on the basis of this description of the Committee's task.

As you are aware, a Sub-Committee of the Federal Structure Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Lord Peel to examine the question of Federal Finance and the principles embodied in the Report of that Sub-Committee were endorsed by the Parent Committee as a suitable basis on which this part of the constitution should be drafted. It will thus be upon the basis of the report presented by the Federal Finance Sub-Committee that the terms of reference will be framed. I shall, therefore, briefly refer, with your permission, to the relevant portion in the report.

The scheme proposed by the Federal Finance Sub-Committee contemplates that the Federal burdens will be spread over all the units of the Federation in a precisely similar manner. They recognise three exceptions to this :—

- (1) Contributions from British Indian Provinces, which will have to be levied to meet the Federal deficit, if any, arising from the allocation of Income-Tax to the Provinces;
- (2) Such direct or indirect contributions as are, or have been, made by certain States, of a kind which have no counterpart in British India, and
- (3) Varying measures of immunity in respect of Customs and salt enjoyed by certain States.

The Sub-Committee have laid down the general principle that, subject to certain exceptions specified below, the direct or indirect contributions from the States, referred to above, should be wiped out *pari passu* with the Provincial Contributions which I have just mentioned. It may perhaps be urged that the Provincial contributions may not be wiped out at all. It should, however, be remembered that the Committee have recommended that, not merely should it be the declared object of the Federal Government, as its position improves, to reduce and ultimately extinguish these Contributions, but the constitution should specifically provide for their extinction by the Federal Government by annual stages over a definite period, say, ten or fifteen years. The direct or indirect contribution from the States just referred to may arise under the following heads:—

- 1 Cash Contributions ;
- 2 Value of ceded territories, and
- 3 Contributions in kind for Defence by the maintenance of State Forces.

Cash contributions from States were till recently known as tributes, and they have arisen in many different ways. The Sub-Committee think that there is generally speaking, no place for contributions of a feudal nature under the Federal Constitution. They have not been able to recommend their immediate abolition, only because they are afraid that there will probably be not enough Federal resources at the outset. They have definitely proposed that they should be wiped out *pari passu*, as already stated, with the Provincial Contributions. Meanwhile, they suggest that it might be possible to remit at once that part of any Contribution which is in excess of 5 p. c. of the total revenues of a State, as real hardship is inflicted by the relative magnitude of such a burden. The Enquiry Committee is expected to carry out a detailed examination of each individual case, and, with the above general principle in mind, to express an opinion as to what would be equitable treatment for each of the States in question. They will also investigate in detail the claim of the States that, through having ceded territories, some of them will be liquidating a liability in respect of Federal burdens, and pronounce an opinion as to the equities in each individual case.

The Rulers of the Southern Maratha Country States used to furnish certain contingents to the Peshwa. In 1819 the number of horsemen they were required to furnish was reduced to one-fourth, and in lieu of them they were given the option to pay cash at the rate of Rs. 300 for each horse or assign land. With the exception of the Ruler of Sangli, who gave up lands yielding Rs. 1,35,000, all the others elected to furnish the contingents required. The maintenance of a contingent force was commuted in 1848-49 to a money payment. When the territories of the Rulers of the Satara States were guaranteed by the British Government, they engaged to perform the service they owed to the Raja of Satara according to established custom. In 1839, the Rulers were placed under the direct management and control of the British Government. In 1866 the obligation of Akalkot to furnish a contingent was commuted to a money payment. The Ruler of Bhor pays Rs. 4,684 to the British Government. The Ruler of Aundh

pays no tribute to the Government. The Ruler of Jath pays to the British Government Rs. 6,400 a year in lieu of a service of 50 horsemen, a tribute of Rs. 4,847 and some other small sums. The Ruler of Phaltan pays Rs. 9,500 a year to the British Government in lieu of a service of 75 horse. I have obtained this information from Aitchison. There is common issue with regard to all these payments, namely, whether these contributions are of a feudal nature, in the light of their origin and purposes. If they are, there will be a case either for immediately reducing them, or eventually extinguishing them. Such of them, as may be found to be for a special or local purposes, or by a way of payment for any land held, etc., will be regarded as outside the scope of that recommendation.

There are certain States which maintain their own forces. The Federal Finance Sub-Committee think that any financial adjustment between the Federal Government and individual States should be a matter of bargaining between the parties and concerned.

I now come to the question of the maritime States. Being on the frontiers of India, they are in a special position as regards the question of external customs duties. These States would not be deprived of the customs revenue of which they are already in possession. The Federal Finance Sub-Committee think that the treaties or agreements must be taken as they stand, and that any decision as to what are the existing rights of a State, in cases in which they are now in disputes, should be determined separately, with the least possible delay, and not by the present Committee. The present Committee, however, will investigate the position in each State on its ascertained existing rights, and express an opinion as to what commutation it would be worth while for the Federal Government to offer to the State for the extinction of any special privilege which it now enjoys. With the opinion of the Committee before them, the Federal Authorities and the States concerned would be able to negotiate for the surrender of existing rights.

The question of the Customs duties of inland States is different from that of similar duties of the maritime States. Although there are certain inland States which levy customs duties at their frontiers, we gave up the levy of such duties in the year 1886 or thereabouts. As regards the former States, the Federal Finance Sub-Committee recognise that it may be impossible for the States to surrender either immediately or in the future, large sources of existing revenue, without the acquisition of fresh resources. The abolition of these taxes is to be left to the discretion of the States, to be affected in course of time as an alternative source of revenue becomes available. For ourselves we do not enjoy this source of revenue. By our Free Trade Agreements of 1886 our trade relations with the British Government are governed by principles of free trade. The customs duties levied by the British Government are not in accordance with the spirit of our agreements. The sea customs levied by the British Government on goods consumed in our States are ultimately paid by our subjects. The revenue derived from taxes is the due of the Government whose subjects consume the commodities taxed and ultimately

pay the tax. These taxes, however, go to the British India Exchequer. It should also be remembered that our free Trade Agreements have increased the import of commodities brought into our territories across the seas and thus proportionately raised the revenue derived from Sea Customs by British India. The Sea Customs Duties levied on commodities consumed in our States represent our indirect contribution to the British Government.

We have also agreed to stop the cultivation of poppy in our States and to purchase opium produced in British India at a rate prescribed by Government. The difference between the price to be paid and the price at which we could produce it ourselves if we were allowed to grow poppy in our States represents another kind of indirect contribution from our States. Our indirect contributions also result from the use by our people of the Railway, the post and Telegraph Office and the British Indian legal tender. The consumption of salt in our States is also a source of our indirect contribution. In all these respects, however, we have a case which is similar to that of a number of other States, except as regards the customs Duties which we agreed to forego in 1836. With regard to the Customs Duties we might be able to urge that as British India has now departed from the principles of Free Trade, we on our part should be released from our obligation under our Free Trade agreements, and that we should be left free to revive our Customs Duties, if we so choose.

I am aware that the the Federal Finance Sub-Committee have expressed the view that it should be open to the Federal Government, with the assent of the Federal Legislature, not only to make grants to Provinces or States for specified purposes, but also, in the event of its ultimately finding that the Federal Revenue yields an apparently permanent surplus, to be free, as a possible alternative to reduction of taxation, to allocate the surplus proceeds to the constituent units of Federation, both States and British Indian Provinces. The Sub-Committee consider that it should be open to the Federal Government to distribute to a State, which imposes taxes of a character similar to Federal Taxes (for example Internal Customs) its share of the surplus funds only if that State agrees to reduce equivalently that tax at the abolition of which the Federation is aiming. If we revive our Customs Duties, we shall have to reconsider our position when the Federal Government would have at its command the surpluses which would be distributed amongst the constituent units.

I have offered these remarks in an informal way. I should almost say I have been thinking aloud. This is by no means the final word on the subject, as all the questions are still under investigation, and the views that I have expressed are subject to alteration. I, however, thought that it would be some advantage to place them before you as a kind of basis for our discussion. It is now up to you further to develop the framework that I have presented to you, to sum up. The Enquiry Committee will examine our contributions which may be either direct or indirect, and again in the form of cash or ceded territories. Most of us pay cash tributes, and in the main the case of the States is uniform with the exception of my own State. Our contributions, whatever their origin, represent a type which is uniform. We have, therefore, to consider whether it would be

worth our while to combine in presenting our case on the point to the extent to which it is common. Some of us may be thinking of engaging a Lawyer not only to prepare their representations but also to meet the Committee and to answer their cross-examination. In that case they will no doubt make the necessary arrangements.

The main question is to adjust within the total time available the requirements of the various States which would meet the Committee here. As I have already said, the Committee will spend the 20th, the 21st and the 22nd of February in Kolhapur and in Sangli. The Committee will spend the 20th at Kolhapur and will come to Sangli on the 21st either in the morning or in the evening. In any case I am afraid they will not work on the 21st which happens to be Sunday, so that they will have only the 22nd for us. Assuming that they work for six hours on that day we have got to fix up our programme in such a way as to adjust it within that time.

Having stated very broadly the issues involved and having also laid before you the limitations of time which we have to bear in mind, I have now to request you kindly to give your earnest attention to the importance and necessity of co-ordinating your needs and exploring the possibilities of mutual combination. I would further respectfully invite you to approach the problem in a resolute spirit and help me in arriving at a satisfactory solution which would economise time so far as there are common points and secure adequate time to States which may have a special point to make or an important claim to urge. Let us strive for unanimity, and I believe that with patience and good will we can and shall reach a satisfactory settlement of the questions before us. I feel sure that I am expressing your own thoughts and desires when I say that we should make a united effort to understand one another, try to appreciate one another's needs and achieve an agreed plan.

Brother Rulers and Friends, I have done. It now only remains, for me to thank you once more before I sit down.

APPENDIX D.

Speech of His Highness the Chief-saheb of Sangli, K. C. I. E.
at the meeting of the Rulers of the smaller States in
Gujarat, the Deccan and the Southern Maratha
Country Held at the Taj Mahal Hotel in Bombay
on the 25th January 1932.

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BROTHER RULERS AND FRIENDS—

It is my most pleasant duty this afternoon to extend to you all a most hearty welcome to this meeting of the Rulers of the smaller States in Gujarat, the Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country. I am conscious of the inconvenience which must have been caused to you in having had to leave your States and come here all the way. May I say that I regard your response to my invitation as an honour and a privilege which I value very much? I offer you all, Brother Rulers, ministers and other representatives, my grateful thanks for your presence here this afternoon.

The Prime Minister announced in his speech of the 1st December 1931 at the Round Table Conference the intention of His Majesty's Government to set up four Committees to carry on the work of the Conference and the Committees, as you know, have already been appointed. One of these is the Indian States Inquiry Committee (Financial) whose terms of reference have been published in the Press. Their provisional tour programme has been drawn up by the India Office after preliminary discussions with the Chairman, and the various States or groups of States would meet them at suitable places in their itinerary. As Government have informed you they have asked me immediately to arrange for meeting, in order to elicit your views as to the most suitable manner in which your case may be represented to the Committee, and, after obtaining your views to make final arrangements on the subject in consultation with Government. As I had to take immediate action, I ventured in anticipation of your approval, to fix up this meeting. Your attendance at this meeting shows how thoroughly you realize that we should have a discussion among ourselves before the final arrangements are considered. Before we discuss the manner in which the cases of the States should be represented to the Committee, I would like with your permission to take this opportunity (you may perhaps wish me) to indicate my views regarding the nature as I understand it of the cases we have to represent Government at the very outset supply to you a provisional description of the task assigned to the Committee. We have further the benefit of the publication of the text of Mr. Macdonald's letter to the Chairman of the Committee, which sets forth, in addition the issues on which the Committee are required to report. You are further already aware that though the functions assigned to them are restricted to the sphere of finance, the Chairman will do his utmost, throughout the Committee's tour by way of informal conversation to afford to the Princes (especially those who have not taken part in the discussions in London) all possible assistance

by way of advice in the matter of their representation in the Federal Legislature. I shall not, therefore, take up your valuable time unnecessarily by treading over the ground covered by the information received from the Government and the letter of the Prime Minister, and I shall with your permission confine myself to the relevant portion in the report of the Federal Structure Committee and its Federal Finance Sub-Committee which examined the question of Federal Finance. The principles embodied in the report of the Sub-Committee were endorsed by the Parent Committee as a suitable basis on which this part of the Constitution should be drafted.

The scheme proposed by the Federal Finance Sub-Committee contemplates that the Federal Burdens will be spread over all the units of the Federation in a precisely similar manner. They recognise three exceptions to this:—

- (1) Contributions from British Indian Provinces, which will have to be levied to meet the Federal deficit, if any, arising from the allocation of Income-Tax to the Provinces;
- (2) Such direct or indirect contributions as are, or have been made by certain States, of a kind which have no counterpart in British India, and
- (3) Varying measures of immunity in respect of customs and salt enjoyed by certain States.

The Sub-Committee have laid down the general principle that, subject to certain exceptions specified below, the direct or indirect contributions from the States, referred to above, should be wiped out *pari passu* with the provincial contributions which I have just mentioned. It may perhaps be urged that the provincial contributions may not be wiped out at all. It should, however, be remembered that the Committee have recommended that, not merely should it be the declared object of the Federal Government as its position improves, to reduce and ultimately extinguish these contributions, but the constitution should specifically provide for their extinction by the Federal Government by annual stages over a definite period, say, ten or fifteen years. The direct or indirect contributions from the States just referred to may arise under the following heads:—

- (1) Cash Contributions,
- (2) Value of Ceded territories, and
- (3) Contributions in kind for defence by the maintenance of State forces

Cash contributions from States were till recently known as tributes and they have arisen in many a different ways. The Sub-Committee think that there is generally speaking, no place for contribution of a feudal nature under the Federal Constitution. They have not been able to recommend their immediate abolition, only because they are afraid that there will probably be not enough federal resources at the outset. They have definitely proposed that they should be wiped out *pari passu*, as already stated, with the Provincial contributions. Meanwhile, they suggest that it might be possible

to remit at once that part of contribution which is in excess of 5 per cent. of the total revenues of a State, as real hardship is inflicted by the relative magnitude of such a burden. The Inquiry Committee is expected to carry out a detailed examination of each individual case, and, with the above general principles in mind, to express an opinion as to what would be equitable treatment for each of the States in question. They will also investigate in detail the claim of the States that, through having ceded territories some of them will be liquidating a liability in respect of Federal burdens, and pronounce an opinion as to the equities in each individual case.

There are certain States which maintain their own forces. The Federal Finance Sub-Committee think that any financial adjustments between the Federal Government and individual States should be a matter of bargaining between the parties concerned.

I now come to the question of the maritime States. Being on the frontiers of India, they are in a special position as regards the question of external customs duties. These States should not be deprived of the customs revenue of which they are already in possession. The Federal Finance Sub-Committee think that the treaties or agreements must be taken as they stand, and that any decision as to what are the existing rights of a State, in cases in which they are now in disputes, should be determined separately, with the least possible delay, and not by the present Committee. The present Committee, however, will investigate the position in each State on its ascertained existing rights and express an opinion as to what commutations it would be worth while for the Federal Government to offer to the State for the extinction of any special privilege which it now enjoys. With the opinion of the Committee before them, the Federal authorities and the States concerned would be able to negotiate for the surrender of existing rights.

The question of the customs duties of Inland States is different from that of similar duties of the maritime States. There are some Inland States which levy customs duty at their frontiers and the Federal Finance Sub-Committee recognise that it may be impossible to surrender, either immediately or in the future, large sources of existing revenue without the acquisition of fresh resources. The abolition of these taxes is to be left to the discretion of the States to be effected in course of time as an alternative source of revenue becomes available. There are other States which do not enjoy this source of revenue, having surrendered it under Free Trade Agreements with the British Government. The custom duties now levied by that Government are not in accordance with the spirit of those agreements. The duties levied by the British Government on goods imported across the sea and consumed in the States ultimately fall on their subjects. The revenue derived from taxes is the due of the Government whose subjects consume the commodities taxed and ultimately pay the tax. These taxes, however, go to the British Indian Exchequer even in cases in which the States have abolished their frontier customs, and their Free Trade Agreements have increased the import of commodities brought into their territories over the seas, and thus proportionately raised the revenue derived from sea customs by British India. The sea customs duties levied on commodities consumed in these States represent their indirect contribution to the British Government.

Some of the States have also agreed to stop the cultivation of poppy in their States and to purchase opium produced in British India at a rate prescribed by Government. The difference between the price paid by us and the price at which they could produce it themselves if they were allowed to grow poppy in their States represents another kind of indirect contribution from their States. Their indirect contributions also result from the use by their people of the Railway, the Post and Telegraph Office and the British Indian Legal Tender. The Consumption of Salt in our States is also a source of our indirect contribution. In all these respects a number of States have a case which is similar. With regard to the customs duties it might be urged that the British India has now departed from the principles of Free Trade, the States which abolished their customs duties should be released from their obligation under their Free Trade Agreements, and that they should be left free to revive their customs duties, if they so choose.

I am aware that the Federal Finance Sub-Committee have expressed the view that it should be open to the Federal Government, with the assent of the Federal Legislature, not only to make grants to Provinces or States for specified purposes, but also, in the event of its ultimately finding that the Federal revenue yields an apparently permanent surplus, to be free, as a possible alternative to reduction of taxation, to allocate the surplus proceeds to the constituent units of Federation, both States and British Indian Provinces. The Sub-Committee consider that it should be open to the Federal Government to distribute to a State, which imposes taxes of a character similar to the Federal taxes (for example, internal customs), its share of the surplus funds only if that State agrees to reduce equivalently that tax at the abolition of which the Federation is aiming. If the States which have given up their frontier customs revive their customs duties, they will have to reconsider position when the Federal Government would have at its command the surpluses which would be distributed among the constituent units.

I have offered these remarks in an informal way. I should almost say I have been thinking aloud. This is by no means the final word on the subject, as all the questions are still under investigation, and the views that I have expressed are naturally subject to alteration. I, however, thought that it would be some advantage to place them before you in that you may be acquainted with the nature of the problems that we have before us and in that it may facilitate to some extent our consideration of the immediate question before us - I mean the manner of representation of our cases before the Committee. The questions before us are (1) which of us would present written Memoranda of their cases, (2) which of us require a separate discussion, and (3) which of us would have a lawyer to meet the Committee. We have to bear in mind that the time of the Committee will be necessarily limited and that we have, therefore, to adjust, within the total time available, the requirements of various States which would meet the Committee here. The Southern Maratha Country and Satara States have already discussed their needs and arrived at their decisions. As regards the Gujarat States it has been proposed that they should meet the Committee, at Bombay and they may perhaps give three hours to representations from the smaller of these States.

Having stated very broadly the issues involved and having also laid before you the limitations of time which we have to bear in mind, I have now to request you kindly to give your earnest attention to the importance and necessity of co-ordinating your needs and exploring the possibilities of mutual combinations. I would further respectfully invite you to approach the problem in a resolute spirit with a view to arriving at a satisfactory solution which would economise time so far as there are common points and secure adequate time to State which may have a special point to make or an important claim to urge. Let us strive for unanimity, and I believe that with patience and good-will we can and shall reach a satisfactory settlement of the questions before us. I feel sure that I am expressing your own thoughts and desires when I say that we should make a united effort to understand one another, try to appreciate one another's needs and achieve an agreed plan.

Brother Rulers and Friends, I have done. It now only remains for me to thank you once more before I sit down.

APPENDIX E

Speech of His Highness proposing Toast of the Indian States
Committee (Financial) at the State Banquet at Sangli
on the 22nd February 1932.

Mr. DAVIDSON, LORD HASTINGS, BROTHER RULERS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is with feelings of the most sincere pleasure that I rise to propose the health of my guests at this Banquet. I am indeed glad to have this opportunity of expressing my gratification that the Committee over which you, Mr. Davidson, so ably preside should have honoured my State with this visit so that you could hear the views of my Brother Rulers and myself in the midst of that country in which our States are situated. I am sure that my Brother Rulers are as much aware as I am myself, that our States must appear small indeed after the great States of Cochin, Travancore, Mysore, Kolhapur and Hyderabad which the Committee have so recently visited. Small as are our resources and many as are our shortcomings in consequence, we yield to none in the sincerity of our welcome and in our desire to make your visit a success. I venture further to assert that we do not yield also in our loyalty to the King Emperor and to the British connection, and in our anxiety for the welfare of India, our mother-country, to any of our bigger brethren.

The Patwardhan Rulers, of whom, I am glad to say, four are at this table, and to whose senior-most branch I have the honour to belong, date their relations with the British Crown, from so far back as the year 1790, when their troops had the unique distinction of fighting shoulder to shoulder with the British troops, under the celebrated Governor-General Lord Cornwallis, on the battlefields of Mysore. Our ancestors had this proud privilege of comradeship continued on several fields of battle, until it culminated in those memorable services of theirs in establishing the British Raj in this part of the country, which the famous Duke of Wellington (he was not Duke then) wrote in his Despatch "would never be forgotten by the British Government". Our family was consequently reckoned as the "Most Ancient Friends" and "Staunch Allies" of the British Nation, in the Mahratta Empire. My grand-father of revered memory, who was the first Ruler of Sangli to enter into agreement with the British Government, was able to render no less signal services in peace than in war, services which in the language of Government Despatch "could only be faintly represented by the record of Government". My father of revered memory, also, was able to render assistance to Government in the Mutiny of 1857, and the great European war brought to the Sangli State in my own days, one more opportunity of rendering similar service, for which it was once more the good fortune of my State, to have received a generous tribute from Sir George (now Lord) Lloyd, who was then the Governor of Bombay. The mutual relations between the British Government and the Rulers of Sangli have thus been marked for a period of nearly a century and a half by loyalty, devotion and regard on our part and unvarying friendship on theirs. The other States which are happily represented at this table, I need hardly say, have also

a proud record of services to the British Empire. The visit of your Committee, Mr. Davidson, to us here, is a source of genuine gratification to us, with our traditions of loyal devotion to the British Crown, at a time when India is once more on the threshold of the great changes. I cannot but add, our appreciation of the honour which you have done to us by visiting this place, has been very considerably heightened by the charming affability shown to us all by you, Mr. Davidson, and by the other members of your Committee. In this connection, I hope, my Brother Rulers will pardon me if I disclose a domestic secret. Yesterday we were really at any rate some of us feeling a little nervous, when we learnt that, we had, to present our own case without any outside help, but the genial and friendly way in which you treated us, has not only dispelled all this nervousness, but at once enabled us to feel quite at ease in presenting our respective case.

Ladies and Gentlemen, this is a time when Constitutional questions of the greatest importance to India are on the anvil and we can hardly overemphasise the value of the task undertaken by our guests. I have never faltered in my belief, that India can never rise to that height of greatness, to which she is entitled, except on the basis of a Federation which will embrace both Indian States and British Indian Provinces in a harmonious and equally balanced union. While, however, I, and I believe I can speak also for my Brother Rulers, regard such a Federation as the goal to be aimed at, we cannot disguise from ourselves, that entry into such a Federation involves certain risks to the States, and perhaps in a greater degree to the smaller than to the larger among the States; and as you are aware the smaller States form the bulk of the total number of States. It is for this reason that we have thought it necessary to claim that, if States like ours agree to enter into Federation, they should do so in no sense of inferiority. All traces of feudal obligations, and economic or financial burdens which press on our States but not on British India must be swept away, and the States must have full freedom in the management of their internal affairs. The sanctity of their treaties and Engagements must be recognised, and maintained, and if these are altered or modified, it must be with the consent of the States themselves. If any of the claims which your Committee, Mr. Davidson, have heard to-day may have appeared unduly grasping, I trust that the Committee will realise that they have been put forward in no spirit of haggling, but for the maintenance of what we believe to be our rights, fully authenticated by the sanctity of our treaties with the British Government. The States will be able finally to decide to join any All-India Federation, only when they are satisfied about its fiscal, financial, and political implications. It will thus be realised what a difficult, delicate and onerous task our guests have undertaken, and how the final materialisation of the contemplated Indian Federation hangs on the result of their labours and judgement.

It is, Mr. Davidson, a source of great satisfaction to us that His Majesty's Government should have selected gentlemen of such wide political experience as yourself to preside over the Committee, whose deliberations will have so important a bearing on the future of India. It is a singularly happy coincidence that you, Mr. Davidson, should have been able to honour Saugli with your visit at this critical moment in the history of India. Sir

John Malcolm, ancestor of Mrs. Davidson (I deeply regret, she is unable to lend the charm of her presence to this function), did a similar honour to Sangli about a century ago when India had just been launched on a new order of things. As you are destined to rank among the eminent builders of future India, so was Sir John Malcolm, a builder of modern India. He was a great and warm friend of my grand-father and even after laying down the reins of his exalted office of Governor of Bombay, he did not spare himself in endeavouring to forward the wish of my grand-father's heart to adopt a son and successor to his *Gadi*. It is through the adoption, Sir John Malcolm's efforts made possible, that I have succeeded to the Gadi of Sangli and now stand before you as Ruler of the State. I am, therefore, particularly glad to have been able to welcome you here, Mr. Davidson. I request you, Mr. Davidson, to convey to Mrs. Davidson the great regard we in Sangli yet feel for the memory of her ancestors and our feelings of disappointment at her absence from this table to night. It is necessary for me to dwell on the public services of any of the distinguished members of the Committee. I may, however, perhaps be allowed to mention the gratification we feel to have Lord Hastings and Sir Charles Stuart Williams on the Committee. Their expert knowledge and large experience about Sea Customs duties and their effect on trade are bound to be an asset of great value to the Committee which will have intricate and complicated questions regarding immunity of certain States from the duties on their imports and exports. May I also refer in particular to two valued friends on the Committee—Sir Reginald Glancy and Mr. Martin. It would be hard to beat Sir Reginald in the unique experience he possesses regarding all grades of States from the largest to the smallest or mention another name which can command greater regard for the order of Princes. Mr. Martin was Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, with which we have always had, and still have, the most friendly relations which were inaugurated by these two great men Mountstuart Elphinston and Sir John Malcolm. He has been a trusted friend and champion of the Bombay States and fought their battles, and we in Sangli cherish the memory of the visit he was pleased to pay us. Ladies and Gentlemen, no words of mine are needed to bring home to you that the members of the Committee are men who are an ornament to the public life of England and have come out to serve India at great sacrifice to themselves. Any general may envy the tremendous pace at which the Committee have been making forced marches from place to place in the course of their tour through the Indian States. That the Committee have responded to my invitation to visit Sangli, which is after all a small State, though in point of population it stands about 10th among the 109 States of the first class shows that they are as solicitous about the interests of the smaller States as about those of the larger. Mr. Davidson, your Committee have thus already inspired us with a hope that the legitimate claims of all States regardless of size will receive due recognition at their hands.

Speaking for myself I feel proud, Mr. Davidson, of the conspicuous honour your Committee have done me by their visit to me today in spite of the heavy demand on the restricted time at their disposal. It has been a high privilege for me to have been able to serve on the Round Table

Conference and on its Federal Structure Committee in response to the invitation of His Majesty's Government. I need hardly say here, Mr. Davidson that your Committee may always count on what little I may be able to do in the furtherance of the high undertaking upon which you have entered with such distinction. I hope the Committee will have no reason to think that the time which they have been pleased to give here to the Southern Maratha County and Satara States has been altogether wasted. We here form as typical a group of small States as any in India, comprising Rulers who are members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right, and those who are represented in that body by representative members elected by themselves. It is true that none of us except four have a salute, and even the four have a salute which is very inadequate in view of their importance when compared to other States that have a greater salute. But this has been due to the fact that for one reason or another a uniform policy has not been followed in the past with regard to the States in all parts of India, and even the Government of India have recognised the anomalous character of the salute list as it stands. Nevertheless these are all States which stand second to none, as I have already observed in their loyalty to their British Crown, and they have contributed no mean page to the history of their country. In regard to internal matters they enjoy a liberal measure of autonomy and even the second class States among us have nothing to fear from a comparison with a number of first class States in this respect. They have been able to achieve some considerable progress in education and they have a form of Government which has received the praises of high dignitaries of the British Government including the Governor of Bombay. We are surrounded on all sides by districts of the advanced presidency of Bombay, but our small resources prevent us from building a Chinese wall round ourselves. We are, therefore, filled with anxiety as to how the coming Federation may affect us, especially as regards the measure of representation that we may have in the Federal House. Being a small and isolated group situated at a large distance from the seat of the Central Government, we are afraid that we may be trampled upon in the scramble that must ensue between the States *Inter se* in regard to representations. We therefore look up to you, Mr. Davidson, for sympathy and support in our difficulties at this critical Juncture and we hope and trust that we shall not do so in vain.

My Brother Rulers, I feel deeply grateful to you for the great honour you have done me by your generous response to my invitation. I assure you that I am proud of the dignity you have lent to this occasion by your valued presence here to-night. I am very much indebted to you for this mark of personal kindness and friendship and thank you most heartily for it.

Lady Hastings and Lady Hatchison, it is a great favour you have done me in gracing to-day my capital with your presence which has lent a special charm to this function and materially enhanced my pleasure on this occasion. We feel sure that you are a source of comfort and strength to your husbands in the arduous work that they have undertaken. I tender you both my warm and grateful thanks for the honour you have done me to-day.

I cannot conclude without speaking how deeply I appreciate the presence here to-day of the Secretaries of the Committee, Mr. Fitz and Mr. Patrick, as well as Colonel Lang, the Resident at Kolhapur and Political Agent, S. M. C. States. It is a pleasure to me that they are here on what is to me an eventful day in my life. It has been my pleasure and privilege to have known Mr. Fitz for nearly eight years. He deservedly enjoys the reputation of being a staunch friend and advocate of the interests of the Indian States. I am delighted to have this opportunity to express my gratitude to him and to Mr. Patrick for the unstinted and whole-hearted assistance which these kind friends always extended to me during my stay in England on both the occasions and made it so useful and pleasant. I also owe my warmest acknowledgments to my old friend Colonel Lang for his ungrudging help to me in my preparations for the visit of the Committee to the minutest details. If there has been any success in the arrangements I have been able to make, it has been solely due to his efforts and I am at a loss adequately to thank him for the pains he has taken for me

Mr. Davidson, I have now only to express my devout wishes for the success of the undertaking of your Committee. I pray to the Almighty that history's verdict upon your Committee's labours may be summed up as a model of sagacity and sympathy and that your honoured names may go down to posterity as entitled to the undying gratitude of the people and Princes of this land.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I shall not detain you longer. I now request you to fill your bumpers to the brim and drink them to the health of our distinguished guests of to-night, the Right Honourable Davidson, Chairman of the Indian States Committee (Financial) and his colleagues. May all success attend their undertakings.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

14 According to the Jamabandi for the year 1931-1932 the Land Revenue. Revenue demand was roughly Rs. 7,20,979 as against Rs. 8,30,922 of the previous year. The arrears at the close of the year of report amounted to Rs. 6,12,983 as against Rs. 5,98,621 of the previous year. The arrears were rather heavy in the Miraj-Prant Taluka and in the Shirhatti Taluka the amount out-standing in the former being 2,91,080 and that against the latter was Rs. 1,41,446.

15 Suspensions of Land Revenue on a fairly large scale were given in the Shirhatti Taluka and in the Terdal Mahal where Remission & Suspensions of Land Revenue the crops were in defect of the normal. In the former, they amounted to Rs. 77,949 and in the latter the amount suspended was Rs. 21,519. The total amount remitted was Rs. 1,211.

16 The following table shows the extent to which notices and Coercive Process. other coercive measures were resorted to for the recovery of Land Revenue.

Name of Taluka.	Number of notices.	Amount realized.	Amount recovered,	
			By distrunt and sale of moveable property.	By attachment and sale of immoveable property
Miraj-Prant ...	502	5,657	.. ..	.....
Kuchi	10	113	.....	.....
Total.....	512	5,770	.....	.....

17 No new Land Settlements were introduced in the year of Land Settlement report. Revenue Survey of Sulebhawi an Inam Village in Shahapur Taluka was made and settlement proposals are under consideration. Rates of Assessment 18 The first Revision Survey Settlement was introduced into the different Talukas of the State as shown below:—

Name of Taluka.	Fasli year.
Shirahatti	1320
Shahapur	1322
Mangalwedha	1322
Miraj-Prant	1326
Kuchi	1326
Terdal Mahal	1326

There are only 8 Inam Villages which have not yet been survey settled. The rates introduced in the Revision Settlement were those formulated by an Officer of the Land Records Department of the Bombay Presidency under the supervision of the Settlement Commissioner and were sanctioned by His Highness.

19 The Total number of villages in the State is 244. Out of Inam & Saranjam these 11 are Saranjam Villages, 30 Inam Villages, 4 Makta Villages making a total of 45 Alienated Villages. The following table will show the distribution of these villages according to Talukas.

Name of Taluka.	Total No. of Villages.	Saranjam Villages.	Inam villages.	Makta Villages
Miraj-Prant	41	5	2	0
Kuchi	30	6	1	0
Mangalwedha.	32	0	0	0
Terdal	12	0	6	0
Shahapur	56	0	19	4
Shirhatti	73	0	2	0
Total.....	244	11	30	4

The following are the 8 Inam Villages where a Survey Settlement has not yet been introduced owing to the unwillingness of the Inamdars.

- 1 Byakud in Terdal Mahal.
- 2 Basapur in Shirhatti Taluka.
- 3 Khamkarhatti in Shahapur Taluka.
- 4 Sulebhawi in Shahapur Taluka; survey made but no settlement as yet sanctioned.
- 5 Kardeguddi in Shahapur Taluka.
- 6 Shaganmatti "
- 7 Balekundri Budruk "
- 8 Sutkattè in "

Area of surveyed & unsurveyed villages. 20 The area of surveyed and settled villages is 1,117 square miles and that of the unsurveyed villages is 19 square miles. The two together give the total area of the State viz. 1,136 square miles.

The following table shows the total area of land under cultivation in the year of report.

Talukas.	Total cultivable area.		Actually cultivated.		Increase.	Decrease.
	During		During			
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Miraj-Prant ...	1,03,894	1,03,892	1,03,496	1,03,489	.....	7
Kuchi.. ..	1,23,504	1,23,504	1,23,369	1,23,369	.....	.....
Mangalwedha..	1,35,094	1,35,094	1,33,056	1,33,057	1	.....
Terdal. ...	29,209	29,209	29,101	29,101	.....	.....
Shahapur ...	51,960	51,967	51,799	51,792	.....	7
Shirhatti ...	1,65,021	1,66,021	1,64,383	1,64,418	35	.. ...
Total.....	6,09,682	6,09,677	6,05,204	6,05,226	36	14

Ten gunthas of land in the Miraj-Prant Taluka, 17 gunthas of land in the Mangalwedha Taluka, 6 acres 37 gunthas in the Shahapur Taluka and 35 acres in Shirhatti Taluka were newly brought under cultivation during the year.

21 Last year there were seven Boundary Disputes. Two more cropped Boundary Disputes up during the year under report making a total of nine. Out of these three were disposed of and six remained pending at the close of the year. Out of these four are between this State and the British Districts and two are between this State and other States.

22 The following table will give the details about the grant of Tagai Advances Tagai advances made during the year and the arrears outstanding at the close of the year.

Year.	Arrears at the beginning of the year.	Advances during the year.	Total.	Recoveries during the year.	Out standing at the close of the year.
1930-31	31,976	1,800	22,776	2,579	31,397
1931-32	31,397	2,627	34,024	2,705	31,319

23 The Diwan of Sangli completed the Revenue Jamabandi of the Shirhatti Taluka, while the Chief Revenue Officer completed that of the remaining four Talukas and one Mahal.

24 The work of introduction of the Record of Rights has been completed in all the Talukas of the State. Mutation Registers have been opened and care is being taken to keep them up to date. The work of Re-writing of the Record of Rights of all the Talukas except the Miraj-Prant Taluka has been completed.

- Introduction of forms in the Revenue Dept. 25 The accounts of Jamabandi were completed according to the new forms introduced last year.
- Sorting & destruction of Records. 26 The Taluka Revenue Records were sorted according to the rules in force and those that were due for destruction were destroyed.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

I. LEGISLATION.

Laws in Force 27 Appendix II gives a list of the laws in force in the State in the year under report.

II. MILITARY FORCE.

Military Force 28 The State maintains no Military Force.

III. POLICE.

29 The police Force consists of men of all classes. Appendix IV gives the usual details regarding the strength of the Police, their educational and other qualifications, their pay &c. The Total sanctioned strength of the Police was 495. The number of the Foot Police was 479 and that of the Mounted police was 26 as in the last year. Out of the foot police 175 are armed with M. H. 476 S. B. rifles. The unarmed Police men carry batons. The Jamadars wear swords with their uniforms. Twenty-five 303 single loading rifles have been supplied to the State from the Kirkee arsenal. They are meant to be taken out for use on special occasions only such as riots, the rounding up of gangs of free booters. They have been securely kept. During the year under report one Sub-Inspector, one Head Constable and eighteen constables were departmentally punished as against eight constables in the previous year. One constable and one Swar were dismissed and two constables were discharged as against four constables discharged and one Swar dismissed during the previous year. As regards promotion one Head constable, eight constables and three Swars were given grade promotion as against six Head constables, fourteen constables and five Swars of the previous year. Out of the whole Police Force 453 are able to read and write and 42 were receiving instructions as against 418 and 25 respectively in the previous year.

30 The total expenditure on the Police Force amounted to Rs. 63,290-5-8 as against Rs. 1,04,380-6-11. The ratio of the Foot Police to the total population of 2,58,412 is one to 551.2 souls. To the area which is 1,136 square miles it is 1 to 2.4 square miles as in the previous year. Owing to improved salaries there is no difficulty in getting recruits for the police service.

The foot police were distributed as under;—

1	Detection of crime	191.
2	Treasury, Jail & Lock up Guards.....	175.
3	Town and City Guards.....	52.
4	Reserve at the Head quarters.....	20
5	Orderlies in Offices.....	22.
6	Orderlies in Courts.....	9

31 The number of mounted police is at present 26. They are employed on escort & other miscellaneous duties. They are armed with swords and spears. The sub-joined table shows the distribution of the police force mounted and others according to Talukas:-

No.	Name of Division.	Policemen.		Sowars.	Remarks.
		Armed.	Unarmed.		
1	Sangli:—				
	Head Quarters ...	112	64	26	
	City ...	.....	47	...	
2	Taluka Miraj-Prant ...	.....	29	...	
3	" Kuchi... ..	10	24	...	
4	" Mangalwedha... ..	14	39	...	
5	Mahal Terdal	11	19	...	
6	Taluka Shahapur	16	41	...	
7	" Shirhatti	10	28	...	
8	Thana Dodwad	2	3	...	
	Total.....	175	294	26	

Special parties are sent to different localities on special occasions out of the Reserve Force at the Head Quarters.

32 The strength of the Village Police was the same as in the previous year i. e 235. They assist the District Police in the detection & prevention of crime. The remuneration paid to some of these is in the shape of Inam Lands and some are remunerated in cash while there are others who are paid partly in land and partly in cash. The subjoined table shows the details of the Village Police in the different Talukas and also the way they are remunerated

No.	Name of Division.	Working on remuneration		
		Cash.	Cash & on service tenure lands.	
1	Sangli and Sangli-wadi ...	2	...	2
2	Taluka Miraj-Prant.. ...	33	4	37
3	" Kuchi	22	7	29
4	" Mangalwedha	33	...	33
5	Mahal Terdal	6	6	12
6	Taluka Shahapur	48	1	49
7	" Shirhatti	70	2	72
8	Thana Dodwad	1	..	1
	Total.....	215	20	235

33 The period of the additional police posted at Salgare in Kuchi Additional Police, Taluka has been extended by a year more.

34 Instructions in drill were given by the Drill Instructors. The Superintendent of Police and a retired Military Officer, Drill & Musketry Subhedar Major Yeshwantrao Bhosale have been supervising the drill and the musketry practice of the police force in addition to the Head Quarter Sub-Inspector of Police. Arrangements were also in force to give the Police men stationed at the Talukas proper training in drill and musketry.

35 During the year 2 Head constables appeared for the Higher Standard Examination but both failed to pass. One Head Constable & two constables appeared for the Lower Standard Examination of whom one constable came out successful. All the cadets who came out of the Police Training Class were drafted into the force and are giving entire satisfaction.

36 101 Police men and 4 sowars were under medical treatment Health of the Police. as against 113 police men and 2 sowars during the previous year. There were 7 deaths in the force as against 10 in the previous year.

37 The result of the working of the Police are given in Appendices V, VI and VII. The total number of cases for disposal in the year was 361 as against 363 in the previous year. Of these 194 were found to be cognizable true cases, 74 were found to be outside the purview of Criminal Courts, 5 were false and malicious and out of the remaining 88 cases 42 were under investigation at the close of the year.

Malicious complaints 38 There were four prosecutions for malicious and false complaints. Out of these three remained under trial at the close of the year.

Of the 194 cognizable cases as against 215 of the preceding year 125 as against 127 of the last year, were sent up for trial and 69 as against 88 of the last year remained undetected at the close of the year.

39 In cognizable cases the Police arrested 383 persons as against 323 in the previous year. During the year under report Persons arrested & sent for trial by the Police. the Police sent for trial 364 persons as against 310 of the last year. Of these 134 were convicted, 150 discharged and 80 remained under trial at the close of the year as against 127, 127 and 56 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons sent up for trial was 37 as against 39.21 of the last year.

40 The value of the property stolen and recovered during the year under report was Rs. 13,868-7-6 and Rs. 6,256-10-9 as against Rs. 33,712-8 and Rs. 11,299-13-10 of the last year, giving 45.1 as the percentage of the value of recovered property to the value of the stolen property as against 33.5 of the last year.

41 8 cases of murder were reported during the year. Of these Cases of Murder. 2 were sent up for trial, 1 was classed as A and 5 remained under investigation at the close of the year. The cases involved 6 persons out of whom one was convicted, and 5 remained under trial at the close of the year.

42 There were 3 cases of culpable homicide reported in the year as against 5 in the preceding year. Of these 2 were Cases of culpable homicide. sent up for trial and 1 remained under investigation at the close of the year. The cases involved 9 persons of whom 3 were convicted 5 were discharged or acquitted and 1 remained under investigation at the close of the year.

43 Five cases of bad character under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code were dealt with during the year as Cases of bad Character. against 2 in the last year. The cases involved 17 persons of whom 2 were convicted, 8 discharged and 7 remained under trial at the close of the year as against 20 who remained under trial at the close of the previous year.

44 The number of cases of suicide and accidental deaths was as shown below:—
Suicide & accidental deaths.

Description.	Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Suicide	1930-31	14	16	30
	1931-32	6	23	29
Accidental deaths	1930-31	38	31	69
	1931-32	34	41	75

In the year there was 1 accidental death the cause of which could not be traced.

45 The cases of accidental fires and other fires which destroyed incendiariism. property as reported during the year were as shown below:—

Description	Year	Worth of property destroyed
Accidental fires	1930—31	Rs. 9,070-2-2
	1931—32	Rs. 10,505-3-0
Incendiariism	1930—31	Rs. 1,509-0-0
	1931—32	Rs. 4,313-0-0

46 There were 8 cases of dacoities during the year under report. Out of these 2 were sent up for trial, 1 was classed as A and 2 remained under investigation at the close of the year. The cases involved 15 persons of whom 2 were convicted, 3 were discharged or acquitted and 10 remained under investigation at the close of the year.
Dacoity

47 There were in all 24 cases of robbery during the year of which 3 were sent up for trial, 6 were classed as A and 8 were classed as C and 7 remained under investigation at the close of the year. The cases which were sent up for trial involved 5 persons of whom 4 were convicted and 1 was acquitted.

48 During the year under report Rao Saheb V. K. Bapat, B. A. LL. B. was in charge of the post of the Superintendent of Police, Sangli. All the police Stations except Dodwad and all out posts except Lou were visited and inspected by him. The superintendent of Police found the work of the State Police to be generally satisfactory.

The outstanding event of the year was the capture of 3 notorious leaders of dacoits viz (1) Krishna Tandale (2) Krishna Padalkar (3) Bapu Ramoshi. These 3 had committed several decoities and burglaries and had escaped out of the Akkalkot, Oundh & Sholapur Jails and were a menace to the country side. These three leaders were captured with the co-operation of the Satara Police after a continuous pursuit for over two months.

IV CRIMINAL COURTS.

49 The number of Criminal Courts in the State was 22; 20 Magisterial Criminal Courts and 2 Sessions Courts. The latter were the Huzur Court and the Nyayadhish Court. The Nyayadhish exercises the full powers of the Sessions Judge whereas the Huzur Court exercises Appellate and Revisional jurisdictions.

Working of the Criminal Courts. 50 The details of the working of these Courts are given in Appendices VII and VIII.

51 The number of Criminal Appellate Courts during the year under report was 4 namely the Huzur Court, the Nyayadhish Court, the District Magistrate's Court and the Sub-divisional Magistrate's Court. Detailed information regarding the working of these Courts is given in Appendix IX. The Huzur Court disposed of 12 revision applications, while the Nyayadhish Court disposed of 18 such applications.

V CIVIL JUSTICE.

52 The number of Civil Courts continued the same as that of the preceding year viz. 6. The pecuniary and territorial jurisdiction of the Courts remained the same. The details of the work of these Courts including the execution of decrees &c. are given in Appendices X and XI.

53 The number of Civil Appellate Courts was 2 as in the preceding year viz. the Huzur Court and the Nyayadhish Court. The details of their working will be found in Appendix XII. Besides regular appeals, 55 miscellaneous applications were disposed of by the Nyayadhish Court during the year under report as against 40 in the previous year.

54 The receipts during the year under report from all sources Receipts & Expenditure including Court-fee stamps and Process Fee &c., were Rs. 67,505 as against Rs. 83,404 in the previous year; and the expenditure on all heads in connection with the administration of justice was Rs. 31,811 as against Rs. 30,856 of the last year.

55 During the year under report Mr M. H. Limaye, Nyayadhisht Sangli, inspected the working of the Sub-Judge's Court at Shahapur and that of the Mhaisal Saranjamidar. He found the working of the Sub-Judge's Court at Shahapur to be satisfactory; while that of the Saranjamidar's Court was not quite up to the mark. This Court has since been abolished at the instance of the Saranjamidar himself.

VI MAMLATDAR'S COURTS.

56 The Mamlatdars of all Talukas including Mahalkari of Terdal the Wahiwatdar of Dodwad and the Sub-Saranjamidar Cases under Mamlatdar's Court's Act of Mhaisal disposed of 24 cases as against 21 in the previous year.

VII EXTRADITION.

57 The following statement gives details regarding the persons Extradition handed over by the British Government and other Indian State and the Sangli State during the year under report.

By whom handed over.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending
British Government...	12	6	0	6
Indian States...	6	2	0	4

On the other hand 5 persons were handed over to the British Government during the year under report.

VIII PRISONS.

58 There is one Central Jail at Sangli and seven lockups at the Jails & Lockups. Taluka stations including those of Terdal, Mhaisal and Dodwad. Information regarding the persons admitted into the Jail and the Lockups and the expenditure incurred in this connection is given in appendix XIII.

59 The Central Jail is located within the walls of the Fort at Jail buildings. Sangli. It is well lighted and well protected. It has a well of its own in the compound which supplies water to the vegetable and flower garden of the Jail. The supply of drinking water is taken from the City Water Works. The lockups are situated in the Taluka Head Quarters close to the Revenue Offices and are well lighted and well

ventilated. There too the accommodation is sufficient for local requirements.

60 The Civil prisoners are kept in a separate room in the central Jail. In the year under report 10 Civil prisoners were admitted of whom 9 were released and 1 remained at the close of the year.

Jail Offences 61 The number of Jail offences was 4 as against 6 in the previous year.

62 The remission system is in vogue and has been working well in the Central Jail. 22 prisoners out of a total of 85 got advantage of the system during the year under report.

63 Health of prisoners in the Jail as a rule enjoyed good health. During the year under report 114 prisoners were under medical treatment out of whom 110 were cured, 2 died and 2 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

64 The total expenditure on the dietary and clothing of the prisoners in the Sangli Jail was Rs. 3,860 as against Rs. 4,414 of the last year. The annual cost per head on account of all charges amounted to Rs. 56 as against Rs. 65 in the previous year and that of the dietary charges per head amounted to Rs. 47 as against Rs. 57 in the previous year.

65 The male convicts sentenced to hard labour were given full work according to their health and working capacity while female convicts were employed in winnowing grain and spinning and twisting fibres &c.

66 There are two Japanese looms, 5 fly-shuttle looms, 4 hand looms and 4 verticle looms. They are all in good order. The looms turned out cloth and articles worth Rs. 830 as against Rs. 1,130 in the previous year, and the articles and the cloth worth Rs. 940 were sold as against Rs. 978 in the last year. This cost does not include wages of the prisoners but shows only the cost of the raw materials used.

67 The Jail Garden supplied vegetables worth Rs. 296 to the prisoners in the Jail, while vegetables from the Jail Garden worth Rs. 20 were sold outside the Jail during the year under report.

68 The total amount realised during the year under report on account of Jail labour and other miscellaneous income was Rs. 383 as detailed below as against Rs. 262 in the last year.

1 Jail Factory	...	...	Rs. 309.
2 Miscellaneous	...	...	" 74
			383

IX REGISTRATION.

69 Appendices XIV and XV give details of the work done by the Registration Department together with the receipts and expenditure. The number of documents presented for registration was 5,133 as against 5,995 in the previous year. The total

Working of the
Registration Dept.

number of documents registered during the year was 5,126; 6 were refused registration and only one document remained undisposed of at the close of the year, as against 5,992, and 3 respectively for the preceding year. The total value of the documents registered during the year was Rs. 21,58,216 as against Rs. 27,43,320 in the previous year.

70 Receipts and expenditure of Registration Department amount respectively to Rs. 28,478 and Rs. 1,798 as against Rs. 36,332-6-0 and Rs. 1,826 for the last year.

71 During the year under report the Nyayadhish, Mr. M. H. Limaye who was the District Registrar inspected the working of the Sub-Registrar's Office at Shahapur and found the work to be satisfactory.

X WARDS AND THEIR ESTATES

72 At the beginning of the year under report there were 71 minors and 58 estates under the care of the State. 5 minors with 5 estates as against 7 minors with 5 estates for the previous year came under the State management during the year under report making a total of 76 minors and 63 estates.

During the year under report 9 estates were handed over to 11 minors on their attaining majority.

At the end of the year under report there remained 54 estates owned by 65 minors as against 58 estates owned by 71 minors of the last year. Particulars of the estates are given in Appendix A.

73 The opening and closing balances of the minors' estates for the year ending report were Rs. 1,37,582 & Rs. 1,39,855 respectively as against Rs. 1,51,986 and Rs. 1,43,229 of the previous year. The closing balance of the minors' accounts amounting to Rs. 1,39,855 were held as follows;—

Government Promissory Notes... ..	Rs. 15,000
The Sangli Bank... ..	„ 10,199
In the hands of the Wahiwatdars... ..	„ 573
In the Central Cooperative Bank	„ 51,449
Bombay Development Loan... ..	„ 40,000
Cash Certificates... ..	„ 14,000
Sangli State Savings Bank	„ 8,624

Total Rs. 1,39,855

74 The income of minors realized during the year consisted of the following principal items:—

1 Rent of lands	Rs. 11,317
2 Interest on loans	„ 5,187
3 Recovery of debts	„ 10,838
4 Sale proceeds of ornaments and other moveable property	„ 2,158
5 Other miscellaneous receipts..	„ 23,000

Total..... Rs. 52,500

75 The aggregate money value of the minors' estate amounts to Rs. 4,70,505. It is held up as follows:—

1. Immoveable property (lands measuring acres 2,156 assessed at Rs. 4,503 & houses)	Rs. 3,05,137
2. Cash invested in Government Securities, Sangli Bank, Cooperative Securities, Cash Certificates &c.	„ 1,59,855
3. Moveable property including bonds, personal debts, ornaments &c.	„ 25,513
	Rs. 4,70,505

The Sub-Joined table classifies the 54 estates in regard to their annual income.

Not exceeding Rs. 50	Above Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500	Above Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000	Above Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000	Total.
2	7	29	8	8	0	54

76 Of the 65 minors 7 are girls. All are married and grown up. Of the 58 boy minors 45 attend School and 13 being adult ones follow their usual family avocation.

77 Minors' affairs have on the whole been well looked after. During the year under report the Nyayadhis Mr. M. H. Limaye inspected the working of the estates in the Shahapur Taluka and had remarked that the work was satisfactory. He saw the minors of that Taluka and satisfied himself that they were well cared for.

The estates mentioned below were taken under the superintendence of the Court of Wards last year.

- 1 Shankargouda Prabhulingappa Desai of Kakati in Shahapur Taluka.
- 2 Mahadev Ramchandra Kulkarni of Yerebudihal in Shirhatti Taluka.
- 3 Payappa Sagunappa Nadgouda of Terdal.

The first and the third of these were minors and their mothers are the guardians of their persons; while the second one is weak in intellect and thus unable to manage his own affairs.

The estates of the first two wards were taken under the Court of Wards' superintendence under Section 9 of the Court of Wards Act while the management of the estate of the Terdal Nadgouda was assumed under Section 5 of the Act.

The following statement gives the details of the management of these estates during the year under report.

Details.	Kakati Desai's estate.			Yerebudhihal Kulkarni's estate.			Terdal Nad-gounda's estate.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Estimated yearly income	5,743	0	0	6,510	0	0	1,403	0	0
Actual collections during the year...	4,899	0	0	3,063	0	0	893	0	0
Assessment, Judi, &c. due to Government ..	1,063	11	11	1,887	0	0	428	2	11
Cost management ...	109	0	0	295	0	0	.....	
Expenditure during the year on account of maintenance and education of Wards and their families. ...	1,200	0	0	1,100	0	0	The Estate in British Dist. is in possession of the Ward's mother.		
Miscellaneous expenditure ...	.....			20	0	0	95	1	3
Repayment of debt ...	.....			973	0	0	.....	
Existing liabilities ...	.....			6,185	0	0	23,000	0	0

The liabilities shown against the estate last year were on the landed property mortgaged for a stipulated period on condition that the liabilities were to be extinguished at the end of that period and the lands to revert unencumbered to the mortgagor. The period having been elapsed the lands reverted to the Ward freed from all the liabilities.

XI MUNICIPALITIES

78 There are 6 Municipalities in the State All are at the Head Quarter Towns of the Talukas with the exception of Municipalities Rabkawi. The Taluka Town of Kuchi has no municipality. Being a small place there is a village Sanitary Committee. Appendix XVI gives the figures of receipts expenditure as well as the opening and closing balance of the six Municipalities in the State.

The total receipts of the Municipalities were Rs 83142 as against Rs. 83441. The total expenditure of all the Municipalities amounted to Rs. 113588 as against Rs. 84,330 of the last year. The total outstanding arrears of the 6 municipalities at the end of March 1932 was Rs. 42,316 as against Rs. 50,296 at the end of March 1931.

The following comparative statement will show the outstandings of the six Municipalities.

Name of Municipality.	Arrears.	
	1930-31	1931-32
1 Sangli ...	29,164	16,821
2 Mangalwedha ...	6,030	7,207
3 Terdal ...	3,026	3,162
4 Rabkavi ...	4,081	3,590
5 Shahapur ...	6,191	9,316
6 Shirhatti ...	1,713	2,120
Total.....	50,206	2,42,216

79 The main source of income of all the Municipalities is House-Tax. A small Octroi Duty is levied at Mangalwedha and Rabkawi only. The income from that source to the said Municipalities was only Rs. 1012, and Rs. 1,055 respectively. Cattle Bazars are held at Sangli and Mangalwedha. These Municipalities levy a small tax per head on all cattle sold at the Bazar. The income from that source to the Sangli Municipality for the year under report was Rs. 1,340 as against Rs. 2,300 of the previous year and to the Mangalwedha Municipality it was Rs. 88 as against Rs. 450 of the last year.

80 The outstanding feature of the Administration of the Sangli Municipality during the year under report was the imposition of Terminal Tax from the 10th of November last which was sanctioned subject to the condition that a portion of the proceeds should be earmarked for the carrying out of a drainage scheme in Sangli Town. During the year of report the income from the tax amounted to Rs. 17,276.

81 The Municipalities of Sangli and Mangalwedha have 50 p.c. elected Councillors whereas in the Shahapur Municipality the Elective Franchise percentage of elected members is 75 p. c. The Mamlatdars are Ex-Officio presidents of Mangalwedha, Terdal and Shirhatti Municipalities; while a President from amongst the non-official members is nominated by the Darbar for Sangli and Rabkawi Municipalities. The Shahapur Municipality elects its own President.

XII LOCAL BOARDS.

82 There are six Taluka Local Boards in the six Talukas of the State, each Board consisting of 3 nominated and 3 elected members and a nominated President who is generally the Mamlatdar of the Taluka. They keep their own accounts, prepare their Budgets and submit the same to the Third Councillor for sanction. The period of the elected and nominated members of the existing Board has been extended until further orders in view of a scheme for the introduction of the Local Boards Act in the Sangli State, which is under the consideration of the Darbar. The Boards are authorised to execute works up to the value of Rs. 200 the remaining being entrusted to the State Engineer Sangli for execution. The members of the Board can also supervise these latter and can make suggestions. They can even undertake some of the works involving expenditure of more than Rs. 200 as special cases. The important works that were entrusted to the State Engineer for execution during the year of report are entered in the list given in Chapter IV of the Report. The actual receipts of these Taluka Boards amounted to Rs. 65,365 during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

83 Information regarding the rain fall at the Head quarter Stations of the 6 Talukas of the State is given in Appendix XVII. The total rain-fall at Sangli was 29.94 inches as against 19.81 in the previous year. In the year of report the highest rain-fall in the State outside Sangli was 47.60 inches at Shahapur and the lowest at Terdal being 12.32 inches. Appendix XVII will show that the rainfall was somewhat greater than that of the previous year in the Talukas of Miraj-prant, Terdal, Shirhatti and Shahapur; whereas that in Kuchi and Mangalwedha was less than that of the previous year. The condition of the crops was fair. The supply of fodder was sufficient but the supply of drinking water was not adequate in the Shirhatti Taluka. On the whole the harvest was nearly normal. No damage to crops was caused by locusts.

II PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

84 A comparative statement showing the prices of food grains in the current year and in the previous year is given in Appendix XVIII. During the year under report the prices of food grains had a downward tendency with a few fluctuations. The wages of skilled labour ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 and those of unskilled labour from 6 annas to 8 annas per day.

III FOREST.

85 The area of the State Forests in the Shahapur Taluka was 32,683 acres as in the last year. The acreage under forest in the Shirhatti Taluka increased from 27,411 to 27,440 in the year under report. Besides this actual area, under forests grazing land measuring about 6,275 acres and waste land measuring 1,276 acres in the Shirhatti Taluka was in charge of the Forest Department. The forests in the Shahapur Taluka are divided into blocks and coupes. The standing trees in the coupes are auctioned by rotation every year instead of the Department felling such trees and then selling them in heaps. This has been found to be the best method of disposal and ensures greater care on the part of the Contractors also. The income and expenditure of the Forest Department of the State in the year under report amounted to Rs. 41,333-12-5 and Rs. 7,774-13-6 as against Rs. 37,691-6-2 and Rs. 10,007-1-4 in the previous year.

86 There is a small forest Nursery at Godihal in the Shahapur Taluka. It is in a fair condition.

87 There was no case of conflagration during the year under report.

88 Both the Forests in the Shahapur and Shirhatti Talukas were fairly well looked after during the year under report by the Forest Department.

The number of offences during the year under report was 23. Out of these 19 were disposed of and four were pending disposal.

There were two cases of prosecution under the Cattle Trespass Act for trespass into the limits of the reserved forests as against 4 in the previous year; and the number of animals impounded was 12 as against 72 of the last year.

89 Mr. Hasan Mohodin Kittur, the Forest Officer of the State Personal. continued to be in charge of the Department.

IV TRADE.

90 With a view to encouraging trade and industries a new Department of Trade and Industries was opened in the year Trade. 1340 Fasli. The Special Officer appointed for this purpose has been collecting information regarding the various matters which this Department could take up.

Sangli is noted for its trade in Jaggery, Turmeric, Tobacco, Cotton, Chillies, and Ground-nut. These Commodities are chiefly exported to Bombay, Nagpur, Gujarath, the Punjab and other places. Among the imports may be mentioned rice, kerosine oil, petroleum, wheat, dal, timber, iron-ware &c.

91 The other trade centres in the State are Shahapur and Rabkavi Other Trade Centres which export cotton piece goods, coloured cotton and silk yarn. They are noted for the fast colour of their-cotton and silk goods.

V MANUFACTURE.

92 Sangli and Shahapur are well known for their copper and brass-wire. Sangli is also noted for artistic workmanship Manufacture especially in regard to articles of gold and silver. Shahapur, Terdal and Hangudi make copper and brass pots of large sizes. Rough blankets are manufactured at Shirhatti and the adjoining villages and also at Mangalwedha. Kavathe-mahankal manufactures felt and rough woollen carpets. Marihal and Balekundri in the Shahapur Taluka and Bannikop in the Shirhatti Taluka have small factories of plain glass bangles. At Belghatti in the Shirhatti Taluka, utensils of soft stone are made. This stone is found in quarries only in a small area of the Shirhatti Taluka. Cotton goods such as pasodies and carpets are manufactured on a fairly large scale in several places in the State, such as Kavalapur, Dudhondi, Nagarale, Kavathe-mahankal &c. There are three weaving factories at Sangli which produce Sarees, and Dhotirs of various kinds for the use of middle class people on a large scale. The products of the Gajanan Weaving Mill at Sangli have become popular and command an extensive market even in distant places. The Saraswati Mill is also doing fairly good work. There are three oil mills at Sangli which extract oil from ground-nut and other oil seeds by the aid of power machines. There are two leather factories and four hosiery factories at Shahapur and goods produced in them are found to be of good quality.

VI FACTORIES.

93 The following table shows the different factories that were working in the year under report.

Place.	Ginning factories.	Ground-unt and Turmeric factories.	Grinding Mills	Cotton presses.	Oil mills.	Weaving mills.	Leather Factories.	Factories of unlar ware&frocks	Iron&steel moulding.
Sangli ...	7	10	12	2	3	3	1	...	2
Shahapur ..	...	.....	4	..	..	..	2	4	..
Terdal ...	...	.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rabkavi ...	...	.....	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
Mangalwedha ...	...	.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dodwad ..	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirhatti ...	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosur ...	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yerebudihal ...	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Itage ...	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belhatti ...	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	18	10	24	2	3	6	3	4	2

VII PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

94 The Public Works Department in the State is under the supervision and control of the State Engineer with seven Sub-Public Works Overseers under him. He supervises all works original as well as repairs in the State and also executes generally Local Fund Works, costing more than Rs. 200 each.

95 The total expenditure on Public Works Department including establishment charges was Rs. 1,12,649 as against Rs. 1,39,217 in the previous year. Appendix XIX shows the details of the classes of works undertaken during the year under report and the amount spent on them. The total number of buildings owned by the State and entrusted to the Public Works Department for up-keep is 229. The total length of the several roads under the management of the Public Works Department is 151 miles.

Mr. V. G. Bhawe, B. E., State Engineer Sangli visited Kuchi and the Shahapur Talukas in the State and inspected the works that were carried out there.

96 Important works either completed or undertaken during the year under report by the Public Works Department and Local Boards are given below:--

STATE FUND WORKS.

- 1 Slabbing the Karanjeshwari temple with marble ... Rs. 630- 8- 0
- 2 Electric installation at the Mahabaleshwar bungalow... ,, 11736- 3- 6
- 3 Record arrangement for the Maimlatdar Miraj—
Prant Office ... ,, 1362- 6- 6
- 4 Special repairs to the stable at the Poona-wada ... ,, 612- 1- 1

5	Construction of 4 latrines near the stable in the Poona Wada.	Rs. 1826-11- 0
6	Construction of three flushing latrines in the Poona Wada,,	1401- 0- 0
7	Construction second story on the gallery of Shree Muralidhar temple for Girl's School	1961- 2- 2
8	Construction of a second story on the kitchen room in the said building	1881- 6- 0
9	Special repairs to the Ukad Forest Naka... ..	552- 6- 0
10	Proposed new street in Ota joining the Kumbhar Khind and the Jiji Maruti street	2271- 2-11
11	Repairs of the Poona wada drainage	1291- 0-11
12	Provision of electric light in the Mal-bungalow and the Vishram Bng palace	6000- 0- 0
13	To fit up new clocks in the Revenue Office's at Sangli ..	600- 0- 0
14	Repairs to Mamlatdar's Office at Mangalwedha	972- 0- 0
15	Repairs in the first Chouk in the Phandarpur wada ..	2176- 4- 3
16	To construct rooms for patient in the Jail	1956- 7- 0

LOCAL FUND WORKS.

1	Special repairs to the Mallewadi Miraj road	1671-13-10
2	„ „ to Alkud Maruti temple	1376-10- 0
3	„ „ to Golbhavi Chavadi	1594- 9- 9
4	Repairs to Mangalwedha...Dongargaon road	1403- 1- 1
5	„ to Borale-Mundhewadi road	2278- 2-11
6	„ „ Chandur Chavadi	1569- 7- 7
7	„ „ Dongergaon Chavadi	616- 7-10
8	Construction of a new well for low castes at Gothyal... ..	564-14- 5
9	Purchase of new pipes for pipe laying at Mastmardi ..	1800- 0- 0
10	Special repairs to the Honage Kadoli road	1903-11- 4
11	Construction of a well at Bhutramhatti	1114-12- 0
12	Special repairs to the Mutage well	504- 9- 0
13	Construction of a Chavadi at Kurihal	895- 7- 4
14	Special repairs to Ningyanhatti well	564- 0-11
15	Special repairs to Kavathe—Manjarde road	1185-11- 0
16	Construction of the Terdal—Satti road	2435- 4- 1
17	Special repairs to Nandoor Chavadi	3462- 9- 7
18	Repairs to the Rayat well at Bhalewadi	521- 7- 8

VIII SANGLI WATER WORKS.

97 The Sangli Water Works supply water to the Town, the Sangli Vishrambag palace and State Gardens. The Water Works are under the management of the Mechanical Engineer under the general supervision of the State Engineer.

During the year under report the cost of running the water works was Rs. 20,657-9-5 and the water tax collected during the year was

Rs. 25,231-8-9 and the general water cess collected during the year was Rs. 11,521-2-0. The cost of working the engines and boilers during the year under report was as under:—

1	Establishment	Rs. 5,193	5	0
2	Coal	„ 14,068	13	2
3	Miscellaneous	„ 1,365	7	3
		Total Rs. 20,627 9 5		

The boilers were inspected by the Government Boiler Inspector as usual. The distribution of water to all the parts of the town, old and new is fairly efficient. Arrangements were made in course of the year to have chlorination plant affixed. These have since been completed and water now supplied to the town is properly chlorinated.

The pumping engines worked on an average for about 14 hours a day and a quantity of water pumped up was about 60,000 gallons per day.

Special repairs were done to the Kakadwadi Water Works which were in disuse for some years and these are now supplying a portion of the water required by the town and the Mal-Bunglow.

IX TELEPHONE.

Telephone. 98 The Telephone system was giving satisfactory service during the year under report. The cost of running the plants was Rs. 838-7-6.

X POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Post and Telegraph Offices. 99 The number of Post and Telegraph Offices in the State was 19 and 4 respectively.

XI MINT.

Mint. 100 There is no Mint in the State.

XII EXCISE.

Excise. 101 The Abkari and Hemp Drugs Administration in the State has been farmed out to the British Government which controls the manufacture and sale of liquor, Toddy and Hemp drugs.

Opium is obtained from the Poona Government Depot and supplied to the retail licenses in the State.

Appendix XXI gives the number of shops and the revenue realised during the year.

XIII THE GENERAL HEALTH & SEASON CONDITION.

102 It will be seen from Appendix XVII that almost all the Talukas in the State had sufficient rain except Terdal. General Condition. Supply of fodder was adequate in all the Talukas. The health of the people continued to be satisfactory everywhere. Some of the villages in Kuchi, Miraj-Prant and Shirhatti Talukas were plague affected for a time and steps were taken to check the spread of the epidemic. Inoculation has now become popular.

CHAPTER V

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

103 Appendix XXII shows in a comparative form the income and expenditure of the State in the years 1340 and 1341 Fasli. The figures for 1340 Fasli include adjustments.

The adjustments in the accounts for 1341 Fasli will, as usual, be made in due course when the figures shown in the accompanying statement against some of the heads will be affected but this change will not be very material.

104 The gross revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 14,66,195 as against Rs. 19,48,368 of the previous year (inclusive of the land revenue alienated in both the cases). The explanation for this apparent decrease is given in Appendix No. XXII.

The State did not incur any debt in the year under report nor has it any debt previously incurred.

The State Bank at Sangli and the Branch Bank at Shirhatti continued to function in the year of report as in the previous year.

105 The Sangli Bank Ltd. which is Joint Stock Company started in October 1916 and in which the Darbar holds half the shares, does all business which a Bank is expected to do and the result is that the State Bank at Sangli has now only one account outstanding. The sub-joined table compares the relevant figures for the year of report with those of the previous year in respect of Sangli Bank and the Shirhatti Bank. The amounts shown against the "Bank at Sangli" represent the advances made by the State during the year under report to the Sangli Bank Ltd. for short periods on the security of Government paper.

Details.	Bank at Sangli.	Bank at Shirhatti	Total
Advances outstanding at the beginning of the year ...	56,985	523	57,508
Sums advanced during the year.	.....	870	870
Total Rs.	56,985	1,393	58,378
Recoveries made during the year		956	956
Balance outstanding at the close of the year	56,985	437	57,422

The amount of interest received on advances made from this business was Rs 108-1-1 as against Rs. 264-2-9 in the previous year.

The following details show the position of the cash balance and investment and deposits of the State at the close of the financial year 1341 Fasli *i. e.* on the 5th June 1932.

I Cash in hand :—

(i)	In the Huzur & Taluka Sub-Treasurer	Rs.	3,29,192
(ii)	Deposits in the Imperial Bank of India :—		
	A Current :—		
	(i) Imperial Bank of India Bombay Branch.	„	1,03,034
	(ii) Imperial Bank of India London Branch.	„	9,959
	B Fixed :—		
	(i) Imperial Bank of India London Branch.	„	16,032
	(ii) The Central Bank of India	„	698
	(iii) The Provincial Co-operative Bank.	„	590
	(iv) Postal Savings Bank	„	11

II Investments :—

(i)	Face value of G. P. Notes purchased from general balance of :—		
	(a) The State proper	„	16,43,200
	(b) Trusts	„	97,045
	(c) Provident Funds	„	1,65,000
(ii)	Shares of the Sangli Bank	„	1,00,000
(iii)	Shares of the Chintamani Spinning and Weaving Mills	„	22,700
(iv)	Shares of the Sangli State Co-operative Central Bank	„	20,000
(v)	Loans advanced on security of gold	„	57,422
(vi)	Loans advanced on security of landed and immoveable property	„	1,68,388
(vii)	Loans advanced on personal security	„	2,88,467
(viii)	Shares of the Barshi Light Railway Company Ltd.	„	2,36,215
			<u>32,67,954</u>

106 The Sangli State Savings Bank opened in January 1927 on the model of the Postal Savings Bank had at the end of May 1232, 545 accounts. The total credit balance due from the State on these accounts was Rs. 1,17,916.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

107 The total number of births and deaths and their ratio per Births & Deaths, thousand of population during the year under report as compared with that of the previous year is given in Appendix No. XXIV.

The ratio of births per thousand during the year was 31.08 as against 39.1 in the previous year while the ratio of deaths per thousand was 21.7 as against 31 of the previous year.

EPIDEMICS.

108 Small-pox prevailed in two Talukas of the State. The following Small-pox. ing table shows the number of attacks and deaths by small-pox during the year under report.

Taluka	Attacks	Deaths	Remarks
Miraj-Prant including Sangli ... ..	.....	.....
Shahapur ... :	6	.....
Shirhatti.	35	3	
Mangalwedha ... ..	.....	.....
Terdal (Mahal) ... ..	.....	.....
Kuchi ... ..	.....	.....
Total.....	41	3	

Revaccination and other preventive measures were promptly undertaken to check the course of the epidemic and on the whole they proved successful.

109 Plague prevailed in almost all the Talukas except Terdal and Plague. Kuchi. Inoculation and other antiplague measures were undertaken and served to check the epidemic.

The following table shows the number of persons inoculated and the number of attacks and deaths from plague during the year of report.

Taluka	Attacks	Deaths	Persons inoculated.
Miraj-Prant including Sangli	79	48	2,206
Shahapur	85	68	507
Shirhatti	135	115	1,293
Mangalwedha. ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Terdal. (Mahal ) ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Kuchi..	14	8	.....
Total.....	313	239	4,006

110 Cholera broke out to a more or less extent in all the Talukas of the State. Special measures including anti-cholera inoculation were undertaken and were found useful. The following table shows the number of attacks and deaths from cholera and the number of persons inoculated during the under report.

Taluka	Attacks	Deaths	Persons inoculated.
Miraj-Prant including Sangli	27	9	.....
Shahapur	86	43	1,900
Shirhatti	4	.....	30
Mangalwedha.	9	8	.....
Terdal Mahal	64	33	.....
Kuchi	12	4	.....
Total.....	202	97	2,030

MEDICAL RELIEF.

111 The number of Hospitals and Dispensaries maintained by the Hospital & State was the same as in the previous year.
Dispensaries

The Dispensary at Shahapur has been placed in charge of an Assistant Surgeon while those in other Taluka head quarters have been in charge of duly qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The branch dispensary at Dodwad which is intended only for that single isolated village in the Shahapur Taluka was in charge of a senior Compounder who has a workable knowledge of medicine for ordinary ailments.

The total attendance of both out-door and in-door patients at these Institutions was 47825 during the year under report as against 46728 of the previous year.

The total expenditure incurred in connection with Medical Relief during the year under report was Rs. 28956-11-4 as against Rs. 32,221-3-8 of the last year.

The total expenditure incurred in connection with epidemics, was Rs. 1640-12-3 as against Rs. 1568-8-0 in the previous year.

Medical relief is afforded in all the Dispensaries free of charge and without any distinction of caste or creed.

112 The details of the work done in these Institutions and the Expenditure incurred in connection therewith are given in Appendix XXIII.

113 Besides the Dispensaries in the Taluka Head quarters the State maintains 18 Medical chests which are kept in charge of respectable persons with full instructions to dispense the medicines when necessary. Stock of medicines in the chests is replaced from time to time from the Taluka Dispensaries.

All the Dispensaries of the State except that at Dodwad have accommodation for in-door patients. They have also been supplied with quarters for the staff.

VACCINATION.

114 Vaccination is done in the State with Glycerinated Lymph obtained from the Government Vaccine Depot at Belgaum. The State has to pay yearly contribution of Rs. 553 for the supply of the Lymph.

The Chief Medical Officer of the State is also the superintendent of Vaccination and as such inspects the work carried out in the Talukas by the Vaccinators maintained by the State. The State maintains six Vaccinators one at each Taluka. There is a Vaccinating Inspector, who being qualified as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon has been specially trained in the work of Vaccination. There is also a paid candidate attached to the Office of the Superintendent of Vaccination who acts as a relieving hand. Vaccination is free and is popular in the State. The following table shows the work done by the Vaccination Department, during the year under report as compared with that of the preceeding year.

Operations	Persons vaccinated.		RESULTS.					
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.		Unknown.	
	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32
Primary Vaccination ...	8,360	8,472	8,347	8,445	5	16	8	11
Re-vaccination ...	2,233	1,167	987	320	1,250	478	46	369
Total...	10,593	9,639	9,284	8,765	1,255	494	54	380

115 The total expenditure incurred in connection with the Vaccination Department was Rs. 5655-11-3 as against Rs. 5692-8-10 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

116 The designation of the Head of Educational Department, is "Educational Inspector". The Educational Inspector had two assistants. The service of one of the Assistants were dispensed with towards the end of the year under report. There is now only one assistant to Educational Inspector.

117 The principal Educational Institutions in the State are two State High Schools viz. The Sangli High School and the Chintamanrao High School at Shahapur, the Sangli Education Society's City High School and the Kanya Shala Mandal High School for girls at Sangli. These prepare students for the Matriculation Examination, except the last which prepares pupils for the Entrance Examination of the Indian Women's University, Poona. The Deccan Education Society Poona, maintains a full grade Arts College—The Willingdon College—at a distance of two miles from Sangli. There are thus all sorts of facilities for the subjects of the State to acquire education. The Willingdon College has been rendered possible by munificent donations from His Highness. The State provides 6 free studentships to deserving poor students of the State attending the College.

118 There are four Boarding Houses at Sangli maintained by the Jain, Lingayat, Namdeo Shimpi and the Depressed Class Communities for their pupils attending the High Schools at Sangli.

A. V. SCHOOLS.

119 Besides the High Schools there are five Anglo Vernacular Schools for boys, which teach the first three English Standards of the secondary school course. There are also at Sangli and Shahapur two separate A. V. Schools for girls.

120 The number of primary schools maintained by the State was reduced by 14 towards the end of the year under report on account of insufficient attendance. The present number is 153. A new School called The Kashikar's Vidyalaya at Shahapur was recognized during the year. There are, amongst the existing schools five separate schools for depressed class pupils and six Hindusthani Schools.

121 Instruction in Primary Schools is free throughout the State. It is also compulsory in 64 villages. The number of pupils under instruction at Sangli is 3411 as against 3039 of the last year. 83 students in the Schools at Sangli receive free meals every day at the palace subject to producing the necessary certificates about their poverty, conduct, studies and attendance, while 100 more receive partial meals known as Madhukries at the expence of the State. The cost of these meals is met not from the general funds provided for the Educational Department but from the funds of the Khasagi Department.

122 The total number of recognised institutions decreased by 13 i. e. from 187 to 174 and the number of pupils in them by 183 i. e. from 13878 to 13695. The decrease is due to 13 Schools being closed as stated above during the year under report, owing to meagre attendance in them. The number of Unrecognised Institutions is 17 as against 15 and the number on rolls in them is 891 as against 747 of the last year.

123 The percentage of male scholars under instruction in all the educational institutions to the total male population was 8.7 as against 11.1 in the last year, while that of female scholars to female population was 1.7 as against 1.8 of the last year. The apparent decrease is mainly due to the fact that the percentage of this year is based on the population in the Census of 1931 whereas that of the last year was based on the figures of the previous Census.

In recognised institutions, Hindu pupils number 12,819, Mohamedans 860 and Indian Christians 16. Out of a total of four towns and 240 villages 128 possess Schools, the average area served by each town or village with a school, being 8.8 square miles as against 6.15 square miles in the previous year.

EXPENDITURE.

124 The total expenditure on public instruction was Rs. 1,50,981 as against Rs. 1,44,635. State funds contributed 15.1%, Local Funds 13.9%, Municipal Funds 2.8%, Fees 15.1% and Shri Gaupati Sansthan 4.7%.

Appendix XXV and Appendix B give information regarding Schools maintained by the sangli State in the year under report and details about the recognised Schools in the State respectively.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

125 Of the High Schools, two are maintained by the State. Of the remaining two one is maintained by the Sangli Secondary Schools Education Society and the other by the Sangli Kanya Shala Mandal. The former of these received from the State in the year of report a grant of Rs. 4,292 and the latter a grant of Rs. 750. The Kanya Shala gives instruction in Standards IV to VII. Its curriculum is in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Women's University, Poona.

The following table will show the number of students of the three High-Schools, who appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University and were successful.

	No. of Students who appeared	No. of successful Students.
Sangli High School	101	47
Shahapur High School	41	24
City High School, Sangli	90	51

Two students from the Sangli High School won University Scholarships viz. one obtained the Jugunnath Shankarshet Scholarship in Sanskrit and the other the Akabarnavis Scholarship.

126 Physical training is well looked after. There are, at both the State High Schools, special Gymnastic Teachers who teach gymnastics to boys. The Sangli High School has also a Cricket teacher specially appointed to conduct the Cricket Department of the High School. Matches in cricket are held every year either in Sangli or abroad. Foot-ball and Indian Games such as Atya-Patya, Khokho are also played. During the year under report one atheletic student of the Sangli High School was deputed by the State to Baroda to take part and compete in open races held there in January 1932.

Scouting. 127 The State High School, Sangli has got a Scout Master who attends to scout activities.

128 Vocal Music is made compulsory for standards II, III and IV in the Sangli High School. Students in Vernacular Schools at Sangli also take advantage of the Singing Class on days fixed for the purpose outside the School hours. A special singing teacher is appointed for this in Sangli High School.

129 Drawing is taught as a part of the regular school curriculum in the three High Schools and students are sent up every year for the Elementary and Intermediate Examinations in Drawing. The following table gives the results of the Drawing Examinations.

Examination.	Sangli High School.		Shahapur High School.		City High School.	
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
Elementary ...	30	24	3	2	20	10
Intermediate..	11	3	3	3	5	1

130 The number of free-studentships in Sangli and Shahapur High Schools is 15 p. c. of the total number of students. One third of these free studentships are reserved for backward classes, one-third for depressed classes. In the Sangli High School, there are 22 scholarships of which 11 are open to general competition, 7 are reserved for backward classes and 4 for depressed classes. In the Shahapur High School there are 8 scholarships open to general competition in the four higher standards. In the Sangli City High School the number of Free Studentships is 10 p. c.

131 There are 7 A. V. Schools, 5 for boys and 2 for girls. One of the boys' A. V. Schools viz that at Rabkawi is maintained by the Rabkawi Municipality and all the others are maintained by the State. In the girls' A. V. Schools, education is free as before while in those for boys moderate

fees are charged. The number of pupils in these institutions was 191 as against 238 of the last year. Drawing and Gymnastics are taught in the Boys' A. V. Schools and special teachers have been appointed for this. Exhibits in drawing and other manual work are sent every year to the Poona Art Exhibition. Students are also sent up from these schools for Elementary and Intermediate Examinations in Drawing. Physical Training is also well looked after and special teachers have been appointed for the purpose. Indian games such as Atya-Patya, Khokho, the exercise of Sastang Namaskar, Scouting, Lezim, Lathi, Malkhamb &c. form the main features of Physical training in these schools. Recently an arrangement is made to hold inter-school sports during Shimga holidays at each Taluka place and to award prizes to successful candidates. The percentage of Free-studentship in these institutions is the same as in the High Schools.

132 The number of primary schools for boys and girls was 153 in the year of report and the number of pupils in Primary Schools. them was 12049 as against 12282 of the last year. Out of these Schools, 12 are Girls' Schools, 5 Low caste Schools, and the remaining 136 Boys' Schools with Girls' classes and Urdu Classes attached to them. Boys and Girls belonging to Depressed classes are also admitted without any distinction to the ordinary boys' schools. The number of girls in Primary Schools was 1994 as against 2050 of the last year. 11 Vernacular Schools for boys teach the full vernacular course and send up pupils for Vernacular Final Examination. During the year under report 119 pupils were so sent up and of these 67 came out successful.

133 Physical Training is properly attended to and there is a regular curriculum for this. The exercise of Sastang Namaskars is made compulsory. Lathi, Lezim, Malkhamb, Atya-Patya and Khokho are other items of physical culture.

134 Cooperative shops managed by School boys for the sale of articles of stationery &c. required for boys, have been Cooperative Shops. started in some schools just to initiate the boys in the methods of cooperation.

135 There are 12 Libraries; 8 of these are registered by the Libraries Government of Bombay. Those at Sangli, Shahapur, Mangalwedha and Shirhatti receive grants from the State, the first two get Rs. 100 each and the others Rs. 50 each.

136 In the year 1919, the management and control of Girls' Schools at Sangli was transferred to a mixed board of Mahila Vidyalaya. ladies and gentlemen known as "Women's Education Managing Board". This Board introduced the system of separate classes for grown up ladies, which has been maintained ever since. These classes together with those for young girls constitute the Mahila Vidyalaya or seminary for adult women and young girls.

Her Highness Shrimant Soubhagyawati Ranisaheb is the President of the Board. There is besides a working Committee of 3 members one of whom is the Lady Superintendent of Mahila Vidyalaya. This Committee looks after the executive routine of the Institution under the supervision of Her Highness. The Mahila Vidyalaya has opened a class for girls desiring to appear for Vernacular Final Examination. There is also an industrial class attached to the Institution for grown up ladies. The number on the roll in the year of report was 72 as against 48 of last year. Besides this institution there are two separate Girls' Schools at Sangli under the management of the Board.

Physical, Moral and religious training continued to be imparted as before.

137 The Girl Guide movement was started in February 1927 and is steadily gaining strength. The Lady Superintendent of the Mahila Vidyalaya & the Head Mistress of the Girl School Sangli were deputed to the Panhala Girl Guide Training Class held in November 1931.

138 There are 12 Girls' Schools. The number on the roll was 1320 in the year of report as against 1199 of last year. During the year under report 15 Girls were sent up for Vernacular Final Examination and of them 2 came out successful.

139 There are five Urdu classes as against 6 of the last year, that at Shahapur being closed during the year under report owing to meagre attendance. The total number in them was 223 as against 279 of last year.

140 There are 5 separate Schools for depressed classes as against 7 of the last year, those at Nandra and Kawatha Mahankal being closed on account of meagre attendance. The number of pupils in them was 207 as against 260 of the last last year. There are 14 scholarships of Rs. 2 each, specially reserved for pupils of depressed classes by way of encouragement to their Primary Education. Pupils of depressed classes are also admitted to boy's ordinary Schools. The number of such pupils was 632 as against 591 of the last year.

141 There are 17 unaided schools in the State. One of these is Kshirsagar's preparatory class at Sangli, the other Kashikar's Vidyalaya at Shahapur and one Mr. Yalagi's New Preparatory Night School at Sangli and the remaining Primary Schools. Mr. Yalagi's School teaches English Standards 1st to 4th, Kashikar's Vidyalaya teaches Vernacular standards from 1st to 4th, and Kshirasagar's Preparatory Class teaches the first three English Standards in one year and standards 4th and 5th in the second year. The A. P. Mission School at Sangli teaches both Marathi and English standards 1st to 4th. The number on the roll in all the unaided Schools was 891 as against 747 of the last year.

142 There are 8 Sanskrit Schools in the year of report as in the previous year. The number of pupils in them is 26 as against 109 of the last year. As in the last two years the pupils in these schools were examined during the year under report, by a special Board of Scholars. Out of 72 pupils examined by the Board 57 passed and prizes were awarded to deserving students as usual.

143 The Educational Inspector and his Assistants inspected and examined all the Schools in the State. Reports on the conduct and discipline of the pupils were satisfactory. The working of the Department was on the whole satisfactory.

144 There are altogether 409 teachers for the Vernacular branch including Sanskrit Schools and 62 for the English branch. Out of these, 10 are third year trained, 26 2nd year trained and 20 1st year trained. 126 have passed the Sangli State Training Class Examination, two are B. A., S. T. CS. one M. A. B. T. two M. A. S. 16 graduates and the remaining are Matrics, P. E. S. and I. E. S. & special teachers. Besides the staff mentioned above there are 17 teachers and mistresses in Mahila Vidyalaya, and Girls' Schools Nos. 1 & 2 at Sangli. Out of these 5 are trained, 1 viz. Lady Superintendent is an under-graduate and the remaining are Vernacular Final and special teachers.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

I PRINTING PRESSES.

145 There are in the State ten Printing Presses all at Sangli, including the State Press which does most of the Printing Presses work for the State. The names of the 9 Printing Presses & those of their Proprietors are:—

Name of Press	Name of the Proprietor.
1 Chintamani Press	Mr. Jayaram Vishnu Rajwade.
2 Shri Datta Printing Press.	„ Appaji Bidesh Inamdar.
3 Shri Ram Press.	„ Narayan Laxman Jog.
4 Shri Mahavir Press.	„ Pandit Bahubali Sharma.
5 Shri Govind Mudranalaya	„ Ramchandra Govind Deval.
6 Laxmi Narayan Press.... ..	„ Govind Mahadev Siddhaye.
7 Lokamanya Press.	„ R. G. Gijare.
8 Yeshvant Steam Press... ..	„ Shantaram Atmaram Yande.
9 Madhav Press.... ..	„ Janardan Shridhar Joshi.

146 There are two news papers printed and published at Sangli viz. the Dakshin Maharashtra and the Vijaya. The former News Papers is printed at the Chintamani Press and the latter, at Datta Printing Press.

2 DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

147 One Panther was killed at Vasahalli a hamlet under Kadkol in the Shirhatti Taluka.
Destruction of Wild Animals

3 REMOVAL OF PRICKLY-PEAR.

148 During the year under report land measuring about one acre and twentyfive Gunthas in the Mangalwedha Taluka was cleared of prickly pear.
Removal of Prickly-Pear

4 FAIRS.

149 There are about 25 fairs held in the Sangli State during the year under report. The principal among them are the following
Fairs

- 1 Fakir-Swami Fair at Shirhatti held in the month of Vaishakha.
- 2 Prabhu-Swami Fair at Terdal held in the month of Shravan.
- 3 Prabhatamal Fair at Rabkavi held in the month of Shravan.
- 4 Mardan Gaibi Fair held at Mangalwedha in the month of Rajab.

5 RAILWAY.

150 The net earnings of the Sangli State Railway during the year ending 31st March 1932 amounted to Rs. 38,506-9-0 as against Rs. 34,095-15-6 of the previous year.
Railway.

6 STATE CATTLE.

151 The State cattle are kept under the supervision of the Superintendent of the State Gardens, Sangli. The State has Kurans lands in three Talukas.

	795	acres	in	the	Miraj-Prant	Taluka.
	7,448	"	"	"	Kuchi	"
	2,202	"	"	"	Mangalwedha	"

These Kurans supply fodder to the State Cattle which consist of 255 heads and enable a large number of cattle being maintained for agricultural and other purposes.

The State also keeps a herd of camel which at present number 109.

7 TOWN EXTENSION.

152 The idea of taking steps to extend the site available in Sangli for residential and other buildings originated in 1914 when a very great portion of the town was inundated by the heavy floods of the river Krishna. Since then, steps have been taken from time to time to acquire land and to lay it out into plots. In all 92 acres and 18 gunthas were acquired up to the end of the last year. To this 4 acres and 29 gunthas were added in the year of report. There are in all 461 plots in this extension area. Of these 389 have been given out on various terms and 373 have been built upon.

This area has been well laid out and provision has been made for open space around built over portions. The question of handing over this area to the Sangli City Municipality is under consideration.

8. AGRICULTURE

153 Agriculture is the main stay of the population of the Sangli State as in the rest of the country, efforts are being made to introduce improved methods of agriculture and to induce people to take to them. There are two Officers in the State service whose business is to move among the Rayats of different Talukas and spread among them by demonstration and otherwise the knowledge of improved methods of agriculture and to take steps to induce the cultivators to adopt them. They also supervise the State's farms and gardens.

The method of what is known as 'Dry-farming' has become much popular in the State especially in the Miraj-prant Taluka and Terdal Mahal.

During the year under report Mr. Gokhale, Agricultural Graduate visited several villages of Miraj-Prant, Kuchi and Mangalwedha Talukas. In the course of his tour he invited the attention of the agriculturists to the method of 'dry-farming' for growing Jirayat crops and demonstrated the following among other agricultural improvements.

- (a) The use of graded versus nongraded seed,
- (b) The use of stone roller for thrashing Jowar,
and
- (c) the storage of fodder by the 'silo' method.

9 COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

154 The Cooperative movement was first started in the State in the year 1910. At first the Assistant Revenue Cooperative Societies Officer was the Ex-Officio Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

In the year 1926 a separate Cooperative Department was created under an Officer whose services were taken on loan from the British Government for a period of 2 years. After the expiry of that period Mr. S. D. Gokhale B. A., B. S. C., who was then acting as Assistant Registrar was appointed Registrar of the Cooperative Societies.

The Cooperative Societies Act II of 1912 of the Government of India with the rules there under framed by the Government of Bombay as modified in G. R. No. 4,356 dated 30-4-1919 has been made applicable to the State mutatis mutandis.

The sanctioned strength of the Department excluding the menial staff consists of the Registrar, with an Auditor and two clerks.

The following comparative table gives the details of the Societies in the year of report as against the previous year.

Type of Societies.	No. of Societies.		No. of Members		Working Expense.		Reserve Fund.	
	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32
Cooperative Central Bank... ..	1	1	160	154	3,01,981	3,72,827	2,310	5,000
Agril. Societies ...	62	63	4702	4726	3,18,882	3,55,367	34,305	41,454
Non-agricultural Societies ...	8	12	890	995	15,182	18,215	3,886	7,287
Total.....	71	76	5752	3875	6,36,045	7,46,454	40,501	53,741

It will be seen from the above that, at the commencement of the year there were 62 Agricultural and 8 Non-Agricultural Societies. One Agricultural and four Non-Agricultural Societies were registered newly during the year under report making a total of 63 Agricultural and 12 Non-Agricultural Societies.

Out of 76 Societies now existing some old societies required to be rehabilitated. This work was undertaken during the year under report.

In the course of the year under report Mr. S. D. Gokhale Registrar Cooperative Societies had the privilege of accompanying His Highness the Rajasahab of Sangli to England for the second Session of the Round Table Conference for about five months as Private Secretary. During his absence Mr. V. K. Khadilkar the Town Extension Officer attended the duties of the Registrar and Mr. M. R. Apte, Auditor was appointed as Assistant Registrar in addition to his own duties.

10 THE SANGLI STATE CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANK.

155 With a view to finance to Cooperative Societies in the Sangli State the Sangli Central Cooperative Bank was organised Cooperative Bank and duly registered on the 28th march 1927 under the Cooperative Societies Act.

This Bank advances loans to Societies on the security of the joint unlimited liabilities of the members to the extent of one-fourth of the total unencumbered assets of the Societies. Societies in their turn undertake the necessary scrutiny in advancing loans to individual members.

The authorised share capital of the Bank is two lacs divided into four thousand shares of Rs. 50 each, the issued capital being only one lac for the present. Half the number of shares is subscribed for by the State the remaining half is equally shared by the Societies and sympathising individuals.

There was almost no profit for the first year. At the end of the second year it was possible to declare and pay a dividend at 5 p. c. and for the 3rd and the 4th year a dividend of 6 p. c. was declared and paid. During the year under report it will be possible to declare the same dividend as that of the last year i. e. 6 p. c.

The number of Societies affiliated to the Bank was 19 for the first year, 18 for the second year, 12 for the third year and 4 for the fourth year. Thus the total number of affiliated Societies is now 53. No new affiliation of societies was made during the year under report.

The paid up share capital rose from Rs. 51,710 and Rs. 53,360 and the amount of deposits increased from 3,20,452-2-3 to 4,18,482-6-4 during the year under report. Loans recovered from advances to Societies were Rs. 42,653-0-0 as against Rs. 71,407-3-9 of the last year. It will be seen from the figures that the amount recovered is less than that of the preceding year. It was due to the exceptional economic depression and the general fall in prices of agricultural produce throughout the country.

The Board of Directors of the Bank consists of 9 Members out of whom 2 are elected by the affiliated societies and 5 are nominated by the State including the President of the Board who is the Councillor in charge of the Department of Cooperation. The accounts of the Bank are audited by the Auditors nominated by the share-holders, and the Auditor Cooperative Societies, Sangli. During the year under report the accounts of the Bank were also audited by Messrs. Dalal and Shaha, in-corporated Accounts Bombay.

The Registrar of Cooperative Societies works as Manager and the Managing Director of the Bank. He is helped in this work by an Assistant Manager and a clerk.

SHRI GANPATI COOPERATIVE SALE SHOP, SANGLI.

156 With a view to securing a fair-disposal of the agricultural produce of cultivators in general and the members of the Cooperative Sale Shop. Agricultural Societies in particular, Shri Ganpati Cooperative Sale Shop was opened on the 6 November 1926, the first day of Hinu Commercial year.

The staff of the sale shop consists of one Manager with an Assistant, one clerk one Bill Collector and two Hamals. The cost of management including the rent of the shop and other sundry expenses was Rs. 2,395 as against Rs. 2,637 of the last year.

The working of the shop is supervised by a Board consisting of official and non-official members.

The agricultural produce brought to the shop by the cultivators consisted of ground-nut, turmeric, jaggery, tobacco, cotton, chillies &c.

During the year under report the sale-shop earned a profit of Rs. 701 as against Rs. 1,717 of the last year. The fall in profit was due to the general fall in prices.

The reserve fund of the shop rose from Rs. 2,000 to 2,200 during the year under report.

As regards finance the State has allowed the sale-shop to open a current account with the Huzur Treasury with permission to draw funds therefrom to the extent of Rs. 50,000 at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.

12 SANGLI BANK.

157 The Sangli Bank Ltd. a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Company's Act III of 1913 as applied to the State and having its registered office at Sangli, commenced its business in October 1916. The authorized capital of this Bank is two lacs of Rupees divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 100 each of which as stated before the State holds half the number. The State does not however hold itself in any way responsible for the affairs of the Bank save in the capacity of a share-holder.

Under the articles of the Association, an officer in the higher grade of the State is to represent the State on the Board of Directors and is to act as their Chairman. The services of one of the officers from the State have been made available to the Bank to do the duties of the Manager of the Bank.

The accounts of the Bank were for the last eight years audited by different firms of certified Accountants and Government Auditors. No material irregularities were detected. The suggestions made by the Auditors from time to time were accepted.

The following table gives an idea of the working of the Bank since its establishment.

Year ending	Paid up capital Rs.	Reserve fund Rs.	Reserve liability.	Net profit Rs.
1917... ..	1,00,000	Nil	1,00,000	10,729-10-1
1918... ..	"	1,000	"	17,119-6-10
1919... ..	"	4,500	"	27,088-0-0
1920... ..	"	17,000	"	29,945-0-0
1921... ..	"	30,000	"	23,609-2-0
1922... ..	1,42,500	40,000	57,500	7,962-7-5
1923... ..	"	44,000	57,500	6,881-1-5
1924... ..	"	"	"	17,744-13-2
1925... ..	1,50,000	9,823-2-6	50,000	26,282-15-2
1926... ..	"	14,311-13-6	"	36,509-5-2
1927... ..	"	"	"	29,223-3-0
1928... ..	"	22,311-13-6	"	35,606-11-11
1929... ..	"	32,311-13-6	"	39,207-15-1
1930... ..	"	34,811-13-6	"	13,361-13-6
1931... ..	"	37,311-13-6	"	30,679-8-10

13 SPECIAL DUTY.

158 The post of the special State Auditor was created in 1922. During the year under report Mr. G. J. Kunte was placed on the special duty in connection with the making up of the financial adjustments of accounts of the Huzur Treasury., and was directed to do the audit work previously entrusted to Mr. Modak.

During the year under report Mr. G. J. Kunte audited the accounts of the following Offices viz.

- (1) Trust Fund Accounts (Huzur Treasury) for 1338 Fasli.
- (2) do. do. for 1340 Fasali. (Audit not finished)
- (3) Khasagi Accounts for 1339 & 1340 Fasali)
- (4) Huzur Treasury accounts for 1338 Fasli.

Mr. Kunte is also doing duties as Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 was first introduced into the State in 1916. It was at first applied only to the Sangli Bank Ltd. Its scope has since been enlarged so as to make its provisions applicable to five companies.

There are five Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act. No. XXI of 1860 viz.

- 1 The Sangli Education Society and
- 2 The Hanuman Devasthan Society, Digraj
- 3 Sangli Vidyarthi Mandal, Sangli
- 4 Shri Samartha Vyayam Shala, Sangli
- 5 Shri Adi Balbhima Vyayam Shala, Sangli

The following three Companies are registered under the Indian Companies' Act.

- 1 The new Ginning and Pressing Factory Company Ltd.
- 2 Arwade, Gadgil and Company Ltd.
- 3 The Chintamani Weaving and Spinning Mills Ltd.

CITY SURVEY WORK OF SANGLI & SANGALWADI.

159 The maintenance of the City Survey completed in Sangli and Sanglwadi last year, has been entrusted to a Maintenance Surveyor assisted by a clerk and a peon.
City Survey.

The city surveyor inspected 3,326 properties and disposed of 351 out of 381 applications regarding mutations. The work of inspection was carried on in conformity with the rules laid down in Chapter X of the City Survey Manual.

During the year under report there were 1,037 mutations in respect of entries in the Property Register, and the boundaries of 391 properties were corrected in the map in the light of the mutations. 23 properties were remeasured at the request of the applicants by the City Surveyor. 462 applications for copies of the entries from the property register and the extracts of properties from the maps were received and disposed of during the year of report.

During the year under report the copies of maps of the City Survey area of both Sangli and Sangliwadi have been got printed from the Government Photo Zinco Office at Poona.

The Sanads of properties to be given to the holders in Sangli have been written out and the work of issuing them and collecting the sanad fees is in progress.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

No.	Name of Appendix.
1	High Officials.
2	Laws in force.
3	Military force. (Nil)
4	Strength etc. of the Police.
5	Working of the Police.
6	Value of property stolen and recovered.
7	Crimes and their nature.
8	Working of the Magisterial Courts.
9	Criminal Appeals.
10	Civil work, nature and value of original suits.
11	Civil work Execution of decrees.
12	Civil work, Appeals.
13	Jail and Lock-ups.
14	Registration of documents.
15	Registration. Receipts and Expenditure.
16	Municipalities, Receipts and Expenditure.
17	Rain, fall.
18	Prices of food grains
19	Public Works Expenditure.
20	Agricultural Stock.
21	Excise Shops and their Revenue.
22	Receipts and disbursements.
23	Medical relief.
24	Vital Statistics.
25	State Schools.
	And A and B.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Sangli State, showing changes in the personnel during the year ending 31st March 1932.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks
			From.	To.	
1	Mr. R. S. Athavale, B. A.	Diwan	1-4-31	22-1-32	Retired from 23-1-32
	Rao Bahadur G. R. Barve, B. A.	"	22-1-32	31-3-32	
2	Mr. C. P. Bapat B.A. LLB.	2nd Councillor	1-4-31	17-7-31	Retired from 18-7-31
	" Y. A. Thombre B. A.	"	18-7-31	31-3-32	
3	Rao Bahadur G. V. Patwardhan B. A. LLB.	3rd Councillor	"	"	
4	Mr. Y. V. Kolhatkar B. A. LLB.	4th Councillor	"	"	
5	Dr. R. G. Thakar, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1-4-31	"	
6	Mr. M. H. Limaye.	Nyayadbish	"	"	
7	" R. S. Phadnis B. A. LLB.	Chief Revenue Officer.	23-6-31	"	
8	" S. D. Gokhale, B. A. B SC. H. P.	Registrar Cooperative Societies.	1-4-31	"	
9	" V. G. Bhave B. E.	State Engineer.	"	"	
10	Raosaheb V. K. Bapat B. A. LLB.	Superintendent of Police	"	"	
11	Mr. A. G. Paranjape.	Educational Inspector.	"	"	
12	" G. J. Kunte.	Special Duty Officer & Special Auditor.	"	"	
13	" R. K. Kale.	Treasury Officer	"	"	
14	" D. R. Nargunde B. A.	Ganapati Manager Sangli.	"	20-8-31	
	" V. R. Ogale.	"	21-8-31	31-3-32	
15	" D. L. Gokhale, M. A. B. T.	Headmaster Sangli High School.	1-4-31	31-3-32	
16	" H. M. Kittoor.	Forest Officer	"	"	

List of Laws in force in the Sangli State for the year ending 31st March 1932.

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette
1	Indian Penal Code Act XLV of 1860 as amended by	Swari Ba Ja 220 of 17-5-72	6-6-1872	.....
	Act VIII of 1882 and	H No 862 Dt. 13-3-85	1-4-85	.....
	Act IV of 1898	Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99	1-8-99	7-4-99
	Amendments to Indian Penal Code Sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130 and 153A.	P A's Notification without No. and date	7-12-1908	7-12-1908
	Act VIII of 1913 of the Supreme Council of India viz The India Criminal Law Amendment Act	H.o. 860 of 309-18	1-10-18	7-11-18
2	Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (Heirship Certificate)	Di Ja No. 148 of 24-12-1867	24-12-67	.....
3	Survey and Settlement Act I of 1865 ... ..	.....	.....	.....
4	Hindus' Liabilities for Ancestor's Debts Act VII of 1866	H Di Ja No 311 of 28.10-80	1-12-80	7-11-80
5	Indian Post Office Act XIV of 1866 as amended by Act VI of 1898... ..	H Ju Ja 1275 of 21-9-1900	21-9-1900	7-10-1900
6	Indian Telegraph Act	H pol J no. 814 of 4-12-02	4-12-1902	7-1-1903
7	Evidence Act I of 1872 as amended by... ..	H Ju Ja No. 550 of 1876	1-1-1877	.....
	Acts III of 1887, III of 1891 and V of 1899	Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99.	1-8-99	7-4-99
8	Contract Act IX of 1872 as amended by.	H Ja No 420 of 22-11-81	15-12-81	7-1-82
	Acts IV of 1886 and VI of 1899... ..	Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99	1-8-99	7-4-99
9	Indian Oaths Act X of 1873	S. K.' No. 1157 of 14-8-82	14.8-1882	.....
		Joint Ad's No. 56 of 29-3 1882..	.....	.....
10	Bombay Hereditary Offices Act III of 1874	Joint Ad's No. 275 of 4-6 1875.	6-6-76	.....
	Bombay Hereditary offices Act V of 1886 (Act V of 1886)	S. K.'s No. (Mu. Ja.) 118- of 30-6-76.	.....	.....
	Provisions of Bombay Act III of 1910 amending the Hereditary Offices Act III of 1874	Hu. M. J. No. 2934 of 1895	9-9-1895	9-9-1895
11	European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874	H. No. 3285 of 23-11-10	1-1-1911	7-12-1910
12	Majority Act IX of 1875... ..	H. M. a Register No. 2442 of 27-10-84	1-11-84	.....
13	Opium Act I of 1878	H. No. 306 of 25-11-80	1-12-80	7-10-83
	The rules framed under sections 5 & 13 of the Opium Act by the Government of Bombay.	H. O. No. c 13 of 7-3-1	.....	.....
14	Abkari Act V of 1878 as amended by Act V of 1901	H. No. 202 of 2-3-17	1-3-17	17-4-17
	Amending Abkari Act No. III of 1917 <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i>	H Ma Ja No. 3703 of 22-9-86	1-10-1886	7-0-1886
15	Forest Act VII of 1878	H Ju Ja No. 1714 of 18-12-99	18-12-99	7-12-1900
16	Easements Act V of 1882	H. Ju. Ja. No. 105 of 18-1-1901	18-1-1901	7-3-1900
17	Lunacy Act XXXV of 1856	H. Ki. Ja. No. 6911 of 1902	2-9-1902	1-9-1901
18	Land Acquisition Act I of 1894	No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
19	Stamp Act II of 1899... ..	" "	" "	" "
20	Succession Certificate Act VII of 1889... ..	" "	" "	" "
21	Suits Valuation Act VII of 1887.	" "	" "	" "
22	Transfer of Property Act IV of 1882	" "	" "	" "
	Amending Act VI of 1904 (Transfer of Property amendment Act of the Supreme Council of India).	H. No 86 of 30-9-1918	1-10-18	.....
23	Indian Trusts Act II of 1882	No. nil of 15-10-1900	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
24	Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879	" "	" "	" "
	Acts relating to Bombay Land Revenue Code Act No. V of 1879.			
	1 Bombay Act No. IV of 1905			
	" " " 1 " 1910			
	" " " XI " 1912			
	" " " IV " 1913			
	" " " VII " 1914			
	" " " II " 1919 so far as it relates to Bombay Act V of 1879.			
	1 Bombay Act No. I of 1920	H. O. No. C 17 of 7-3-21.	... ..	.....

Serial Number	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette
25	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
26	District Police Act IV of 1890	H. No. 101 of 3-2-15	1-3-15	7-3-15
	Amending Act IV of 1912	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
27	Village Police Act VIII of 1867... ..	" "	"	"
28	Whipping Act III of 1895 and V of 1900	" "	"	"
29	Specific Relief Act I of 1877	H. No. 875 of 5-9-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
30	Registration Act XVI of 1908	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
31	Revenue Jurisdiction Act X of 1876	" "	"	"
32	Partition Act IV of 1893... ..	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	2-1-1903	15-10-1902
33	Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890	H. No. 355 of 21-7-17	1-8-17	7-9-17
	Rules under Sec. 50 of the Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
34	Court Fees Act VII of 1870	H. No. 869 of 5-9-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
	Imperial Legislative Council Act VI of 1905 amending Court Fees Act VII of 1870	" "	"	"
	The Provisions of Government of India Notification No. 3970 Dated 8-7-15 in Political Department regarding the remissions in the fees leviable on probate, letters of Administration, Succession Certificates and heirship certificates in respect of persons who are killed or died of wounds &c. while on active field service	H. No. 810 of 28-8-15	1-9-15	7-9-15
	The new Table of Fees and Notes framed under Sec.20 of the Court Fee Act VII of 1870	H. No. 879 of 5-8-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
35	General Clauses Act X of 1897	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
36	Bombay General Clauses Act III of 1886	" "	"	"
37	Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV of 1869... ..	" "	"	"
	The Amendments made by the Bombay High Court in Rule No. 5 of Order IX of the Civil Procedure Code Act No. V of 1908 and the insertion of two new Rules viz 44 A and 72 A in order XXI of the same Code.. ..	H. No. 200 of 13-2-18	13-2-18	7-4-18
38	Indian Arms Act XI of 1878	H Ju Ja No. 62 of 11-1-01	11-1-1901	
	Section 19 only of the above Act	H Ma Ja 2920 of 30-7-86	30-7-86	7-10-86
39	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871	H Fon Ja No. 237 of 15-10-78	1-11-78	1-11-78
40	Ghee Adulteration Act I of 1899	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1903	15-10-1902
41	Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901	" "	"	"
	" " " " Acts amended III of 1902, II of 1903, IV of 1904, X of 1912 VIII of 1914.	H. No. 1057 of 2-12-1814	1-1-15	7-2-14
	Acts relating to the District Municipal Act III of 1901, Bombay Act No. III of 1915, VI of 1917, II of 1919 so far as it relates to Act III of 1901. & III of 190.	H. O. No. C 15 of 7-3-1921		
42	Probate and Administration Act V of 1881	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
43	Prisoners Act III of 1900	" "	"	"
	Prisoners Act IX of 1894 (Imperial Legislative Council of India)	H. No. 123 of 10-2-1915	1-3-15	7-3-15
44	Prisoners Testimony Act XV of 1869	H No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
45	Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	P. A.'s Notification of 15-10-1904	18-11-1904	18-12-1904
46	Agriculturists Loans Act XII of 1834	Do of 15-11-1904	"	"
47	Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883	" "	"	"
48	Sangli State Regulation No. I of 1904	" "	9-11-1904	"
49	Sangli State Regulation No. II of 1904	" "	18-11-1904	"
50	Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act IV of 1887 as amended by Bombay Act I of 1890	Po. Ja. No. 22 of 18-5-1905	1-6-1905	18-5-1905
51	Debtor's Act VI of 1888... ..	Ad's No. 3480 of 1905	7-12-1905	7-12-1905
52	Judicial Officer's Protection Act XVIII of 1850..	" "	"	"
53	Sections 3, 4, 6 & 8 and section 11 so far as it absolutely prohibits manufacture of salt &c. Chapters VII, VIII and IX and sections 59, 60 and 61 of Chapter X of the Bombay Salt Act II of 1890 as amended by Act I of 1901 <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i>	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	7-11-1906	24-4-1906
54	Mamlatdar's Courts' Act II of 1906	" "	1-9-1907	20-8-1907

Serial Number.	Description	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
55	Public conveyance Act VII of 1920 superceding the Act No. VI of 1883	H. O. No. 21 C of 7-3-21.	.....	.....
56	Explosive Act VI of 1908	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	13-8-1908	13-8-1908
	Indian Explosive Act IV of 1884 and Explosive Substances Act VI of 1908	" "	1-9-1908	21-9-07
57	New Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908	" "	1-1-1909	7-12-08
	Act No. XXIV of 1920, being an amendment to the Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908.	H. O. No. 19 C of 7-3-21.	.....	.....
58	Bombay Record of Rights Act IV of 1903	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	1-1-1909.	7-12-1908
59	Indian Limitation Act (Government of India's Act IX of 1908)... ..	H. O. No. 29 C of 29-4-21.	"	11-1-1909
60	Act No. XXVI of 1920 Indian Limitation... ..	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	.....	.....
61	Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907	H. O. No. 29 C of 29-4-21.	1-6-1909	31-5-1909
62	The Public Dramatic Performance Act XIX of 1876..	" "	25-1-10	25-1-10
63	Government of India's Census Act XVI of 1910... ..	" "	.....	.....
64	The Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912	H. Ju. No. 152 of 4-6-13	1-7-13	7-7-13
65	Government of India's Act III of 1911 (Criminal Tribes Act)..	H. No. 728 of 31-7-1913	1-8-13	13-8-1913
66	Provisions of Bombay Regulation Number II of 1827 Chapter VI	H. No. 85 of 17-1-14	1-2-14	7-2-14
67	Ordinance No. I of 1914 for securing the control of the Press during the War	H. No. 704 of 12-8-14	12-8-14	12-8-14
68	Bombay Court of Wards Act I of 1905... ..	H. No. 173 of 19-2-15	1-3-15	7-3-15
69	Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903 amended by Act VI of 1913	H. N. 190 of 21-2-1916	1-3-1916	7-3-1916
70	Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914	H. No. 829 of 1-8-1916	7-8-1916	7-9-1916
	Rules under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914	H. No. 571 of 6-7-18	7-7-18	7-2-1918
71	Government of India Act VII of 1913 (Indian Companies' Act) so far as the management and working of the newly started "Sangli Bank Ltd" and those of the new Ginning & Pressing Co. are concerned	H. No. 469 of 25-6-27	25-6-27	7-10-1916
72	The Registration Ordinance No. I of 1917	H. No. 1069 of 5-10-16	5-10-16	7-8-27
	The Defence of India Act IV of 1915 (Criminal Law Amendment Act) together with rules made thereunder.... ..	Fou. Ja. No. 391 of 22-2-17	22-2-17	3-3-17
73	The Ingress into India Ordinance No. V of 1914 read with Act I of 1915	H. No. 1084 of 11-10-17	15-10-17	13-10-17
74	The Foreigners Ordinance No. III of 1914 as amended by Ordinances Nos. 7 and 8 of 1914 read with Act I of 1915... ..	H. No. " "	"	"
75	Government of India Ordinance No. II of 1915 entitled the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Ordinance of 1915... ..	H. No. " "	"	"
76	Act XII of 1850 of the Supreme Council of India called The Public Accounts De. faults Act... ..	H. No. 498 of 28-6-15	1-7-15	7-7-15
77	Criminal Procedure Code V of 1898... ..	H. No. 864 of 30-9-18	1-10-18	7-11-18
78	Articles of Commerce ordinance No. IX of 1914 read with No. I of 1915 of Government of India	P. Ja. No. 270 of 16-3-99	1-8-99	7-4-99
79	Census Act No. IV of 1920	H. No. 964 of 8-11-18	1-11-18	12-11-18
80	The temporary regulations issued by the Government of Bombay under the Epidemic diseases Act 1897	H. No. Census 6 of 12-6-20	12-6-20	7-7-20
81	Indian Lunacy Act (IV of 1912)	H. N. 141 & 144 of 12-6-20	6-12-20	7-1-21
82	The Act to amend the Registration Act (No. XV of 1917).	H. No. 134 of 6-12-20	"	"
83	An act to Validate certain transfers made prior to 1st June 1915 (Act No. XXVI of 1917)	" "	"	"
84	The Land Acquisition (amendment) Act No. XX of 1919	" "	"	"

Legal Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette
85	The Societies Registration Act No. XXI of 1860	H. No. 184 of 6-12-20.	6-1-20.	7-1-21.
86	The termination of the present War (definition) Act V of 1919	" "	"	"
87	The repealing and amendment Act XVIII of 1919 so far as the following Acts mentioned in the schedule 1st and 2nd are concerned Viz	" "	"	"
SCHEDULE I.				
1	The Court Fees Act VII of 1870			
2	The Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.			
3	The probate and Administration Act V of 1881.			
4	The general clauses Act No. X of 1897.			
5	The Code of Cri. Pro. Code Act V of 1898.			
6	The Indian Stamp Act II of 1899.			
7	The Code of Civil Pro. Code Act V of 1908.			
8	The Indian Limitation Act IX of 1908.			
SCHEDULE II.				
1	The Code of Criminal Pro. V of 1898.			
2	The Indian Lunacy Act IV of 1912.			
Bombay Acts.				
1	The Bombay prevention of Gambling (amendment) Act VI of 1919.			
2	The Bombay repealing and amending Act IV of 1919 so far as it modifies the Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878			
88	The temporary Regulation issued by the Government of Bombay under the Epidemic Deceases' Act 1897, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Act, <i>Mutatis mutandis</i>	H. O. No 144 of 6-2-20.	.....	.....
89	The Court-Fees Act (No. 1 of 1922) H. No. C. 82 dated 2-11-22... ..	H. No. C. 82 of 2-11-22.	1-1-23	20-11-22
90	The Indian Stamp Act (No. 2 of 1922.) ...	H. No. C. 85 D 2-11-22.	1-1-23	20-11-22
91	The Civil Procedure Amendment Act (No. IX of 1922)	H. No. C. 88 D 2-11-22.	2-11-22	20-11-22
92	The Indian Limitation Amendment Act (No X of 1922).	H. No. C. 88 Dated 2-11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
93	The Arms Act Rules (1920)	H. No. C. 94 D. 2-11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
94	The Land Revenue Code Rules (1921)... ..	H. No. C. 94 D. 2-11-22.	2-11-22	20-11-22
95	The provincial Insolvency Act (No. 5 of 1920) ...	H. No. C. 42 Dated 15-4-23.	7-5-23	7-5-23
96	The Cotton Transport Act (No. III of 1923) ...	H. No. C. 42 D. 15-4-23.	7-5-23	7-5-23
97	Criminal Procedure Act (No. 5 of 1898) as amended up-to-date by Act No. XX of 1923	D. M. 273 of 14-7-23 ...	1-8-23	7-8-23
98	Indian Petroleum Act No. 8 of 1899 ...	D. M. 263 of 14-7-23 ...	7-8-23	7-8-23
99	Indian Stamp Act (No. 43 of 1923)	7-2-24	22-12-23	7-2-24

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
100	The Indian Electricity Act No IX of 1910 ...	H. No. 101 C. of 24-12-24	1-1-1925	7-1-1925
101	The repealing & amending Act No II of 1923	H. No. 105 C of 24-12-24	1-2-1925	7-1-1925
	(a) The Indian Limitation Act No 9 of 1908...		1-2-1925	"
102	The Indian Penal Code (amending) Act no 20 of 1923	" "	"	"
103	The Code of Civil Procedure (amendment) Act No 29 of 1923	" "	"	"
104	The Code of Criminal Procedure(Second amendment) Act No 37 of 1923	" "	"	"
105	The Land Acquisition (amendment) Act No 38 of 1923	" "	"	"
106	The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act No 10 of 1923	" "	"	"
107	The Provincial Small Causes Courts Act IX of 1887 as amended up to date ...	H. No. 65 C. of 18-7-25	1-9-1925	7-8-1925
108	The Negotiable Instrument Act XXVI of 1887 as amended up to date... ..	" "	"	"
109	The Usurious Loans Act X 1918	" "	"	"
110	The Sangli Village Panchyat Act (Act No.1 of 1925)	H. No. 73 C, of 28-8-25	28-8-1925	7-10-25
111	The Stamp Amendment Act II of 1922... ..	H. No. 73C of 22-12-26	1-1-27	22-12-26
112	Act VI of 1926 to amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1908	H. No. 25 c of 1-9-28	1-10-28	7-9-28
113	Act XXXI of 1926 to amend the Indian evidence Act	" "	"	"
114	Act No. 2 of 1927 an act further to amend the Indian Registration Act.	" "	"	"
115	Act No. XXVII of 1926. An Act to explain certain provisions of transfer of property Act	H. No. 26 c of 1-9-28	"	"
116	The Repealing and amending Act No X of 1927 as far as it amends the Transfer of property(Amendment) Act XXVII of 1926... ..	" "	"	"
117	The Criminal Tribes Act No. VI of 1924 Mutatis-Mutandis and so far as applicable	H. No. 217 D. M. of 24-5-29	24-5-29	7-6-29
118	The enactment for closing the old passage between Sangli-wadi and Sangli through the bed of the Krishna River	H. N. 244 A of 21-12-29	21-12-29	7-1-30
119	The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act No. XII of 1925 Mutatis Mutandis and so far as applicable.	H. No. 104 c of 1-1-30	1-1-30	7-2-30
120	Sangli State Rayat Assembly Regulation.	6-5-1930.	6-6-30	17-5-30
121	Amendment of Sec. 16 of Indian Registration Act. regarding affidavits about marriage, remarriage or Divorce.	C. 6 of 3-4-30.	15-4-30	7-6-30
122	Introduction of Rules framed by the Bombay Govt. under Sec. 74 A of the Stamp Act.	C. 8 of 3-4-30.	15-4-30	7-6-30
123	Press and Registration of Books Act No. XXV 1867 as modified by Act No. XIV of 1922.	C. 13 of 2-6-30.	1-6-30	7-8-30

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
24	Introduction of Rules under the Cotton, Ginning and Pressing Factories Act of 1925 (as framed by the Govt. of India and the Govt. of Bombay) and the Rules under the Cotton Transport Act of 1923 (as framed by the Bombay Government.)	62 of 1-7-30.	1-7-30	7-8-30
25	Sangli News paper Regulation (No. II of 1930.)	C. 122 of 16-7-30.	1-6-30	7-8-30
26	Extension of India Companies Act (No. 7 of 1930) to the Sangli Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Company constituting the Managing Agents of the said Mills... ..	118 A of 20-7-30.	.....	7-9-30
27	Introduction of the Rules under the Indian Arms Act as amended upto 1-1-1928.	D. M. 367 of 22-8-30.	22-8-30	7-10-30
28	Rules under the above Notification	D. M. 369 of 22-8-30.	22-8-30	7-10-30
29	Introduction of the Rules under the Bombay Govt. Resolution G. D. 2,572 of 18-5-1909 about the import, export and Custody of Petroleum.	D. M. 39 of 25-8-30	25-8-30	7-10-30
30	Introduction of Rules re: Public Vehicles in the Mofussil, under Home Dept. Notification No 8623 of 10 2 1927 as modified upto 7-6-1929.	D. M. 361 of 1-9-30.	1-9-30	7-10-30
31	Addition of Rule No. 40 re: the opening of Public Accounts, to the Sangli State Saving Bank Rules of 1926.	P. 1156 of 4-9-30.	4-9-30	7-11-30
32	Insertion of Clause E. E. re: the spotted deer, in the Sangli State Game Laws.	P. 1263 of 26-8-30.	26-8-30	7-11-30
33	Rules about the allowance of the Honorary organisers in the Co-operative Dept.	Co. No. 43 of 23-8-30.	23-8-30	7-12-30
34	Rules, Standing Orders and Electoral Rules under the Sangli State Rayat Assembly Regulation.	Rs No. 341 of 29-1-31.	29-1-31	7-3-31
35	Introduction of Rules framed by the Bombay High Court under Section 22 C.S. P. Code upto the end of 1930	C. 17 of 3-2-31.	1-4-31	.....
36	Sangli State Rayat Assembly Regulation No. 1 of 1930.	R. S. 345	3-2-31	7-3-31
37	Government of India Act No. 1 of 1926 Sec. 7 (B) regarding powers of Small Cause Courts	H. O. 90 C. of 24-6-31.	1-8-31	7-7-31
38	Transfer of Property Amendment Act No. 20 and 21 of 1929.	H. O. 90 C.	1-8-31	7-7-31
39	Sangli Act No. 1 of 1931, allowing certain adoption under Hindu Law.	R. S. 44 of 24-6-31.	1-1-32	7-8-31
40	Bombay Act No. 7 of 1930.	H. O. 90 C.	1-8-31	7-7-31
41	Indian Elections Inquiries and offences Act. No. XXXIX of 1920.	R. S. 100 of 24-8-31.	1-10-31	7-9-31
42	Introduction of Bombay Electoral Rules and Regulations regarding Return of election expenses	Do.	1-10-31	7-9-31
43	Amendment to section 187 of Land Revenue Code (regarding recovery of dues of Abkari cesses)	1176 of 19-8-31.		7-10-31
44	Notification prohibiting Cow slaughter etc	H. O. 3045 of 30-10-31.	30-10-31	7-12-31
45	Notification regarding the introduction of Mysore regulation III of 1903 about Town improvement in the State.	140 C. of 20-8-31.		12-12-31
46	Bombay Act. No. 5 of 1886 (Vatan Act)	2934 of 1895	1895	7-2-32
47	Rules under the Criminal Tribes Act No. 6 of 1924.	305 of 24-11-31.		7-1-32
48	Government of India Emergency Powers Ordinance No. II of 1932.	P. 281 of 3-3-32.		3-3-32
49	The Unlawful Instigation Ordinance III of 1932.	Do.		3-3-32
50	The Unlawful Association Ordinance IV of 1932.	Do.		3-3-32
51	Prevention of Molesting and Boycotting Ordinance V of 1932	Do.		3-3-32
52	Notification No. 84 dated 25-8-31 regarding the Inams at Sangli and Sangliwadi.	84 of 25-8-31.		7-4-32

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police and Sowars in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1932.

Description of Office.	Number.	Total Pay of the Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money.	No. able to read & write.	No. under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police Pay Rs. 300+75 T. A.	1	300	4500	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	
Inspector of Police, Pay Rs. 100+30 T. A...	1	100	1660	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	
Sub-Inspector of Police Rs. 50—70... ..	9	500	6900	.....	1	.....	...	2	9	...	
Head Constables 15+2-30	76	1385	17,868	.....	1	.....	1	...	76	...	
Constables of all grades Rs. 12+2—14+2 ...	382	4632	64,752	1	18	.....	8	...	340	342	
Swars..	26	1883	22,596	1	2 Discharged	.....	3	...	26	...	
Total.....	495	8800	1,18,276	2	22	.....	12	2	453	42	

1931.APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1932

10

Name of State	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions on accused arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent up for trial.		Remarks.
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sangli State.	215	194	323	383	305	360	120	118	131	148	36.76	30.89	39.21	32.3	94 remained at the end of the year.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen & amount of recoveries in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1932.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries on property stolen.		Remarks.
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	
Sangli State.	33,712-8-0	13,868-7-6	11,299-13-10	62,56-10-9	33.5	45.11	

APPENDIX VII.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of offences committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1932

12

Description of Offences.	No. of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during 1931-32	No. of cases remaining undisposed of during 1931-32.	No. of persons apprehended.		No. of persons convicted.		No. of persons sentenced.						No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment.									No. of persons awaiting trial.	Remarks.											
	Balance from 1930-31	Committed during 1931-32	Total			No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.	Under 1 month.				From 1 to 2 months.	" 2 to 3 "	" 3 to 6 "	" 6 to 12 "	" 1 to 2 years.	" 2 to 3 "	" 3 to 5 "	Above 5 years.	Transportation.			Capital punishment.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31										
Cognizable.—																																								
<i>Arrested by the Police.—</i>																																								
Murder Sec 302... ..	1	2	3	2	1	6	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Culpable Homicide Sec 304 ...	1	2	3	3	.	8	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	5
Grievous hurt Secs. 325 to 327...	.	13	13	11	2	37	16	.	.	1	9	6	.	16	5
Theft Sec. 379	26	26	20	6	48	18	.	.	6	8	3	.	18	9	13	8
Theft in a dwelling house Secs 380 and 457	2	17	19	15	4	28	10	1	5	.	3	.	.	10	10	.	.	6	6	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	
Robbery Sec. 392 ... ..	.	3	3	3	.	5	4	.	1	.	3	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	
Dacoity Sec. 395	2	2	4	4	.	5	2	.	2	2	3	2	8
																														* Duly admonished under sec 562(1)A. cr. p.c.										

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1932.

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Names of courts.	No. of offences reported during the year.		No. of Persons dealt with							Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	REMARKS.	
	1930-31	1931-32	Remaining at the end of the last year	Brought to trial in 1930-31				Total		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred			
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	Upon summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1930-31								1931-32
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 District Magistrate .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Sub-Divisional Magistrate	4	3	17	...	...	5	...	...	25	22	...	17	5	...	...	...
3 { Magistrate 1st Class Sangli State	99	80	13	32	2	125	1	...	270	173	...	120	30	...	...	...	23
" " " City Sangli																	
4 " " 2nd Mangalwedhe	40	43	3	41	...	66	...	...	123	110	...	87	16	1	...	...	6
5 " " 1st Shahapur.	86	117	22	70	20	4	8	...	170	183	...	73	86	...	...	...	25
6 " " " Shirhatti.	68	71	3	56	11	151	...	...	173	221	...	122	28	9	...	...	62
7 " " 2nd Kuchi	71	56	11	72	9	53	2	...	156	149	43	34	57	7	1	...	11
8 " " " Terdal	78	18	13	7	...	17	...	...	119	97	...	13	15	2	...	...	7
9 " " 1st Miraj-Prant	84	62	43	21	3	101	22	...	300	190	71	68	36	...	...	...	12
10 " " 2nd Mhaisal... ..	...	8	...	...	...	16	2	...	...	18	...	16	...	...	...	...	2
11 " " 3rd Miraj-Prant .....	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	1
12 " " " Terdal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 " " " Shahapur.. ..	31	41	29	...	...	103	...	...	100	132	...	107	8	...	...	...	17
14 " " " Shirhatti... ..	13	10	8	6	...	16	...	...	45	30	19	4	1	...	...	...	16
15 " " " Kuchi..... ..	22	33	6	...	...	68	...	...	62	74	9	56	9	...	...	...	...
16 " " " Mangalwedhe	7	10	...	1	...	21	...	...	21	22	...	21	1	...	...	...	...
17 " " " Dodwad... ..	3	2	4	...	...	8	...	...	9	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	8
18 Honorary Magistrate 3rd Class Shirhatti .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 " " " Terdal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Honorary Bench Magistrate Sangli Municipality }	26	281	16	...	27	254	...	...	26	297	...	128	139	...	...	...	30
Total.....	632	838	188	316	73	962	35	...	1,209	1,673	145	871	424	22	1	210	
1 Huzur Court.. ..	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	26	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
2 Sessions Court.	13	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	18	28	...	8	4	...	...	...	16

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the result of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1932.

Tribunals.		No. of PERSONS AND CASES.																																														
		Applications rejected.				Sentences.								Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry &c. ordered.				Pending.																						
						Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.				Persons.				Cases.				Persons.				Cases.																		
		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.																
		1920-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32																	
1	Huzur Court. ...	18	0	11	0	11	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	12	2					
2	Sessions Court. ...	32	1	6	1	2	14	17	6	14	6	15	6	8	1	17	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	2	9	0	7	0													
3	District Magistrates Court. ...	16	0	4	0	2	0	5	0	6	2	2	1	1	1	9	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4	Sub-Divisional Mag. I class. ...	5	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	10	1	3	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1						
	Total.....	71	4	21	3	15	15	23	7	21	9	21	8	13	4	36	4	16	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	2	21	4	19	3														

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1932.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value.	Suits filed during 1931-32.						Suits disposed of during 1931-32.						Remarks.			
	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32		Suits regarding lauded property.	Suits of money transactions.	Suits of other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	<i>Ex parte.</i>	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.		Value.	Average duration.	
																										Months	Days
1 Nyayadhish Court ..	61	65	32	20	93	85	23	4	65	9	42,008	7	3	10	2	12	...	1	5	...	1	...	3	58,203	2	11	7
2 F. C. Sub-Judge's Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	5	75,120	...	...	...
3 Munsiff Court C. D. ...	563	534	980	1160	1543	1694	1009	1047	534	647	2,79,874	440	677	43	440	455	166	94	5	548	60	36	403	95,112	1	2	21
4 " " S D. ...	543	403	508	566	1051	969	648	556	403	413	1,48,942	162	364	40	242	213	62	49	...	355	22	13	166	19,919	...	8	21
5 " " N. D. ...	220	256	419	349	689	605	983	327	256	278	68,485	87	238	24	156	170	16	7	...	74	36	12	205	60,335	...	6	25
6 Court of Sub—Saranjamdar of Mhaisal ...	49	46	...	10	49	56	3	38	46	18	1,433	3	7	...	3	7	...	...	...	20	...	5	13	8,046	1	10	28
Total.....	1436	1304	1939	2105	3375	3409	2071	1984	1304	1425	5,40,742	699	1289	117	843	857	244	151	10	998	124	67	795	5,15,967	...	...	...

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work Results of applications for Execution of Decrees in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1932.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for 1930-31	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1931-32.		
	1930-31	1931-32		1930-31	1931-32	Value for 1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	Value for 1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	Value for 1931-32.	1930-31	1931-32	Value for 1931-32.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
1 Nyayadhish Court	44	44	3,73,196	18	18	1,12,131	62	54	4,85,330	14	16	1,61,372	44	38	3,21,998	14	8	18
2 F. C, Sub-Judgs' Court ...	...	...	.....	...	14	.....	...	14	.....	4	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
3 Muns. Court C.D.	617	765	2,24,271	1153	1234	1,81,686	1,770	1,999	4,05,957	1,005	1,161	1,83,137	765	838	2,22,790	511	173	154
4 ,, ,, S. D.	353	406	57,692	501	499	1,85,585	854	905	2,43,277	448	459	1,31,144	406	446	1,12,133	179	127	140
5,, ,, N. D.	236	250	56,607	457	405	92,759	673	655	1,49,366	423	317	61,051	250	308	88,305	139	84	85
6 Court of Sub-Saranjamidar of Mhaisal...	18	18	6440	...	29	3,027	18	47	9,467	...	8	5,278	18	39	4,189	20	12	7
Total.....	1268	1483	7,18,206	2109	2191	5,75,191	3,377	3,674	12,93,397	1,894	2,003	5,43,982	1483	1671	7,49,415	863	404	404

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Sangli State, during the year ending 31st March 1932.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.								Average duration							
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1930-31			1931-32		
	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Huzur Court...	75	135	130	101	205	236	70	169	135	67	67,827-3-0	8,122-11-10	45	130	16	27	0	0	8	6	1	6	2	2	17	1	10	21
Nyaya-dhsh Court..	337	245	137	133	474	378	229	217	245	161	54,579	58,120-10-6	122	114	26	21	21	27	24	36	36	19	1	8	7	1	11	17
Total...	412	380	267	234	679	614	299	386	380	228	122,406-3-0	1,43243-6-4	167	244	4	48	21	27	32	42	37	25						

APPENDIX XIII

19

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1932.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1930-31.	1931-32.				
				1930-31.	1931-32.						
SANGLI JAIL.	1							Rs.	days.	*2 died of dysentery.	
Convicts...		80	75	154	153	68.9	71.10	70*	8,050	...	8 sent out for trial. 1 to Karad. 2 to Khanapur Dist. Belgaum.
Under-trial Prisoners		10	44	73	54	2.8	8.6	8	308	21	1 sent to Aundh State for serving out sentence.
Total ...	1	90	119	227	209	81.7	80.6	78	8,358		5 were released on bail pending the decision of the appeal.
TALUKA-LOCK UPS											0
Convicts—											
Kuchi...	1	...	11	16	11	1.3	1.1	...	53-9-9	...	
Mangalwedha...	1	...	14	10	14	.09	.02	...	20-3-6	...	
Terdal...	1	...	3	9	3	.5	.4	...	52-14-0	...	
Shahapur	1	...	20	27	20	.6	.6	4	135-5-0	...	
Shirhatti	1	...	17	13	17	1.83	...	...	81-10-11	...	
Mhaisal	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Dodwad	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Total ...	7	...	65	75	65	...	...	4	843-11-2	...	
Under-trial Prisoners—											
Kuchi...	...	2	20	20	22	1.6	1.8	3	227-9-7	...	
Mangalwedha...	...	2	19	20	21	.02	.09	...	65-0-0	10	
Terdal...	...	...	12	17	12	1.9	1.02	1	126-7-9	...	
Shahapur	...	...	37	45	37	2.8	1.1	2	99-3-9	...	
Shirhatti	...	8	33	27	41	2.25	...	7	430-14-6	58	
Mhaisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Dodwad	...	...	...	8	...	.1	...	...	.....	...
Total ...	...	12	121	137	133	...	...	13	949-3-7	...	
Grand Total...	8	102	305	439	407	...	...	95	10,150 14-9	...	

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of Documents in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1932.

Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for registration.		NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks
			Mortgage deeds.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous								1930-31	1931-32	
	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32							
Miraj-Prant	2106	1807	954	853	570	513	16	16	...	2	566	423	2106	1803	12,74,420	8,49,260	3	3	...	1	
Shahapur ...	871	825	343	332	330	302		4	..	..	194	187	871	823	3,40,271	3,57,254	...	2	...	...
Shirhatti ...	817	704	39	264	387	259	2	1	...	...	89	80	817	704	2,75,693	3,36,130	...	...	...	...
Mangalwedha...	759	495	204	163	368	241	8	2	...	...	179	89	759	495	3,35,916	1,70,364	...	...	...	...
Kuchi...	867	767	378	344	371	345	3	2	...	...	115	76	867	767	3,13,501	2,58,924	...	...	...	..
Terdal	476	414	288	247	132	112	2	2	...	...	54	33	476	413	1,54,255	1,41,790	...	1	...	...
Dodwad ...	90	113	39	45	38	49	3	2	...	...	12	17	90	113	39,154	43,064	...	...	...	..
Dist. Registry Office ..	6	8	4	1	1	1	..	3	1	...	...	3	6	8	10,110	1,430	...	..	...	...
Total.....	5992	5133	2547	2249	2197	1922	38	32	1	2	1209	928	5992	5126	27,43,320	21,58,216	3	6	...	1	

- APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of
Registration during the year ending 31st March 1932.

Description.	1930-31.			1931-32.		
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
Mortgage deeds.	2,547	12,69,569-3-6	14,726- 4- 0	2,249	8,76,992-0-0	11,543-0-0
Sale deeds ...	2,197	6,19,595-1-0	14,670- 4- 0	1,922	10,04,717-0-0	11,480-0-0
Wills ...	38	.....	195-12- 0	32	.....	151-0-0
Money bonds...	1	.....	785- 6- 0	2	500 0-0	7-0-0
Miscellaneous ...	1,209	3,96,756-0-0	5,954-12- 0	928	2,76,007-0-0	5,297-0-0
Total	5,992	22,85,920-7-6	36,332- 6- 0	5,133	21,58,776-0-0	28,473-0-0
Deduct expenditure ...			1,792- 0- 0			1,798-0-0
Net Profit ...			39,876- 8- 0			26,680-0-0

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Sangli State
during the year ending 31st March 1932.

Names.	Opening balance on 1st April 1931	Receipts during the year.		Total in 1931-32	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1932	Remarks.
		1930-31	1931-32		1930-31	1931-32		
Sangli ..	58,898	44,893	84,033	42,933	51,716	76,145	66,786	
Mangalwedha..	4,958	7,459	5,423	10,381	4,928	4,677	5,704	
Terdal. ...	2,471	4,000	4,000	6,471	4,678	4,679	1,792	
Rabkavi ..	5,543	7,929	7,564	13,107	5,793	6,368	6,739	
Shahapur ...	27,757	16,832	15,824	43,581	14,784	19,058	24,523	
Shirhatti ...	1,279	2,034	2,762	4,041	2,430	2,661	1,380	
Total ...	100,906	83,142	1,19,606	2,20,512	84,329	1,13,588	1,06,924	

APPENDIX XVII

Statement of Rain-fall in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1932.

Names of Talukas and the Head-Quarter Stations.	April 1931.	May 1931.	June 1931.	July 1931.	August 1931.	September 1931.	October 1931.	November 1931.	December 1931.	January 1932.	February 1932.	March 1932.	Total.	Total for 1930-31.	Average of past five years.	Remark.
	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	
Miraj-Prant (Sangli)	172	51	341	458	230	358	244	440	112	...	...	...	2994	1931	2214	
Kuchi (Kavathe Mahankal )... ..	...	...	190	340	...	70	750	450	7...	160	...	...	2660	2870	2765	
Mangalwedha (Mangalwedha)	45	...	90	670	430	...	20	440	185	155	80	...	2050	2195	2039	
Terdal (Terdal; ) ... ..	...	...	...	314	...	...	...	359	293	16	110	...	1232	1115	9	
Shahapur (Shahapur)	265	...	95	395	1630	1135	375	55	310	...	50	...	4760	4170	4129	
Shirhatti (Shirhatti)	120	558	385	245	255	5	...	25	398	...	90	...	2576	1465	1915	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1932.

Articles.	Average price per Indian Maund [80 Tolas=1 Seer; 40 Seers=1 Maund.]												Remarks.
	TALUKAS.												
	Miraj-Prant.		Kuchi.		Mangalwedha.		Terdal.		Shahapur.		Shirhatt.		
	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
Jawary ...	1 9 0	2 0 0	3 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 6 1	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	1 12 0	1 9 7	
Rice ...	4 12 0	6 11 0	8 0 0	5 11 5	8 0 0	5 5 4	6 8 0	6 8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 7 1	
Wheat. ...	3 2 0	4 7 1	4 8 0	4 7 0	5 12 0	5 2 7	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Gram ..	2 14 0	3 10 2	3 8 0	3 1 2	5 11 5	3 15 0	6 8 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	3 6 0	5 0 0	3 10 2	
Turdal. ...	4 0 0	6 3 0	6 8 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 10 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 5 4	
Bajari..	1 14 0	2 6 0	2 0 0	2 3 6	2 10 8	1 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 3 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 13 4	

APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on Public Works during the year ending 31st March 1932.

Description of Works.	State Funds.				Local Funds.				Remarks.										
	Original.			Repairs.	Other expenditure.			Total		Original.			Repairs.	Total.					
	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
Communications	2397	6	11	32758	3	3	.....			35155	10	2	.. ..	11590	0	6	11590	0	6
Buildings	39302	2	5	15551	3	2	.. .			54853	5	7	.. ..	10298	0	0	10298	0	0
Water-Supply ... ..	.. ..			.....			1711	1	1	1711	1	1	.. ..	6374	13	5	6324	13	5
Unforeseen minor works ...	.....			.....			2980	7	0	2980	7	0	.. ..	.....			.....
Establishment. ... ..	.. ..			.....			17115	2	3	7115	2	3	.. ..	.....			.. ..
Telephone ... ..	.....			.....			833	7	6	833	7	6	.....	.....			.....
Total.....	41699	9	4	48309	6	5	22630	1	10	1,12,649	1	7	.....	28212	13	11	28212	13	11

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1932.

No.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Colts & Fillies	Asses.	Sheep & Goats	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding	Load carrying	
				Male.	Female										
1	Miraj-Prant ...	7,419	2,541	616	5,650	146	102	20	42	2,190	238	380	108	1,562	
2	Kuchi	8,098	3,056	108	2,651	67	101	...	60	18,734	899	101	68	870	
3	Mangalwedha / ...	6,336	3,389	181	1,358	105	172	...	109	18,077	564	518	12	1,117	
4	Terdal	1,449	706	95	1,079	97	27	10	59	3,645	251	73	26	320	
5	Shahapur . ..	8,611	5,895	1,692	7,394	82	78	3	57	5,175	2,575	1,183	533	2,116	
6	Shirhatti... .	10,259	5,113	301	4,522	48	67	...	185	19,653	2,919	832	397	2,239	
	Total.....	42,172	20,700	2,993	22,654	545	547	33	512	70,474	7,446	3,087	1,149	8,224	

APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the Number of Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Sangli State during the year 1931-32.

26

No.	Name of Taluka.	Country Liquor.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total		Remarks.
		No. of shops.	Revenue.*	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.†	No. of shops.	Revenue.*	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
1	Miraj-Prant ...	5		9	879	3		...		17		
2	Kuchi ...	1		9	1,109	1		1		12		
3	Mangalwedha ...	1		9	4,572	1		...		11		
4	Terdal ...	2		2	420	2		2		8		
5	Shahapur .	7		3	461	4		12		26		
6	Shirhatti...	11		1	70	5		8		25		
7	Sangli ...	1		1	3,391	1		1		4		
	Total.....	28		34	10,902	17		24		103		

* The Abkari rights of the State have been farmed to the British Government for a period of 10 years from 1st August 1924 provisionally for an yearly amount of Rs. 1,23,700.

† The Hemp Drugs lease has been given to the British Government for a period of 10 years from 1st April 1925 for an yearly amount of Rs. 32,166.

APPENDIX XX II

PART I

RECEIPTS

During Fasli Year

1341

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1340. (1930-31)			Fasli 1341. (1931-32.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
REVENUE HEADS.							
1	Land Revenue	5,90,982	2	11	7,02,591	1	3
2	Stamps	1,22,239	5	9	1,21,794	1	6
3	Excise	2,21,515	4	1	1,96,852	7	3
4	Registration	33,738	0	6	27,354	8	3
5	Interest	1,03,241	5	7	9,8420	7	3
6	Law and Justice	24,341	10	6	17,996	4	6
7	Jails	1,212	11	2	2,937	2	9
8	Police	3,232	10	2	5,684	6	3
9	Education	48,461	0	9	32,809	11	6
10	State Printing Press	1,266	1	3	1,892	14	9
11	Salt and Customs or Sayar Revenue ...	2,325	10	0	1,946	8	0
12	Administration	2,020	12	7	1,283	10	4
13	Forest	37,921	2	1	42,426	12	4
14	Public Works Department.	85,641	0	6	96,373	6	9
15	Receipts from Sangli State Railway ...	33,151	1	3	38,803	8	10
16	Paga	22,609	7	2	31,078	2	9
17	Imarat Karkhana... ..	6,772	9	5	4,656	7	0
18	Medical	21,541	10	8	10,504	2	2
19	Minor Department	7,834	10	10	1,216	0	8
19A	Scientific ... ..	.....			4,259	6	1
20	Fixed contribution from Ganpati Sansthan and Khasgi on a/c of the amalga- mation of its superior service with the State Service	2,0268	13	5	20,269	6	0
21	Famine ... ..	.....			.....
22	Pension and Leave contribution for service lent	407	7	11	585	2	8
23	Library and Museum ... ..	.....			.....
24	Cash Recoveries	6,23,038	12	5	4,459	13	10
Total of Revenue Heads 1 to 24.....		20,13,763	6	11	14,66,195	8	8

during the year 1341 Fasli, ending 5th June 1932.

29

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
1,11,608	14	4	.....		
.....			445	4	3	
.....			24,602	12	10	
.....			6,383	8	5	
.....			4,820	14	4	
.....			6,345	6	0	
1,724	7	7	.....		
2,451	12	1	.....		
.....			15,651	5	3	
626	13	6	.....		
.....			379	2	0	
.....			737	2	3	
4,505	10	3	.....		
10,732	6	3	.....		
5,652	7	7	.....		
8,468	11	7	.....		
.....			2,116	2	5	
.....			11,037	8	6	
.....			6,618	10	2	
4,259	6	1	.....		
.....					
0	8	7	.....		
.....					
177	10	9	.....		
.....					
.....			6,18,578	14	7	
1,50,208	12	7	6,97,776	10	10	

No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1340. (1930-31)			Fasli 1341. (1931-32.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
	DEBT HEADS						
25	Local Funds... ..	75,877	12	2	65,365	7	0
25A	Water cess (पाणी पट्टी)	3,017	0	8	5,529	7	0
26	Revenue Deposits	1,79,095	13	4	1,82,175	7	0
26A	Kadim Deposits ... ..	.....			2,740	12	2
27	Criminal Courts Deposits	5,505	9	0	5,934	2	3
28	Civil Do Do... ..	90,779	13	6	77,046	0	4
29	Personal Deposits	4,37,280	6	1	4,55,809	11	8
30	Provident Fund	70,502	7	9	60,760	4	9
30A	Sangli Savings Bank	1,16,162	3	2	62,694	6	10
31	Municipal Fund	15,678	9	4	15,664	2	8
32	Educational Trust Fund	26,685	7	0	3,663	2	7
32A	Reserve Fund	983	9	10	.....	
33	Public Endowment Fund	37	14	0	35	14	0
33A	Famine Insurance Fund	25,675	7	10	.....	
	Total 25 to 33 A	10,48,089	3	6	9,39,473	6	10
34	Advances Recoverable	11,04,505	6	9	4,45,249	4	7
34A	Chintamani Weaving Mills	150	0	0	.....	
35	Loans bearing interest made on valuable Securities... ..	83,931	11	10	29,150	8	1
	Irwin Bridge	15,234	0	0	12,570	0	0
	Investments	6,99,973	14	10	1,41,313	15	10
	Total of 34 and 35	19,03,759	1	5	6,28,284	3	6
	Total of Debt Heads 25 to 35	29,51,884	4	11	15,67,757	10	4
	Grand Total of Receipts.....	49,65,647	11	10	30,33,953	3	0
	Opening Balance.....	21,97,569	10	0	20,46,523	10	11
	Grand Total.....	71,63,217	5	10	50,80,476	13	11

during the year 1341 Fasli, ending 5th June 1932.

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
.....			10,512	5	2	
2,512	6	4	...	.....
3,079	9	8	.....		
2,740	12	2	.....		
428	9	3	.....		
.....			13,733	13	2	
18,529	5	7	.....		
.....			9,742	3	0	
.....			53,467	12	4	
.....			14	6	8	
.....			23,022	4	5	
.....			983	9	10	
.....			2	0	0	
.....			25,675	7	10	
28,538	1	9	1,37,153	14	5	
.....			6,59,255	11	2	
.....			150	0	0	
.....			54,781	3	9	
.....			2,664	0	0	
.....			5,58,659	15	0	
.....			12,75,510	13	11	
28,538	1	9	14,12,664	12	4	
1,78,746	14	4	21,10,441	7	2	
.....			1,51,045	15	1	
1,78,746	14	4	22,61,487	6	3	

APPENDIX XXII

PART II

EXPENDITURE

During Fasli Year

1341

S. No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1340. (1930-31)			Fasli 1341. (1931-32.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
	SERVICE HEADS.						
1	Payments to British Government and Native States	19,800	10	8	19,851	10	8
2	Privy Purse	3,12,500	0	0	3,14,380	0	0
2A	Prince of Walse Visit	9,480	14	11	..	.....
2B	Expenses in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Sangli ...	33,557	14	8	3,726	5	5
2C	Expenses in connection with the thread ceremonies of Shrimant Yuvaraj and Shri Balasaheb	5,285	3	1	.....	
2D	His Excellency the Gov. of Bombay's visit.	55,617	14	3	1,379	12	7
2E	Agricultural show at Poona	1,863	10	0	.....	
2F	Expenses in connection with marriage ceremony	2,25,987	0	8	6,890	9	6
3	Paga	51,405	11	10	33,350	15	4
4	Administration	90,168	2	4	76,529	7	4
5	Land Revenue	1,41,323	0	11	1,38,390	9	2
6	Law and Justice	57,876	13	3	57,658	0	9
7	Jails	10,018	4	8	10,254	12	5
8	Police	1,06,406	9	7	1,03,312	13	7
9	Risala	35,991	4	6	15,207	5	1
10	Stamps	4,038	14	0	4,035	11	9
11	Registration	1,995	10	8	1,937	0	0
12	Education	1,79,910	2	11	1,51,721	8	7
13	State Printing Press	7,136	4	8	10,480	11	3
14	Forests	9,477	13	1	7,873	6	8
15	Medical Department	37,831	11	3	38,230	0	4
15A	Maternity Home	3,270	0	0	.....	
16	Scientific and other miscellaneous... ..	42,597	15	3	29,577	15	9
17	Public Works Department	1,84,855	7	2	1,09,810	2	7
17A	Town Improvement Committee	5,613	11	10	5,180	0	0
18	Sangli State Railway	924	0	0	153	0	0

during the year 1341 Fasli, ending 5th June 1932.

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
51	0	0	.....		
1,880	0	0	.....		
.....			9,480	14	11	
.....			29,831	9	3	
.....			5,285	3	1	
.....			54,238	1	8	
.....			1863	10	0	
.....			2,19,096	7	2	
.....			18,055	12	6	
.....			18,638	11	0	
.....			7,922	7	9	
.....			218	12	6	
236	7	9	.....		
.....			3,093	12	0	
.....			20,783	15	5	
.....			3	2	3	
.....			58	10	8	
.....			28,188	10	4	
3,344	6	7	.....		
.....			1,604	6	5	
398	5	1	.....		
.....			3,270	0	0	
.....			13,019	15	6	
.....			75,045	4	7	
.....			433	11	10	
.....			771	0	0	

S. No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1340. (1930-31)			Fasli 1341. (1931-32.)		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
19	Excise	14,593	6	7	18,750	11	7
20	Devasthan & Dharmadya allowances ...	3,657	0	5	3,965	10	11
21	Inams & Hucks	14,587	1	10	11,521	4	2
22	Allowance to non-service Tainatdars ...	16,709	10	0	17,952	13	5
23	Pension & maintenance allowances ...	36,152	1	8	43,072	10	1
24	Allowance to Respected Brahmins ...	.....			.....
25	Minor Department	2,04,355	3	3	75,137	14	8
25A	Round Table Conference	1,39,880	6	0	9,577	3	4
25B	Trip to Europe	81,330	15	0	.....	
25C	States Inquiry Committee (Financial ) ...	.....			27,272	12	4
26	Contribution to Municipalities	18,353	0	0	14,750	0	0
27	Famine	5,602	7	7	.....	
28	Stamps Refunds	389	9	0	265	6	0
29	Remission of Land Revenue Adjusted ...	32,784	3	6	800	0	6
30	Revision Survey charges	100	0	0	57	9	0
30A	Expenses in connection with the Record of Rights	1,902	11	9	4,537	12	0
31	Library and Museum ... ..	.....			.....
32	Refunds	59,325	5	7	6,083	12	10
32A	Trust Fund Shrimant Soubhagywati Indumati Raje Rajwade	5000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Total of Service Heads 1 to 32 (A).....		22,69,669	0	4	13,73,677	7	7
DEBT HEADS.							
33	Local Funds	1,18,654	3	2	49,748	6	9
34	Repayment of Revenue Deposits ...	1,85,225	15	2	1,15,199	8	3
35	„ Criminal Courts Deposits...	6,703	8	9	2,248	4	5
36	„ Civil	1,04,903	9	7	76,558	8	2
37	„ Personal	3,97,735	2	0	3,06,218	11	11
37A	„ Inam Japti	595	9	9	.....	

during the year 1341 Fasli, ending 5th June 1932.

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
4,157	5	0	.....		
308	10	6	.....		
.....			3,065	13	8	
1,243	3	5	.....		
6,920	8	5	.....		
.....					
.....			1,29,217	4	7	
.....			1,30,303	2	8	
.....			81,330	15	0	
27,272	12	4	.....		
.....			3,603	0	0	
.....			5,602	7	7	
.....			124	3	0	
.....			31,994	3	0	
.....			42	7	0	
2,635	0	3	.....		
.....					
.....			53,241	8	9	
.....					
48,447	11	4	9,44,439	4	1	
.....			68,905	12	5	
.....			70,026	6	11	
.....			4,455	4	4	
.....			28,345	1	5	
.....			91,516	6	1	
.....			595	9	9	

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Sangli State

S. No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1840. (1930-31)			Fasli 1841. (1931-32.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
38	Provident Funds	69,356	14	3	67,679	9	5
38A	With-drawals from savings Bank...	54,087	5	10	46,243	6	7
39	Municipal Fund	14,763	12	5	18,048	12	5
40	Educational Trust Fund	6,153	10	2	3,783	15	1
41	Public Endowment Fund...	40	0	0	40	0	0
42	Water cess (at Sangli)...	6,128	15	0	5,529	7	0
43	Kadim Deposits ... ..	.....			1,548	8	8
44	Reserve Fund	25,000	0	0	.....	
45	Town Extension Tupari	843	0	0	.....	
	Total of 33 to 45.....	9,90,191	10	1	6,92,847	2	8
46	Advances Recoverable	7,15,310	7	2	5,57,438	0	4
47	Chintamani Weaving Mills	751	10	0	4,012	12	4
48	Loans bearing interest made on valuable Securities	1,42,550	5	7	30,437	0	5
49	Investments	4,09,258	6	4	2,96,209	14	4
50	Irwin Bridge	5,88,952	3	5	1,851	11	1
	Total of 46 to 50.....	18,56,833	0	6	8,89,949	6	6
	Total of Debt Heads 33 to 50	28,47,024	10	7	15,82,796	9	2
	Grand Total of Expenditure.....	51,16,693	10	11	29,56,474	0	9
	Closing Balance.....	2,61,712	3	10	3,39,191	6	1
		17,84,811	7	1	17,84,811	7	1
	Grand Total.....	71,63,217	5	10	50,80,476	13	11

during the year 1341 Fasli, ending 5th June 1932.

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
.....			1,677	4	10	
.....			7,848	15	3	
3,285	0	0	.....		
.....			2,369	11	1	
.....					
.....			599	8	0	
1,548	8	8	.....		
.....			25,000	0	0	
.....			848	0	0	
4,833	8	8	3,02,178	6	10	
.....			1,57,872	6	10	
3,261	2	4	.....		
.....			1,12,113	5	2	
.....			1,13,058	8	0	
.....			5,87,100	8	4	
3,261	2	4	9,70,144	12	4	
8,094	11	0	12,72,322	12	5	
56,542	6	4	22,16,762	0	6	
77,479	2	3				

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1932.

No.	Dispensary.	No. of patients treated		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
1	Sangli	18,939	176	132	28	12	4	17,624 12 8	242	
2	Shahapur.. ..	8,708	29	27	1	1	.....	3,441 13 8	107	
3	Shirhatti... ..	3,631	15	11	2	2	.....	1,771 4 8	36.3	
4	Mangalwedha ...	5,717	6	6	...	...	.....	2,131 8 4	39	
5	Kavatha Mahankal	3,947	6	6	...	...	.....	1,551 3 0	31.6	
6	Terdal	3,754	1	1	...	...	.....	1,755 1 0	10	
7	Dodwad	2,896	...	...	...	...	.....	681 0 0	32	
Total.....		47,592	233	183	31	15	4	28,956 11 4	497.9	

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital statistics of the Sangli State for the year ending 31st March 1932.

Name.	Population according to the census of 1931.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		1930-31.	1931-32.			1930-31.	1931-32.			Births.		Deaths.		
				1930-31.	1931-32.			1930-31.	1931-32.					
Sangli State ...	2,58,442	8,655	8,234	...	421	6,863	5,630	...	1,233	39.1	31.08	31.	21.7	

APPENDIX XXV

Information regarding Schools maintained by us well as those aided and unaided by the Sangli State in the year ending 31st March 1932.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on rolls on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
1930-31.	1931-32.		1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.		
2	2	High schools ...	772	756	691	713	32,013	* Note:—Expenditure on all items together marked in asterics is Rs. 1,13,926
7	7	A. V. schools...	298	239	191	180*		
148	136	Ver. Boys' schools ...	10,823	10,522	7,828	7,977*		
12	12	Girls' schools ...	1,199	1,320	825	922*		
8	8	Sanskrit schools ...	109	126	92	90*		
7	5	Low caste schools ...	260	207	179	175*		
184	170	Aided Schools.	13,401	13,170	9,806	10,057		
1	1	City High School Sangli	435	402	382	363	4,292	
1	1	Kanya Shala Sangli ...	29	30	23	26	750	
1	1	New Preperatory Night School Sangli ...	13	23	10	16		
0	1	Kashikar's Vidyalaya, Shahapur ...	.....	70	.....	.....
3	4	Registered Schools.	477	525	.....	.....	5,042
1	1	A. P. Mission School Sangli ...	48	54	.....	.....
14	16	Ver. Boys' Schools including Kshirsagar's preperatory classes.	647	773	.....	.....
			52	64	.....	.....
15	17		747	891	.....	.....
202	191	Total.....	14,625	14,586	10,221	10,462		

Information regarding the income and expenditure &c. of minors
in charge of the Sangli State during the year 1931-32.

318







Item No.	Details.	IN CHARGE OF		Total.
		The Nyaya- dhish Sangli.	The Mamlatdars.	
1	Number of minors	65		
2	„ Estates	54		
	Opening Balance:—			
	In cash with Vahiwatdars	2,555		
	In State Treasury	4,000		
	In Govt. Pro. Notes	15,000		
	In Bombay Development Loans	40,000		
	In cash Certificates	14,000		
	In Sangli Bank	17,378		
	In Central Co-operative Bank	44,649		
	Total.....	1,37,582		
3	Add:—			
	Receipts during the year:—			
	Income from lands and Houses	11,317		
	Recovery of debts.	10,838		
	Intesest in investments	5,187		
	Sale proceeds of ornaments etc.	2,158		
	Miscellanecus receipts	23,000		
	Total.....	52,500		
	Grand Total.....	1,90,082		
4	Deduct.			
	Expenditure:—			
	Amount of investment in Govern- ment Securities	2,144		
	Charges for maintenance etc. of minors, including property handed over to the minors who were declared to be Majors.	48,083		
	Total.....	50,227		
5	Balance.—			
	In cash with the Vahiwatdars	573		
	In State Treasury... ..	...	
	In State Bank	8,624		
	In Govt. Pro. Notes	15,000		
	In Bombay Development Loans... ..	40,000		
	In Sangli Bank	10,199		
	In C. Cooperative Bank Sangli	51,459		
	Total.....	1,39,855		
6	Value of moveable property including documents	Rs. 25,313		
7	Area of land under management	Acres. 2,156		
8	Assessment	Rs. 4,503		
9	Price of the land	3,05,137		

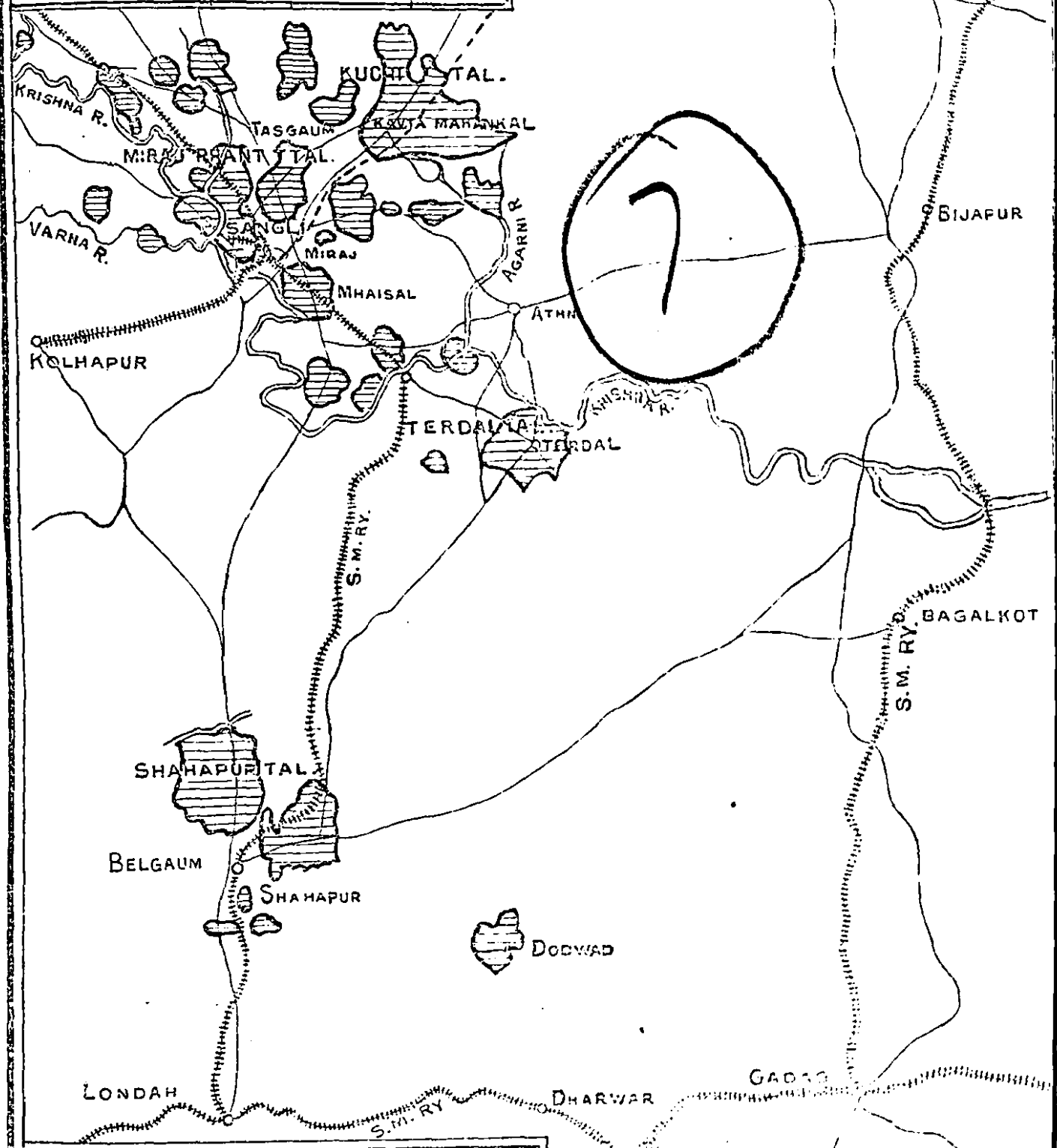
No.	Name of institution.	No. on rolls on 31st Mar. 1982	Average No. on roll.	Average daily attendance.	Indian Christians.		Brahmins.		Jaint. excluding Chatarth.	
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
STATE SCHOOLS.										
HIGH SCHOOLS.										
1	Sangli High School.	422	448	394	4	...	245	4	59	1
	Chintamanrao H. School Shahapur..	334	335	319	...	...	238	2	21	...
2	S. G. A. V. Schools.									
	Mangalwedha.	13	13	10	...	...	11	...	...	...
	Kavathe-Mahankal... ..	11	6	5	...	...	4	...	...	...
	Terdal	38	34	30	...	...	20	...	4	...
	Rabkavi	40	89	29	...	...	3	...	1	...
	Shirhatti	12	11	9	...	...	11	...	...	...
	Sangli	94	94	68	...	2	...	86	...	4
	Shahapur	31	38	29	...	...	...	24	...	2
3	Ver. Boys' Schools									
	Sangli (Proper)	1,214	1,231	961	5	...	379	15	90	...
	Mangalwedha.	1,054	1,079	825	...	...	85	6	8	1
	Kuchi	1,250	1,294	925	...	...	65	22	18	8
	Miraj-Prant..	2,390	1,899	1,762	...	...	94	37	359	24
	Terdal	654	704	489	...	...	38	2	133	...
	Shahapur	1,948	2,011	1,448	2	...	178	18	35	8
	Shirhatti	2,012	2,201	1,567	...	...	128	35	30	...
4	SANSKRIT SCHOOLS									
		126	102	90	...	...	126	...	...	...
5	LOW-CASTE SCHOOLS.									
	Sangli	54	44	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mangalwedha	34	40	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miraj-Prant..	97	90	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Terdal	22	31	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	GIRLS' SCHOOLS AND MAHILA CLASS.									
	Sangli Girls' School No. 1 & 2 ...	429	413	309	...	...	...	327	...	19
	Sangli Mahila Vidyalaya	104	108	52	...	...	...	99	...	...
	Mangalwedha	51	50	34	...	...	...	34	...	...
	Kavathe-Mahankal... ..	42	41	33	...	...	...	13	...	...
	Miraj-Prant... ..	38	40	28	...	...	...	7	...	10
	Terdal	174	154	122	...	...	...	37	...	17
	Shahapur	315	339	241	...	1	...	186	...	38
	Shirhatti	167	179	113	...	...	...	63	...	17
7	AIDED SCHOOLS.									
	Sangli City High School	402	408	363	2	...	321	13	23	...
	Kanya Shala	30	31	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
	New Preparatory night School ...	23	24	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kashikar Vidyalaya Shahapur ...	70	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	UN-AIDED SCHOOLS.									
	Sangli A. P. Mission A. V.	54	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ver. Primary unaided Schools ...	773	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kshirsagar Preparatory Class ...	64	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	14,586	13,526	10,472	13	3	1,946	980	779	189

B.

45

Lingayats		Other Hindus.		Marathas.		Artisans & others including Chaturth.		Criminal tribes &c.		Jungli.	Kunbis and Kolies		Depressed class.		Mahomedans.		Others.		Total.		
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	B. G.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	B.	G.	Boys	Girls	
17	...	82	...	37	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	16	...	...	...	416	6
16	...	80	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	882	2
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	11	...
7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	38	...
26	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	39	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
79	1	105	1	379	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	128	27	...	...	1,169	45
269	8	123	2	251	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	110	2	...	...	1,035	19
140	5	12	...	766	35	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	180	...	42	...	...	...	1,185	65
285	17	170	11	1057	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	1	106	8	...	...	2,287	158
278	...	71	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	87	...	72	...	...	...	652	2
892	24	192	5	750	45	11	...	4	...	2	63	2	58	1	160	6	4	...	1,844	104	
809	148	583	68	17	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	19	...	128	27	...	...	1,754	278
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	54	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	1	...	...	2	...	38	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	7	...	...	21	...	69	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
...	14	...	82	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	429
...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
...	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
...	12	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	42
...	7	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	88
...	105	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	174
...	55	...	59	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	815
...	46	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	167
6	...	18	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	888	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	778	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...
2274	445	1350	252	3823	222	28	...	4	...	22	...	128	2	814	10	772	88	27	1	12414	2172

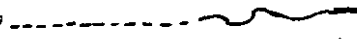
TALUKA	AREA IN	POPULATION	REVENUE
MANGALVEDA 			
MIRAJ PRANT (Inclg SANGLI) 			
KUCHI 			
TERDAL 			
SHAHAPUR 			
SHIRHATTI 			
TOTAL			

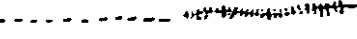


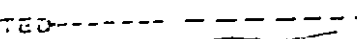
MAP OF SANGLI STATE


0 16 32 48

SCALE 16 MILES TO ONE INCH

TALUKA BOUNDARY 

RAILWAY 

RAILWAYS PROJECTED 

ROADS 

No. P 1656 of 1934.

Diwan's Office;
Sangli, 21st December 1934.

From

Rao Bahadur
G. R. Barve, B. A.,
Diwan of Sangli.

To

Col. J. C. Tate,
Agent to the Governor General for
the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur,
Kolhapur.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Sangli State, for the Fasali year 1343, ending 5th June 1934, and to state that His Highness Shrimant Raja-Sahab of Sangli has directed me to express his most sincere thanks to you and to your predecessor Colonel H. Wilberforce-Bell for the kind and courteous treatment, the sympathetic and sound advice as well as the valuable help that he has always received from you and your illustrious predecessor.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. R. Barve,
Diwan of Sangli.

The Administration Report

OF

The Sangli State.

For The Year 1343 Fasli i. e. 1933-34 A. D.

CHAPTER I.

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GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The State territory is divided into six widely scattered tracts which have been formed into five Talukas and one Mahal viz, **Administrative divisions and boundaries.** Miraj-Prant, Kuchi, Mangalwedha, Shahapur, Shirhatti and Terdal (Mahal). All of them lie between the river Bhima in the North and the river Tungabhadra in the South and impinge on five Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency viz., Satara, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar and on one Collectorate of the Madras Presidency viz., Bellary. The Miraj-Prant and Kuchi Talukas are close to each other and are within easy reach of Sangli, the capital of the State; the villages especially of the Miraj Prant Taluka are however interspersed with those of the Satara Collectorate. The Mangalwedha Taluka is the northernmost part of the State and lies towards the South of the Pandhapur Taluka in the Sholapur District. The Terdal Mahal is surrounded mainly by the Belgaum Collectorate. Shirhatti the southernmost Taluka is to the south of the Dharwar District and has the river Tungabhadra as the south-eastern boundary of a portion of the Taluka.

Area 2. The area of the State is 1,136 square miles.

Population. 3. The population of the State according to the General Census of 1931, is 2,58,442.

Gross revenue. 4. The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the actual receipts of the last five years is Rs. 15,95,584.

5. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State. It ceded to the British Government lands yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 1,35,000 in lieu of a contingent of 450 horse in accordance with the Articles of stipulation dated **Tribute.** Bijapur, 12th December 1820 (Vide Aitchison's "Treaties, Engagements and Sanadas etc.," 5th Edition, volume VIII, page 259). As regards this territorial cession, the Indian States Inquiry Committee of 1932 which according to their Terms of Reference inter alia went thoroughly into the question of such cessions observed as follows:-

“ In view of the treatment of the other Chiefs of the family and the considerations which we have brought to notice with regard to the valuation generally, we hold that this is a case for special treatment. We have recommended that his brother Chiefs should all be relieved of their obligations to pay tribute, and, if the Chief of Sangli receives no compensation for his ceded territories, he will be in the unfortunate position of having parted with a number of villages while his relatives have preserved their territories in tact and have at the same time been relieved of all obligations. The Chief of Sangli has asked for the restoration of the territory transferred on the grounds that it forms an integral part of the State, that its inhabitants have affinities with the residents of the State based on similarity of traditions and historical antecedents, and that the standard of his administration is such as to command confidence. It is outside our Terms of Reference to make any recommendation in this direction but we desire to place on record our opinion that this is a case which might be specially considered. (para 161).

“ Assuming that territorial retrocession is impossible, we have to consider what financial adjustment, if any, should be made for loss of territory. In 1820 the Chief of Sangli parted with villages and cash assignment of the total net value of Rs. 1,35,000 and we now recommend that the same principle be applied in his case as in the case of Baroda viz. that the valuation at the date of cession be taken as the basis for financial adjustment as follows:-

Cash contributions...	Rs. 24,575
Adjustment for ceded territories ...	,, 1,10,425
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	,, 1,35,000

(paragraph 162)”

6. The full name and title of the Ruler of the State, is Lieutenant Meher-
His Highness Shrimant ban His Highness Shrimant Sir, Chintamanrao Dhundiraj alias
Raja saheb and his Appasaheb Patwardhan, K. C. I. E., Raja Saheb of Sangli. His
family. Highness was born on the 14th of February 1890 and completed the 24th year of his rule on 2nd June 1934. His Highness has two sons and four daughters.

Her Highness Shrimant Soubhagyawati Rani Saheb is a highly cultured lady who takes keen interest in all branches of the administration. In 1929 Her Highness was awarded by His Majesty the King Emperor the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal of the First Class in recognition of her public services in the cause of womanhood in India. Her Highness carried on the administration during His Highness' absence abroad in 1931 and still continues to assist His Highness in the administration of the State as Regent.

His Highness has a permanent salute of 9 guns and a personal one of 11 guns; enjoys First Class Jurisdiction and has the power to try for capital offences.

(Chapter—I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL)

3

7. His Highness continued to be a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, and as such attended the meeting of the Standing Committee held in Delhi on 2nd January 1934.

Rayat Assembly. During the year under report the third Session of the Sangli State Rayat Assembly was held from 4th September 1933 to 8th idem.

His Highness the Raja Saheb opened the proceedings by his inaugural address printed at the end of this Chapter.

In the course of the Session, the Assembly went through all the phases of its work viz.,

- (1) Questions and answers on various points of administrative importance.
- (2) Non-official Resolutions of public interest.
- (3) Discussion of the Budget estimates for 1343 Fasli.
- (4) Official and Non-Official Bills.

It is hardly necessary to give details of the first three items. Under the fourth may be mentioned

The Indian Income-tax Act as amended up to 31st July 1930, the introduction of which was recommended by the Assembly to His Highness. The motion for recommending its introduction to His Highness for sanction was passed.

The Bills which went through the first reading and were referred to a Select Committee were.—

- (1) The General Market Bill for the regulation of the Market in so far as certain commercial crops were concerned.
- (2) Child-marriage-restraint Bill.
- (3) Bill for the expansion of property-rights of Hindu widows.

The general tone and level of discussion displayed by the Assembly was both dignified and instructive.

8. His Highness the Raja Saheb visited Mahabaleshwar during the hot Mahabaleshwar. season as in the previous year.

Tours of The Diwan and The Chief Revenue Officer. 9. Rao Bahadur G. R. Barve continued to be the Diwan in the year under report. In the course of the year he visited Poona, Mahabaleshwar, Bombay &c., on duty and also made extensive tours in the Shahapur and Shirhatti Talukas.

The Chief Revenue Officer Mr. R. S. Phadnis toured through the remaining Talukas.

SPEECH OF HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA-SAHEB OF SANGLI
AT THE OPENING OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SANGLI RAYAT ASSEMBLY.

Monday 4th September 1933.

Gentlemen,—

It gives me great pleasure to open this Third Session of the Rayat Assembly of the State. Ordinarily this would have been the Fourth Session, if we could have met in September 1932, as was then Notified; but on account of ravages of plague, as you all know, at the earnest request of some of the members the Session had to be prorogued. I deeply regret to say that since then, various causes like the inevitable delay in the process of election, the dire and prolonged stay of the plague epidemic in our midst, and above all, the difficulties in the preparation of the new Budget all combined to postpone our cherished and happy joint deliberations in which we all derive so much useful advice and inspiration.

2. Gentlemen, it is quite natural that you too should have felt so anxious about this Session and I take it to be a very glowing testimony to the sincerity of your desire to be of real service to the State. The fears expressed from time to time about the motives of those entrusted with the duty of announcing the date of the Assembly are in my opinion an unflinching index of the burning enthusiasm for public good lying at the back of these fears. I assure you that I, no less than you was looking forward to this Session with great eagerness and have great pleasure in welcoming you today with all cordiality and request you to view the delay with some indulgence and to proceed with the work of your deliberations.

3. I need not, I suppose, remind you of the most fundamental principle underlying our Rayat Assembly *viz.*, the identity of the interests of the Ruler and the ruled in States.

4. It is a matter of gratification that your deliberations of the last two Sessions have been characterised by a high level of discussion, the sense of mutual toleration, spirit of compromise and depth of thought. With the high order of intelligence as represented in this Assembly you thus join practical experience of its working during the last two Sessions. I can, therefore, confidently look forward to your deliberations this year with the hope and expectation that they will be as beneficial and fruitful of good results as in the past.

5. You know we have had the first election according to the new rules in May 1932 as a result of which I see several new faces here. I cannot at the same time help missing the familiar figure of Mr. R. S. Mangsuli, the veteran leader of Shirhatti, who had been associated with this Assembly in some form or other ever since its inception. He was snatched away from amongst us by the fell hand of death in December last and the void created by his deplorable death cannot be easily filled. Most of you are probably aware of the many qualities of head and heart which he possessed.

6. Soon after the last Session, I was again invited by His Majesty's Government to work on the Federal Structure Committee of the Second Round Table Conference and I sailed for England in August 1931. In England I had an occasion to take part in the deliberations of the Indian States Delegation in addition to those of the Federal Committee. One of the points which I have all along tried to stress in the course of these deliberations was that the numbers proposed for the Federal Chamber should be increased so as to provide adequate representation to the States including Smaller States. It is one among many other crucial points to which the States and particularly the Smaller States have rightly attached importance and all those like myself, who have endeavoured in that direction are watching on the tiptoe of expectation to see to what extent those labours fructify.

7. Another important event which took place early in 1932 was the visit of the States Inquiry Committee to Sangli. Considering the hectic tour which they had to undertake throughout the length and breadth of India, you will agree with me when I say that it was a great honour that they did us in visiting this State and setting apart a whole day for us. I take this opportunity of publicly expressing my sincere gratitude for their kindness. Their visit afforded an opportunity to no less than ten of our sister-States to present their cases before the Committee. You are all aware of the recommendations of this Committee which in so far as they went, recognised our claim for annual compensation for the loss of territories ceded to the Government in 1820-25 and let us hope that this recommendation will eventually materialise and secure for us a financial adjustment up to the amount of the compensation as recommended by the Committee in the future Federal Government of India.

8. There is yet another event to which I would allude before I pass on; I mean the selection of Mr. Thombare as a Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, which is still carrying on its labours in England. This was a unique honour conferred by His Majesty's Government on the State and reflects great credit on Mr. Thombare. Let us hope that Mr. Thombare's labours as Delegate will be of tangible value to the cause of the Indian States generally and that of the comparatively smaller States in particular.

9. Another event of out-standing political importance in the history of Indian States was the establishment of direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States. This change as you all know took place on the first of April last. I need hardly mention that this process of transfer of political relations from the Provincial Government through the Political Agent, to the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General was fore-shadowed as long ago as 1919-20 when the Montague-Chelmsford Report envisaged this transfer and recommended that as a general principle "all important States should be placed in direct political relations with the Central Government." This process was necessarily slow and had been going on for the last 12 years or more and we were the last to come into the purview of that policy.

10. In this connection, I cannot but make a grateful mention of the fact that my State and myself have already received the most sympathetic and generous treatment in matters referring to my State not only from His Excellency the Governor, but from all officers of the Bombay Government. In fact we have always prided ourselves on the happy and cordial relations which have all along subsisted between the Government of Bombay and our State for a period of more than a Century and a half. But the severance of official relations between the Government of Bombay and this State will, I am sure, not effect a severance of special and economical relations with the Bombay Presidency with which our State is geographically so closely intermixed.

11. I take this opportunity to express my earnest wish that on our part we shall deem it a matter of great pleasure and privilege to continue the same cordial relations as heretofore, and I earnestly trust that the Government of Bombay will generously respond to this hope.

12. Coming nearer home I would refer in brief to the application of the Ordinances. You know that our territory is so closely interspersed with British territory that we could not possibly escape the repercussions of the Civil Dis-obedience Movement in British India towards the end of 1931 and we had very reluctantly to adopt in March 1932 the Ordinances which the Government had issued for the suppression of the Civil Dis-obedience Movement in the British Territory. As you all know the necessity of these emergency measures was justified by events before as well as after their adoption. It is a matter of deep regret to me that time has not yet come for their repeal. But Gentlemen, I assure you that I would not allow them to be on the statute Book even a minute longer than what is absolutely necessary. I need hardly emphasise the fact that the actual use of powers under these emergency Acts has been made with utmost moderation and circumspection.

13. Gentlemen, you are all aware that the whole world is passing through an unprecedented economic crisis and we are not free from our own share of the same. The last two seasons though they were on the whole marked by good harvests and I hope coming season will also be equally bounteous, — our agriculturists have been hit hard by the low prices brought about by the general world-wide depression. Let us all hope and pray that this crisis will be of a very short duration but in the meanwhile let us all rise up and do all in our power to tide over the present troubles.

14. You will, I am sure, study the Budget very carefully in all its aspects and bring to bear upon its study all the practical wisdom at your command and all your well-known regard for the interests of the State. This is an occasion which, requires at this moment more than at any other, all the coolness of judgment, clearness of thought and the highest disinterested outlook of things imaginable. All 'class' interest must merge in the interest of the whole mass. You are well conversant with the most fundamental principle of economics viz, equity and equality of taxation,

Apart from the present deficit in the Budget, taxation must press equally on all classes. Excepting agriculturists most of you have been so long exempt from the tax of Government of any kind. You have luckily enjoyed this freedom from taxation for long and you will not, I am sure be slow to take your legitimate share of the burden. It is human to fret at the loss of this happy privilege of long continued exemption. What else can I expect from men of your culture but thankfulness for the past and a readiness to meet the present crisis with your own patriotic contributions.

15. Gentlemen you know a new consciousness of village life regeneration has dawned upon the country and much lies to be done in the direction of village uplift. The Urban population owes considerable part of the benefits of good Government to the rural and agricultural population and the former now owe it to themselves to run to the succour of their rural brethren in their time of need. The Budget position may improve soon but the new contributions, you will be offering, will necessarily go to ameliorate the conditions of our poverty-stricken agriculturists. Education, sanitation, improved methods of agriculture, increased horticulture, irrigation, removal of indebtedness and a host of kindred questions, demand immediate solution and it is high time gentlemen, you should wake up to the situation and render generous help to the solution of these problems by helping to bring in further accession to the State revenues.

16. You know that as in British India so to a greater extent in this State agriculture forms the main industry and an over-whelming majority of the population have to depend upon agriculture for their living. The greatest problem before us, therefore, is how to make it possible for the agriculturist to add to the yield from his land and thereby to put himself in the way of improving his pecuniary position. This has, therefore, engaged our earnest and particular attention for more than two years past and we have, I am glad to say, made a good beginning in the direction, though the work that lies ahead of us is so stupendous as to demand the devoted life, long efforts of a large army of public-spirited workers; "Plentiful indeed is the harvest but few are the workers thereof". Agricultural Associations have been established in Kuchi and Mangalwedha Talukas and the cultivators are being aroused to the need of taking advantage of new and newer discoveries in the domain of agriculture. The Associations have started on their careers with great enthusiasm and you will be much interested in the work they have been doing in the domain of village up-lift.

In Kuchi Taluka, the Department has demonstrated the use of stone rollers in various places and has supplied manures on a very large scale. It has also done a good deal in popularising new methods of selecting seed and a useful variety of Banana plantation. Prickly-pear-destroying insects have been given to a good many villages and their results are being watched with great interest. A sample small dairy has been opened at Sangli and a model farm for demonstration of dry and irrigation crops has been maintained. Considerable progress has been made in the Shirhatti

Taluka in introducing a better variety of cotton called 'Jayawant Cotton' and I am glad to say that the latest report shows that more than 50 bags of 'Jayawant Cotton' seed have already been distributed in that Taluka.

Extension of irrigational facilities and the removal of agricultural indebtedness are the most vital necessities and you will all realise that they are not so easy of solution until we have enough funds to undertake ambitious projects in these directions. Our famine fund which may be profitably earmarked for irrigation projects is yet very small and requires supplementing from year to year. Gentlemen, you will not fail, I hope, to realise the pressing need of developing our resources so as to enable us to reserve every year some funds for these projects.

Gentlemen, a voice of complaint is often raised that we do not grant remissions to Rayats on as liberal a scale as that in the British Districts. It requires no extraordinary imagination, Gentlemen, to appreciate our difficulties in this connection. Land revenue is the only main source of our income and any reduction in this source brings on a disastrous deficit. With other avenues of income, we shall be in a position to consider this grievance of the Rayats with greater sympathy.

As indicated in my last opening speech before this Assembly, I have sanctioned the Panchayat Act and the Rules thereunder and the Panchayat has been launched in Ugar under very encouraging circumstances. Kavatha Mahankal and Gavan, have applied for Panchayat and will soon have Panchayats established in these two villages. All villages are free to avail themselves of this most useful institution.

17. Gentlemen, I have placed before you some important material for careful and mature thought and I would feel, I was fully justified in associating you with me in the task of administration if you would devote your energies to achieving the best results in a spirit of comradeship and sportsmanship without yielding to any regard for class or individual interest or a momentary triumph in opposition for opposition's sake. Gentleman, I pray Providence may grant you the will to visualise in the right perspective things lying before you for deliberation and to strive hard to maintain intact the well-known tradition of the output of best teamwork, mutual toleration and the healthy instinct of appreciating each others view-points.

18. The next item to which I would now refer is the need for regulating the condition of the Sangli Market. Scores of petitions from the agriculturists have been addressed to me demanding immediate relief in that direction. Theirs is really a harassing tale and I hope you will study very critically the pros & cons of this very important question & bring about a satisfactory solution of the producers' evils by passing the proposed Market Act.

19. The other legislative measures which you will be called upon to consider are the Local Boards Bill and the Irrigation Act. The Local Board Bill has been presented by my Government on the recommendation of the

Committee appointed by the Rayat Asssembly at its first Session and it closely conforms to the provisions of the Bombay Local Boards Act of 1923.

20. As regards the irrigation Act its introduction has been delayed so far more or less as a result of inadvertent omission. It is practically a supplement of the Bombay Land Revenue Code which has been applied to the State more than a generation ago. Though we have for the present no first class irrigation works it would be a useful measure to regulate the condition of the several Bandharas in the State which according to the wording of the Act fall under second class irrigation works.

21. I have been painfully conscious of the expenses in connection with my travels in the country and out of the country but I think I can claim some sympathy from you when I tell you that these honours are as costly as they are dignifying. My contributions to the cause of Federation and efforts in the direction of furthering the interest of smaller States may be small but I assure you that I have spared no pains in the exercise of the limited faculties with which I am gifted by Providence in the furtherance of purposes entrusted to me. This phase of my labours must naturally remain to you unintelligible and might create a good deal of misunderstanding but let me take you in my confidence and say that this phase of my work indissolubly associated with the position I occupy in the order of Princes in India. I fully agree with you on thinking that the discharge of these interstatal duties and the maintenance of the relations with the paramount power involve expenditure beyond our limited resources but gentlemen, bear with me when I say that I have restricted expenditure to the bare necessities of the occasion.

22. Before concluding I feel I would be doing a great injustice to Her Highness the Ranisāheb if I were to omit to express my sense of appreciation of the splendid manner of which you have more direct knowledge, in which she acquitted herself in the discharge of her duties as Regent during my absence aboard for the Second Round Table Conference. I may also tell you that even now she continues to assist me in the same capacity thus enabling me to devote greater attention to far more important problems such as preparing the ground in so far as our State is concerned for association in the future federation of India and nearer home such problems as the amelioration of the condition of the rural portion of my subjects.

23. Gentlemen I have already detained you longer than I would have liked to. I have placed before you important material for careful and mature thought.

I have no doubt that this session will be as memorable as the last two; and you will all contribute to establish a standard of political wisdom and of the subordination of individual interest to the interests of the State as a whole and that your deliberations will be a source of legitimate pride and satisfaction to me and will stand out as an example to be

followed elsewhere and I would feel I was fully justified in associating you with me in the task of Administration if you would devote your energies to achieving the best results in a spirit of comradeship and sportsmanship without yielding to any regard for class or individual interest or a momentary triumph in opposition for opposition's sake.

Gentlemen I pray Providence may grant you the will to visualise in the right perspective, things lying before you for deliberation and to strive hard to maintain in tact the well known traditions of the output of best team work, mutual toleration, and the healthy instinct of appreciating each others' view-point.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

10. According to the Jamabandi for the year 1933-34 the Land Revenue demand was roughly Rs 6,96,202 as against Rs 7,20,414 of the previous year. The arrears at the close of the year of report amounted to Rs 6,02,181 as against Rs. 5,23,345 at the close of the previous year. The outstandings were rather heavy in the Miraj-Prant and Shirhatti Talukas.

11 The crops were generally excellent except in a part of the Shirhatti Taluka where wheat had been considerably damaged by 'rust'. There was no necessity of granting suspensions or remissions of revenue in any Taluka; but care was exercised, especially in tracts in which there were arrears, to recover only that portion of the dues which the ryots could pay without hardship.

12 The following table shows the extent to which notices and other coercive measures were resorted to for the recovery of land revenue.

Name of Taluka	No. of notices of demand issued under Sec. 152 L.R.C.	Number of cases				
		Penalty under Sec. 148 L. R. C.	Distrain & sale of moveable property Sec. 154 L. R. C.	Sale of immovable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due Sec.155 L.R.C.	Forfeiture & sale of occupancy under Sec. 153, L. R. C.	Arrest & imprisonment under Sec. 157, L. R. C.
1. Miraj-Prant	34	9	2	...	8	...
2. Kuchi	67	5	...	...	...	...
3. Mangalwedha	16	2	...	...	...	...
4. Terdal Mahal	9	...	...	...	...	...
5. Shirhatti	74	...	10	...	10	...
6. Shahapur	23	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	223	16	12	.....	18	.....

Land Settlement. 13. No new settlement was introduced in the year of report.

14. The first Revision Survey Settlement was introduced into the different Talukas of the State in the years shown against each.

Name of Taluka.	Fasli year.
1. Shirhatti	1320.
2. Shahapur	1322.
3. Mangalwedha	1322.

4. Miraj-Prant	1326.
5. Kuchi	1326.
6. Terdal Mahal	1326.

The rates introduced at the revision settlement were, in each case, those formulated by an officer of the Land Records Department of the Bombay Presidency under the supervision of the Settlement Commissioner and sanctioned by His Highness.

There are only 8 Inam villages which have not yet been survey-settled.

15. There are 244 villages in the State. Out of these 11 are Saranjam villages, 31 are Inam villages and 4 are what are called Makta-Kamavishi villages. Thus there are 46 alienated villages. The following table will show the distribution of these villages in the different Talukas.

Name of Taluka.	Total No. of Villages.	Saranjam Villages.	Inam villages.	Makta Kama-visi Villages
Miraj-Prant	41	5	2	0
Kuchi.	30	6	1	0
Mangalwedha.	32	0	0	0
Terdal (Mahal)	12	0	6	0
Shahapur	56	0	20	4
Shirhatti	73	0	2	0
Total.....	244	11	31	4

In the following 8 Inam villages Survey Settlement has not yet been introduced owing to the unwillingness of the Inamdars.

1. Byakud	}	(Terdal Mahal)
2. Basapur		(Shirhatti Taluka)
3. Khamkarhatti	}	(Shahapur Taluka)
4. Kardeguddi		
5. Shaganmatti		
6. Balekundri Budruk		
7. Sutkatte.		
8. Sulebhavi		

16 Out of the total area of 1136 sq. miles 1117 sq. miles are Area of surveyed and occupied by survey-settled villages and the remaining 19 un-surveyed villages. square miles by unsurveyed villages.

The following table shows the total area of land under cultivation in the year of report as compared with the previous year.

Talukas.	Total cultivable area.		Actually cultivated.		Increase.	Decrease.
	During		During			
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Miraj-Prant ...	1,03,892	1,03,909	1,03,490	1,03,511	21	.....
Kuchi.. ...	1,23,504	1,23,504	1,23,369	1,23,369	.....	.....
Mangalwedha..	1,35,086	1,35,086	1,33,046	1,33,046	.....	.....
Terdal Mahal...	29,209	29,209	29,101	29,101	.....	.....
Shahapur ...	51,961	51,961	51,786	51,786	.....	...
Shirhatti ...	1,66,021	1,66,021	1,64,534	1,64,612	78	.. ...
Total.....	6,09,673	6,09,690	6,05,326	6,05,425	99	...

17 Seven boundary disputes were outstanding at the beginning of the year under report. Enquiries in regard to these disputes were still in progress at the end of the year. The parties in 4 of these cases are the Sangli State and the British Districts; in the remaining 3, the parties are this State and the other States. No new dispute cropped up in the course of the year.

18 The following table gives details of the Tagai arrears outstanding at the close of the year.

Year.	Arrears at the beginning of the year. Rs.	Advance during the year. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Recoveries during the year. Rs.	Out-standing at the close of the year. Rs.
1932-33	31,319	.....	31,319	3,342	27,977
1933-34	27,977	.....	27,977	3,200	24,777

19 The Diwan of Sangli completed the Revenue Jamabandi of the Examination of Shahapur and the Shirhatti Talukas while the Chief Revenue Revenue accounts. Officer completed that of the remaining three Talukas and the Terdal Mahal.

20 The Record of Rights which has been prepared for all the villages except unsurveyed Inam villages is being kept up to date.

21 The Taluka Revenue Records were sorted according to the rules of Sorting and destruction in force and those that were due for destruction were destroyed.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION

I LEGISLATION

Laws in force. 22 Appendix II gives a list of the laws in force in the State during the year under report.

II MILITARY FORCE

23 Military Force—There is no Military Force in the State.

III POLICE

24 The Police Force consists of men of all classes Appendix IV gives the usual details regarding the strength of the Police, their educational and other qualifications, their pay &c. The total strength of the police was 485 as in the last year. The number of foot police was 459 and that of mounted police was 26 as in the previous year. Out of the foot police 173 were armed with M. H. 476 S. B. Rifles. The unarmed police carry batons. The Jamadars wear swords with their uniforms. Twenty-five 303 single loading rifles have been obtained from the Kirkee Arsenal. They are meant to be taken out for use in emergencies.

During the year under report 6 Head-constables, 15 constables and two sowars were departmentally punished as against one Head-constable and 18 constables in the last year. Five constables were discharged as against 2 in the last year.

Five Head-constables and 27 constables received promotions as against one Sub-Inspector, one Head-Constable, 14 constables and one sowar in the previous year.

Out of the 485 persons in the police Force, 464 were able to read and write and 21 were under instruction as against 459 and 26 in the last year.

The cost of the body & ratio of police to population & area. 25 The total expenditure on the Police Force amounted to Rs 1, 08, 967-7-9 as against Rs. 98, 979-7-9 in the last year.

The ratio of the foot police, 459 in number, to the total population of 2, 58,442 is one police to 563 souls; to the area which is 1186 square miles it is 1 police to 2.5 square miles.

The scale of pay of the different grades is attractive enough and there is no difficulty in getting recruits, for the Police service

The foot police were distributed as under:-

1. Detection of crime	...	...	181
2. Treasury, Jail & Lockup guards			175
3. Town & City guards	...	...	52
4. Reserve at the Head quarters			20
5. Orderlies in Offices	...	...	22
6. Orderlies in Courts.	...	...	9

Total 459

26 The mounted Police (Swar) 26 in number, were employed

Distribution of Police on escort and other miscellaneous duties. They were armed among the Police stations. The sub-joined table shows the distribution of the Police Force among the different Police Stations:—

No.	Name of Division.	Policemen.		Cadets.	Sowars	Remarks
		Armed.	Unarmed.			
1	Miraj-Prant Taluka					
	Sangli Head Quarters .	112	64	1	26	
	Sangli City ...	0	47	0	0	
	Rest of the Taluka ...	0	26	1	0	
2	Taluka Kuchi ..	10	22	1	0	
3	„ Mangalwedha...	14	33	1	0	
4	Mahal Terdal ..	11	19	0	0	
5	Taluka Shahapur ...	16	40	1	0	
6	„ Shirhatti ...	10	24	1	0	
7	Dodwad ...	2	3	0	0	
	Total.....	175	278	6	26	

The reserve force at Head Quarters can be used for supplementing local strength whenever necessary.

27 The strength of the village police was the same as in the previous year. viz. 235. They assisted the District Police in the detection and prevention of crime.

The subjoined table shows the total strength of the village Police in the different Talukas and also the way in which they are remunerated.

No.	Name of Division.	Method of remuneration		Total
		Cash.	Cash & service tenure lands.	
1	Miraj-Prant Taluka			
	Sangli and Sangli-wadi ...	2	0	2
	Rest of the Taluka... ..	33	4	37
2	Kuchi Taluka	22	7	29
3	Mangalwedha Taluka ...	33	0	33
4	Shahapur Taluka... ..	48	1	49
5	Terdal Mahal	6	6	12
6	Shirhatti Taluka	70	2	72
	Dodwad	1	0	1
	Total.....	215	20	235

28. Instruction in Drill was given by the drill Instructors. The Superintendent of police and the Head Quarters Officer supervised the drill and Musketry practice of the Police Force. Arrangements were also in force for giving proper training in drill and musketry to the Police, stationed in the talukas.

29. During the year under Report 2 Head constables appeared for the Higher Standard Examination. None of them was, however successful. Nobody appeared for the Lower Standard Examination.

30 80 Police-men and 7 Sowars were under medical treatment as against 119 Police-men and 8 Swars during the previous year. There were three deaths in the force as against 8 in the previous year.

31 Appendix V gives details regarding cases tackled by the Police. The total number of cases for disposal in the year was 353 as against 373 in the previous year. Of these 200 were found to be cognisable true cases, 51 were found to be outside the purview of Criminal Courts, 5 were false and malicious; out of the remaining 97 cases 69 were under investigation at the close of the year and 28 were struck off the register. Out of the 200 cognisable cases 121 were sent up for trial and 79 remained undetected at the end of the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 211, 123 and 88.

32 There were three prosecutions for false and malicious complaints. In two of these, the accused were discharged and one remained under trial at the end of the year.

33 The Police arrested 432 persons as against 345 in the previous year. (Vide Appendix V).

The number of persons sent up by the Police for trial was 446 (inclusive of the number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the last year as against 401 during the last year. Of the 446 persons sent up for trial 163 were convicted, 209 were either discharged or acquitted, two died during the trial and the remaining 81 were under trial at the close of the year as against 135, 171, 0 & 95 respectively, in the previous year. (Vide appendix VII)

34 The value of the property stolen and recovered during the year under report was 19057-3-0 and Rs 7076-8-0 respectively as against Rs 18,582-14-4 & Rs 10,057-8-3 respectively of the previous year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 37.13.

35 11 cases of murder were reported during the year of report. Of these three were sent up for trial, one was classed as A, one was classed as C and 6 remained under investigation at the close of the year. The cases sent up for trial involved 10 persons of whom 9 were convicted & one was acquitted.

36 There were three cases of culpable homicide including the one pending disposal at the end of last year. They involved four accused, of whom three were convicted and one was acquitted.

37 There were three cases under Chapter VIII of the Criminal procedure Code against an equal number of the last

year. The cases involved 7 persons of whom two were ordered to furnish securities and five were discharged.

Suicide and accidental deaths 38 The number of cases of suicide and accidental deaths was as shown below

Description.	Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Suicide	1932-33	5	9	14
	1933-34	6	22	28
Accidental deaths ..	1932-33	54	38	92
	1933-34	39	56	95

Among the accidental deaths there were only two deaths the cause of which could not be traced.

Incendiarism 39 The following table shows the value of property destroyed by fire.

Description.	Year.	Value of property destroyed.
Accidental fires	1932-33	Rs 4,402-8-0
	1933-34	„ 6,684-4-0
Incendiarism	1932-33	„ 11,874-0-0
	1933-34	„ 4,175-0-0

40 Of the four dacoities that were registered during the year, two were classed as A and two were still under investigation at the close of the year. Of the 11 accused involved in the case that remained pending disposal at the end of the last year 7 were convicted and 4 were discharged or acquitted.

41 There were in all 18 cases of robbery during the year; of these one was sent up for trial, six were classed as A, one was classed as B, 3 as C, and 7 remained under investigation at the close of the year. The case which was sent up for trial involved two persons both of whom were convicted.

42. Rao Saheb V. K. Bapat B. A. LLB. continued to be the Superintendent of Police during the year under report. All the Police stations except Dodwad and all the out-posts except Lont were visited and inspected by him. The work of the Police was found to be generally satisfactory.

IV CRIMINAL COURTS.

43. The number of Criminal Courts in the State was 24 as in the previous year. Of these 22 were Magisterial Courts and two Sessions Courts. The latter were the Huzur Court and the Nyayadhish Court. The Nyayadhish exercises the

powers of a Sessions Judge whereas the Huzur Court exercises Appellate and Revisional jurisdiction.

Working of the Criminal Courts 44. The details of the working of these Courts are given in appendices VII & VIII.

Criminal Appellate Courts 45. The number of Criminal Appellate Courts during the year under report was 4 namely the Huzur Court, the Nyayadhish Court, the District Magistrate's Court and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court. Detailed information regarding the working of these Courts is given in Appendix IX. The Huzur Court disposed of 17 revision applications.

V. CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Courts & their work 45. The permanent judicial staff consisted of Chief Judge (the District Judge), the Huzur Judge and three Second Class Sub-judges Besides the permanent staff there was a part time joint Sub-judge to assist the Sub-Judge C. D. Sangli.

The pecuniary and territorial jurisdiction of the Courts remained the same as before. The details of the work of these Courts including the execution of decrees are given in Appendices X & XI.

Civil Appellate Courts and their work 47 The number of Civil Appellate Courts was 2 as in the preceding year. The details of their working will be found in Appendix XII. Besides regular appeals, 21 miscellaneous applications were disposed of by the Nyayadhish Court, Sangli during the year under report as against 32 in the previous year.

Receipts & expenditure. 48 The receipts during the year under report from all sources including Court fee stamps and process-fees &c, were Rs. 85,752 as against Rs. 91,508 in the previous year; and the expenditure under all heads, in connection with the administration of justice was Rs. 30,007 as against Rs. 29,998 of the last year.

Inspection. 49 During the year under report Mr. M. H. Limaye, the Nyayadhish inspected the Courts of the Sub-Judge S. D. Shahapur.

VI MAMLATDARS' COURTS.

Cases under the Mamlatdar's Courts Act 50 The Mamlatdars of all the Talukas and the Mahalkari of Terdal disposed of 26 cases under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act as against 21 in the previous year.

VII EXTRADITION.

Extradition. 51. The following statement gives details regarding persons handed over for trial to this State by the British Government and other Indian States during the year under report.

By whom handed over.	Persons handed over.	persons convicted	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending Trial
British Government...	12	7	1	4
Indian States... ..	3	3	0	0

This State similarly handed over 1 person to the British Government and 1 to an Indian State to take their trial.

VIII PRISONS.

52 There is a central jail at Sangli. There are besides 6 lock-ups, Jails and Lock-ups. 5 being at the other Taluka Stations and one at Mhaisal. Information regarding the persons admitted into the Jail and lock-ups and the expenditure incurred in maintaining the jails is given in Appendix XIII.

53 The Central Jail is located within the walls of the Fort at Jail Buildings. Sangli. It is well lighted and well Ventilated. It has a well within its compound which supplies water to the vegetable and flower gardens. Drinking water is supplied from the City Water-works. The Lock-ups excepting that at Mhaisal are situated at the Taluka Head Quarters close to the Revenue Offices. All the lockups are well lighted and well ventilated. The accommodation in them is sufficient for local requirements.

54 Civil prisoners are kept in a separate room in the Central Civil Prisoners. Jail. In the year under report 5 Civil prisoners were admitted and released as against the same number last year.

55 The number of Jail offences was 5 as against 3 in the Jail Offences. previous year.

56 The remission system is in force and has been working well Remission System. in the Central Jail. 25 prisoners out of a total of 96 (released) got the benefit of the system during the year under report.

57 The Prisoners in the Sangli Jail as a rule enjoyed good Health of the Prisoners. health. During the year under report 255 prisoners were under medical treatment. Out of them 242 recovered and 12 remained under treatment at the close of the year, as against 151, 148 and 3 in previous year. One prisoner died of choleraic diarrhoea. An epidemic of small-pox prevailed at Sangli from December 1933 to March 1934. All the prisoners and the servants on the Jail staff were revaccinated. There were only two mild attacks among the prisoners. Both the prisoners recovered.

58. The total expenditure on the dietary and clothing of the prisoners in the Sangli Jail was Rs. 4,852 as against 3,651 in the last year. The increase was due to the larger number of prisoners. The annual cost per head on account of all charges amounted to Rs. 46 as against Rs. 52 in the previous year and that on account of dietary charges amounted to Rs. 43 against Rs. 47 last year. Cost of maintaining the prisoners in the Jail.

59. The male convicts sentenced to hard labour were given full Task given to prisoners. work according to their health and working capacity while female convicts were employed in winnowing grain and spinning and twisting fibres.

60. There are two Japanese looms, 5 fly-shuttle looms, 4 hand looms and 4 vertical looms. Two flyshuttle looms for Jail Factory. weaving blankets were added to the Jail Factory during

the year. The cost of the raw materials utilised towards articles and cloth turned out by the looms amounted to Rs. 850 as against Rs. 675 last year.

Articles and cloth worth Rs. 820 were sold as against Rs. 662 in the last year.

One of the new industries started was brick-making and making earthen flower pots.

61. The Jail garden supplied vegetables to the prisoners in the Jail which according to contractor's rates may be valued at Rs. 305. Vegetables sold to out-siders realised Rs. 28.

62. The total amount realised during the year under report on account of jail labour and other miscellaneous income was Rs. 792 as detailed below as against Rs. 797 in the last year. The above figures do not include the value of Jail labour occasionally supplied to the Public Works Department and other Department.

1. Jail Factory	Rs. 326.
2. Jail Garden	Rs. 333.
3. Miscellaneous	Rs. 133.
	Rs. 792.

63. Colonel H. Wilberforce-Bell (C. I. E. the Agent to the Governor General visited the Jail on 14-2-1934 and made the following remarks on the Visit Book.

"At His Highness' invitation and with him I visited the Sangli Jail this afternoon. The prisoners looked fit and contented and the Jail itself was spotlessly clean and model for such institutions. The total number of prisoners is 112, which figure includes 4 under-trials. The Jail industries are in a flourishing condition and the prisoners are clearly interested in their arduous routine."

Among the other visitors was Mr. B. N. De, B. A., C. I. E., I. C. S. late Commissioner of Berar who paid a visit to the Jail on 6-2-34 and made the following remarks on the visit book.

"* * * Discipline is up to the mark. The disposal of Criminal cases is prompt. The under-trials number four only, two of whom have been committed to the Sessions.

"I congratulate His Highness on the efficient administration of this important institution"

IX REGISTRATION.

64. Appendices XIV & XV give details of the work done by the Registration Department, & of the receipts and expenditure of the Department respectively. The number of documents presented for registration was 5548 as against 5360 in the previous year. The opening balance was 320; the total number to be registered thus was 5868, out of these 5867 were registered and only one remained unregistered as against 5038 and 320 in the last year. One document was refused registration as against 2 last year. The total value of the documents

Working of the
Registration Dept.

registered during the year was Rs. 2088437 as against Rs. 20,82,941 in the previous year.

65 The receipts and the expenditure of the registration Department Receipts & expenditure. amounted respectively to Rs. 29, 660-3-6 and Rs 1430-14-0 as against Rs. 28,813-2-0 and Rs 1427-5-0 for the last year. The net balance in favour of the State was Rs. 28,229 as against Rs 27,365 last year.

66 During the year under report the Nyayadhish, Mr. M. H. Limaye Inspection. who is also the District Registrar inspected the working of the Sub-Registrar's Office at Shahapur.

X WARDS AND THEIR ESTATES.

67 At the beginning of the year under report 55 estates were Wards and their estates being managed by the State under the Guardian and Wards Act 1890, as applied to the State. The number of minors holding these estates was 68. During this year one new estate in which only one minor was concerned was taken under management. Four estates were handed over to the Wards on their attaining majority. Thus at the end of the year under report there remained 49 estates owned by 61 minors as against 55 estates owned by 68 minors at the end of last year.

68 Particulars of the estates are given in appendix A. The Financial Position. opening and closing balances belonging to the Minors estates for the year under report were Rs 1,37,868 and Rs 1,25,638 respectively as against Rs 1,17,827 and Rs. 1,37,868 of the previous year. The closing balance was held as follows:—

Government Promissory Notes	Rs. Nil
In the Sangli Bank	„ 11,532
In the Central Cooperative Bank Sangli	„ 62,103
Cash with the Vahivatdars	„ 727
Bombay Development Loan	„ 36,000
Cash Certificates	„ 8,170
Sangli State Savings Bank	„ 7,106
Total	1,25,638

69 The income realised from the minors' estates during the year Details of income. mainly consisted of the following items:—

1 Rent of lands and houses	Rs. 10,614
2 Interest on loans & deposits	„ 9,014
3 Recovery of debts	„ 3,944
4 Other miscellaneous receipts	„ 8,992
Total	32,564

70 The aggregate money value of the minors' estates amounted Details of estates. to Rs., 404,168. It is held as follows:—

1	Immoveable property (lands measuring acres 1574 assessed at Rs. 3424 and houses).	Rs. 2,59,893
2	Cash invested in Govt. Securities, Sangli Bank, Cooperative Bank &c.	,, 1,25,588
3	Moveable property including documents, ornaments &c.	,, 18,687

Total.. 4,04,168

The 49 estates are classified in the table below according to their annual income:-

Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Above Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500	Above Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000	Above Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000	Total.
1	4	27	9	8	0	49

71 Of the 61 minors 10 are girls, of whom 4 are married and Education of minors. grown up and 6 are un-married. Of the 51 minor boys, 43 attended school and the remaining 8 being adult ones followed their usual family avocations.

72 Minors' affairs were on the whole well looked after. During Inspection. the year under report the Nyayadish Mr. M. H. Limaye inspected the working of the estates in the Shahapur Taluka and found that the work was satisfactory. He asked the minors to visit him and satisfied himself that they were being well looked after.

73 The estates mentioned below continued to be under the superintendence of the Court of Wards during the year of the report.

1. Shankargouda Prabhulingappa Desai of Kakti in the Shahapur Taluka.

2. Mahadeo Ramachandra Kulkarni of Yerebudihal in the Shirhatta Taluka.

3. Payappa Sagunappa Nadgouda of Terdal.

No. 1 and No. 3 are minors and their mothers are the guardians of their persons; while No. 2 is weak in intellect and is therefore unable to manage his own affairs.

The estates of the first two wards were taken under the superintendence of the Court of Wards under sec. 9 of the Court of Wards Act and that of the Terdal Nadgouda under Sec. 5 of the Act.

The following statement gives details regarding the management of these estates during the year under report.

Details.	Kakati Desai's estate.			Yerebudhihal Kulkarni's estate.			Terdal Nad-gouda's estate.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Estimated yearly income	4,686	0	0	2,207	0	0	1,667	4	9
Actual collections during the year...	4,399	8	3	2,881	4	0	1,439	1	2
Assessment, Judi, &c. due to Government.	1,016	8	7	1,887	0	0	425	0	8
Cost of management	484	6	3	279	12	9	.....	
Expenditure during the year on account of maintenance and education of Wards and their families. ...	1,200	0	0	560	0	0	The Estate in British Dist. is in possession of the Ward's mother.		
Miscellaneous expenditure ...	171	4	0	50	0	0				56	9	0
Payment of debt	.....			.....			.....
Existing liabilities	.....			*7,845	1	9	23,000	0	0

* This includes a sum of Rs. 1660-1-3 representing interest on the principal debt of Rs. 6,185-0-1.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS.

74. There are 6 Municipalities in the State. All of them excepting the Municipality of Rabkavi in the Terdal Mahal are at the Head Quarters towns of the different Talukas. There is no Municipality in the Kuchi Taluka. The Taluka Town being a small place has got only a Village Sanitary Committee.

Appendix XVI gives the figures of receipts, expenditure as well as the opening and closing balances of the six Municipalities in the State. The total receipts of the Municipalities were Rs. 2,41,197 as against Rs. 1,40,363 in the last year. The total expenditure of all the Municipalities amounted to Rs. 2,19,977 as against Rs. 1,41,691 of the last year. The total outstanding arrears of the 6 Municipalities at the end of March 1934 were Rs. 37,548 as against Rs. 66,059 at the end of March 1933.

The following comparative statement shows the outstandings of the 6 Municipalities.

Name of Municipality.	Arrears.	
	1932-33	1933-34
1 Sangli ...	36,240	86,31
2 Mangalwedha ...	3,711	3,194
3 Terdal ...	2,837	4,089
4 Rabkavi ...	5,563	8,595
5 Shahapur ...	15,301	11,122
6 Shirhatti ...	2,407	2,117
Total Rs.....	66,059	37,548

75. The main source of income of all the Municipalities is House-tax. A small octroi duty is levied at Mangalwedha and Rabkavi only. The income from that source to these Municipalities during the year of report was Rs. 1200 and Rs. 1225 only respectively. Cattle bazars are held at Sangli and Mangalwedha where the Municipalities levy a small per capita tax on all cattle sold at the bazar. The income from that source to the Sangli Municipality for the year under report was Rs. 2,145 as against Rs. 2,000 of the previous year; and to the Mangalwedha Municipality it was Rs. 427 as against Rs. 372 last years

76 The Sangli Municipality levies terminal tax and the proceed. Terminal tax. are being ear-marked for the carrying out of a drainage scheme for the Town. The receipts under this head in the year of report amounted to Rs 28,129.

77 The Municipalities of Sangli and Mangalwedha have 50% Elective franchise. elected Councillors whereas in the Shahapur Municipality this percentage is 75. The Mamlatdars are ex officio presidents of the Mangalwedha, Terdal and Shirhatti Municipalities while the President of the Sangli Municipality is nominated by the Darbâr from among the non-official Councillors. The Shahapur and Rabkavi Municipalities elect their own presidents.

XII LOCAL BOARDS.

78 There are 6 Taluka Boards in the 6 Talukas of the State Local Boards Each Board consists of 3 nominated and 3 elected members and a nominated president, the choice falling generally on the Mamlatdar of the Taluka. The Boards keep their own accounts, prepare their Budgets and submit them for sanction to the Councillor-in-Charge of the Local-self-Government Department. The period of office of the elected and nominated members of the existing Boards has been extended until further orders in view of a scheme for the introduction of the Local Boards Act in the Sangli State. The Boards are authorised to execute works up to a value of Rs 200, those costing more being entrusted to the State Engineer Sangli for execution. The members of the Board can supervise these latter and can make suggestions. They can even undertake some of these latter works as a special case. The important Local Board works that were entrusted to the State Engineer for execution during the year under report are entered in the list given in Chapter IV of the report. The receipts of the Taluka Boards during the year of report were Rs 76, 934-1-3 inclusive of minor adjustments.

CHAPTER IV

Production & distribution.

79 Information regarding rainfall at the Head-Quarters Stations of the 6 Talukas of the State is given in Appendix XVII. The total rainfall at Sangli was 19.81 inches as against 39.27 inches of the previous year. In the year of report the maximum rainfall in the State was 61.30 inches at Shahapur and the minimum was 18.48 inches at Mangalwedha. The amount of rainfall in Shahapur & Shirhatti Talukas and in the Terdal Mahal was nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the normal. It was normal in the Kuohi Taluka and 5 to 6 inches below normal in the Miraj-Prant and Mangalwedha Talukas. The supply of fodder and drinking water was sufficient in all the Talukas. No damage was done to crops by locusts. The wheat crop in the Shirhatti Taluka was however affected by 'rust'. Crops were damaged to some extent owing to untimely rains but on the whole the condition of the crops was good.

II PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS.

80 Appendix XVIII contains a comparative statement showing the prices of food grains in the current year and in the previous year. The prices of food grains which have declined steadily during the last few years, showed a slight improvement during the year of report. The wages of skilled labour ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 per day and those of un-skilled labour from As. 6 to As. 8 per day.

III FOREST.

81 The area of the State forest in the the Shahapur Taluka was 32,683 acres as in the last year and that in the Shirhatti Taluka was 27,517 acres as against 27,440 acres in the previous year. Besides the area under Forest grazing lands measuring about 6275 acres and waste lands measuring 1276 acres in the Shirhatti Taluka, were in charge of the Forest Department. The forest in the Shahapur Taluka is divided into blocks and coupes; the standing trees in the coupes are auctioned by rotation every year in preference to departmental cutting and selling in heaps. The income and expenditure of the Forest Department of the State in the year under report were Rs. 40,768-8-11 and 7,216-2-3 respectively as against Rs. 39,750-5-11 and Rs. 7,017-9-4 in the previous year.

Chandan seed was gathered from the Forest, and a good deal of it dibbled in suitable places.

82 There is a small Forest nursery at Godihal in the Shahapur Taluka. It is in a fair condition and an attempt is being made to increase the number of lemon trees in this nursery.

83 There were no forest fires and no damage was caused by fire during the year under report.

84 The forests in both the Shahapur and the Shirhatti Talukas
 Crimes. were well looked after by the Forest Department. The
 number of offences was 34. Out of these 33 were disposed of during the
 year under report and one was pending disposal at the end of the year.

There were 6 cases of cattle trespass into the limits of the reser-
 ved forest involving 63 heads of cattle. All the cases were properly dealt
 with.

85 Mr. Hasan Mohodin Kittur, the Forest officer of the State
 Personnal. continued to be in charge of the Forest Department.

IV TRADE.

86 Sangli is noted for its trade in jaggery, turmeric, tobacco
 Trade. cotton, chilly and groundnut. These commodities are
 chiefly exported to Bombay, Nagpur, Gujrath and the Punjab. Among
 the imports may be mentioned rice, kerosene oil, petroleum, wheat, pulses,
 timber, iron-ware &c.

The other centres of trade in the State are Shahapur and Rabkavi.
 They export cotton-piece goods, coloured cotton and silk yarn. They are
 noted for the fast colour of their cotton and silk goods.

A Supervising Board for the Sangli Peth was established in 1917
 for regulating the dealings in the Peth. During the year of report the
 constitution of the Board was amended with a view to securing due representa-
 tion for the Agriculturists who bring their commodities to the Peth for
 sale. Under the amended constitution the Board consists of 5 members of
 whom 2 are elected by the Sangli Chamber of Commerce, 2 are nominated
 by the Darbar (1 being an Agriculturist and other a person who is
 neither an agriculturist nor a member of the Chamber of Commerce)
 and one is a State Officer nominated by the Darbar, who acts as the Chairman
 of the Board.

V MANUFACTURE.

87 Sangli and Shahapur are well-known for their copper and brass
 Manufacture. ware. Sangli is also noted for artistic workmanship
 especially on gold and silver articles. Shahapur, Terdal & Hangandi make
 copper and brass pots of large sizes. Blankets are manufactured at
 Shirhatti and the adjoining villages and also at Mangalwedha. Kavathe-mahan-
 kal manufactures felt and rough woollen carpets. Plain glass bangles are
 manufactured in small quantities at Marihal and Balekundri in the Shahapur
 Taluka and at Bannikop in the Shirhatti Taluka. Utensils of soft stone
 are made at Belghatti in the Shirhatti Taluka. Cotton goods such as
 pasodis and carpets are manufactured in several places in the State such as
 Kavalapur, Dudhondi, Nagarale and Kavathe-Mahankal. There are 3 weav-
 ing factories at Sangli which produce Sarees, and Dhotis of various kinds
 for the use of the middle class. The products of the Gajanan weaving
 Mill at Sangli are popular and command an extensive market. The
 Saraswati Mill and the Vinayak Mill are also doing fairly well. There
 are 3 Oil mills at Sangli where oil is extracted from groundnut and other

oil seeds with the aid of mechanical power. There are two leather factories and 4 hosiery factories at Shahapur and goods produced in them are found to be of good quality.

VI FACTORIES.

88 The following table shows the different factories that were working in the year under report.

Place.	Ginning factories.	Ground-nut and Turmeric factories.	Grinding Mills	Cotton presses.	Oil mills.	Weaving mills.	Leather factories.	Factories of under-ware & Frocks.	Iron & Steel Moulding factories.
Sangli ...	7	10	12	2	3	3	1	...	1
Shahapur ...	...	.....	6	..	..	..	2	4	..
Terdal ...	...	.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rabkavi ...	...	.....	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
Mangalwedha ...	...	.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dodwad ...	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirhatti ...	...	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosur ...	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yerebudhihal ...	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Itage ...	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belhatti ...	1	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bannikop ...	...	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Battur ...	...	.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salgare ...	1	.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manjarde ...	...	.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kavathe Mahankal:	...	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	13	11	39	2	3	6	3	4	1

VII PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

89 The Public Works Department in the State is under the supervision and control of the State Engineer who has seven Sub-overseers working under him. He supervises all original works and repairs appertaining to the State proper and also executes Local Fund Works costing more than Rs 200 each.

90 The total expenditure on the Public Works Department including establishment charges was Rs 95,609 as against Rs 96,948 in the previous year. Appendix XIX gives details regarding the classes of works undertaken during the year under report and the amounts spent on them. The total number of buildings owned by the State and entrusted to the Public Works Department for up-keep was 229. The total length of the roads under the management of the P. W. D. was 151 miles as in the previous year.

Rao Sheb. V. G. Bhawe, B. E., State Engineer Sangli, visited Miraj-Prant, Kuchi and Mangalwedha Talukas and inspected both the State Fund and Local Fund works.

91 Important works costing Rs. 500 and upwards, which were either completed or undertaken during the year under report by the P. W. D. and the Local Boards are given below:—

STATE FUND WORKS.

1	Special repairs to a wall in the Khasgi Office at Sangli	Rs. 1186-0-0
2	Special repairs to Kakadwadi Water works & the pipe line	„ 5458-2-6
3	„ „ Kavalapur School	„ 3269-0-0
4	„ „ the Tung road including the construction of 3 'dips' & one slab drain	„ 6749-2-3
5	„ „ Mangalwedha Wada „	„ 1205-13-3
6	„ „ Ankli road „ „ „	„ 2191-3-0
7	Foot-path near the Vishrambag Palace „	„ 540-0-0
8	Wire-fencing to the cricket ground at Sangli	„ 666-0-0

LOCAL FUND WORKS.

1	Special repairs to the Kharsing Khanderajuri road	Rs 1034-14-3
2	„ „ the Borale Dharmshala „ „	„ 1136- 1-7
3	„ „ the Mundhewadi Mahar Takya „ „	„ 579- 0-6
4	„ „ the Bhalewadi Mahar takya „ „	„ 836-12-5
5	„ „ the Terdal Satti road „ „	„ 722- 1-10
6	Construction of a Dharmshala at the Kavathe-Mahankal Station „ „ „ „	„ 2800- 0-0
7	„ „ of a 'dip' at Gavan „ „ „ „	„ 1171- 0-0

SANGLI WATER WORKS.

92 The Sangli Water Works supply water to the town, the Vish-Sangli Water Works rambag Palace, the State gardens and the Mal-Bungalow. The Water Works are under the management of the Mechanical Engineer under the general supervision of the State Engineer.

During the year under report the cost of running the water works was Rs. 28,047 as detailed below:-

1	Establishment	...	...	Rs. 5,812	12	0
2	Coal	...	...	„ 14,657	15	5
3	Miscellaneous	...	...	„ 7,576	6	5

Total ...28,046 12 10

The proceeds of the general water cess and the water tax were Rs. 11093-14-10 and Rs. 26,383-12-3 respectively. The boilers were inspected as usual by the Government Boiler Inspector. The distribution of water to all the parts of the town is fairly efficient. The water supplied to the town is properly chlorinated.

The infiltration gallery was partially choked up by the monsoonal floods in the river as in the last year; surface water had therefore to be utilised for a time for supply to the pumping-well. The steel reservoir is in good condition except that it has got slightly rusty at the top plate ring and at the central circular plate at the bottom. To prevent further rusting, it is painted inside and outside with anticorrosive paint.

Pumping engines worked on an average for about 14½ hours a day and the quantity of water pumped up was about 6,00,000 gallons per day.

IX TELEPHONE

93 The telephone system gave fairly satisfactory service during the year. The cost of running it was Rs. 680-9-6

Telephone.

X POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICES

94 The number of Post & Telegraph Offices in the State was 19 and 4 respectively as in the preceding year.

Post & Telegraph Offices

XI MINT

95 There is no Mint in the State.

XII EXCISE

96 The Abkari and Hemp Drugs Administration of the State has been farmed out to the British Government which controls the manufacture and sale of liquor, toddy and hemp drugs.

Excise

Opium is obtained from the Government Depot at Poona and supplied to the retail licensees in the State.

Appendix XXI gives the number of shops and the Excise revenue realised during the year.

XIII GENERAL HEALTH AND SEASONAL CONDITIONS.

97 As stated above the season was on the whole good one. The prices however continued to be rather low, in spite of a slight improvement during the year. Appendix XX gives detailed information regarding the Agricultural stock in the State. The health of the people continued to be generally satisfactory, though plague, cholera and small-pox had their usual toll. The details regarding the prevalence of Plague, Cholera and Small-pox appear in Chapter VI. Plague had broken out in some villages in all the Talukas as in the last year, Shirhatti and Kuchi Talukas and the The Terdal Mahal being hit harder than the other Talukas. The number of attacks and deaths was 1573 and 1057 as against 2008 and 1229 in the previous year.

Small-pox prevailed in three Talukas, the number of attacks and deaths being 143 and 27 as against 41 and 2 in the last year.

Cholera prevailed in some villages of all the Talukas except Shahapur and Shirhatti.

Preventive measures were promptly taken to counteract the epidemics, Rs 2224-11-0 being spent in this behalf.

The birth rate was 41.9 per thousand as against 37.0 and the death rate was 31.0 per thousand as against 26.6 in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

98. Appendix XXII gives in a comparative form income and expenditure of the State in the years 1342 and 1343 Fasli. The figures for 1342 are final figures arrived at after making necessary adjustments. The adjustments in the accounts for 1343 Fasli will, as usual be made in due course; They will not however affect the figures materially.

99. The gross revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 14,33,110 as against Rs. 15,48,175 of the previous year.

The State did not incur any debt in the year under report nor has it to shoulder any debt previously incurred.

The following figures show the cash balance, deposits and investments to the credit of the State and loans advanced by the State as at the close of 1343 Fasli *i. e.* on 5th June 1934.

I CASH IN HAND —							
(i)	Huzur Treasury	...	...	...	Rs.	2,26,161 2 4
(ii)	Talukas	..	...	...	..	2,61,355 10 6
						Total	4,87,516 12 10
II DEPOSITS.—							
A <i>Current Deposits.</i> —							
(i)	In the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay	Rs.	1,81,530	8	7		
(ii)	In the Imperial Bank of India, London Branch	..	17,157	1	5		
(iii)	In the Sangli Bank	...	20,531	4	0		
B <i>Savings Deposits:</i> —							
(i)	In the Central Bank	...	720	15	3		
(ii)	In the Provincial Co-operative Bank	...	605	4	0		
(iii)	In the Postal Savings Bank	...	11	7	1		
(iv)	In the Sangli State Savings Bank	...	40	15	0		
C <i>Fixed Deposits:</i> —							
(i)	In the Sangli Bank	...	50,000	0	0		
(ii)	Harold Company, London	...	16,257	1	4		
						Total	2,86,854 8 8
III INVESTMENTS.—							
(i)	Shares of the Sangli Bank	...	1,00,000	0	0		
(ii)	.. of Sangli State Central Cooperative Bank	..	20,000	0	0		
(iii)	.. of Chintamani Spinning & Weaving Mills	..	5,168	12	0		
(iv)	.. Barsi Light Railway Company	...	2,36,215	1	8		
G. P. NOTES.—							
(i)	State	...	17,36,600	0	0		
(ii)	Trusts	...	95,300	0	0		
						Total	21,93,283 13 8
IV LOANS.—							
(i)	On lands and other moveable property	...	1,79,223	7	5		
(ii)	On personal security	...	2,93,550	0	4		
(iii)	On Gold	...	56,985	15	3		
						Total	5,29,759 7 0

100. The Sangli State Savings Bank, opened in January 1927 on the model of the Postal Savings Bank, had at the end of May 1934, 801 accounts as against 693 of the last year. The total credit balance due from the State in respect of these accounts was Rs. 2,06,730 as against Rs. 1,73,080 of the previous year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

101. The number of births and deaths and the birth and death rates are given in Appendix XXIV.

EPIDEMICS.

102. Smallpox prevailed in three Talukas of the State. The following table shows the number of attacks and deaths during the year under report.

Taluka	Attacks	Deaths	Remarks
Miraj-Prant including Sangli	78	15	
Shahapur	19	8	
Shirhatti. ... ..	.....	.....
Mangalwedha	46	4	
Terdal (Mahal ) ... ..	.....	.....
Kuchi ... ..	.....	.....
Total.....	143	27	

Preventive measures were promptly taken to check the course of the epidemic. Extra Vaccinators were appointed for pushing on the work of vaccination and revaccination.

103. Plague prevailed in all the Talukas of the State. Inoculation and other anti-plague measures were undertaken and they were useful in checking the spread of the epidemic.

The following table shows the number of persons inoculated and the number of attacks and deaths from plague during the year of report.

Taluka	Attacks	Deaths	Persons inoculated.
Miraj-Prant including Sangli	146	100	2,286
Shahapur including Dodwad	125	76	4,005
Shirhatti	486	338	2,669
Mangalwedha.	95	80	379
Kuchi..	386	247	3,053
Terdal (Mahal)	335	46	3,839
Total.....	1,573	887	16,231

104. Cholera broke out in four Talukas of the State. The following table shows the number of attacks and deaths from cholera during the year under report.

Taluka	Attacks	Deaths
Miraj-Prant including Sangli	110	44
Shahapur	...	...
Shirhatti	...	...
Mangalwedha	45	16
Terdal (Mahal)	21	14
Kuchi	51	22
Total.....	227	96

MEDICAL RELIEF

105. There is a State Hospital at Sangli (Miraj-Prant) and there are Dispensaries at the Head Quarters of the other Talukas (including the Terdal Mahal) and at Dodwad. The Taluka Dispensaries are in charge of duly qualified sub-Assistant Surgeons. The branch Dispensary at Dodwad, which serves that isolated village is in charge of a senior compounder.

Hospital &
Dispensaries

All the Dispensaries of the State except that at Dodwad have accommodation for indoor patients. Quarters for the staff are attached to all the Dispensaries.

The total number of patients both outdoor and indoor treated at these seven institutions was 51,109 as against 45,514 in the previous year.

The cost of medical relief during the year under report was Rs. 2,5719-10-6 as against 25,682-2-0 of the previous year.

The total expenditure incurred on account of epidemics was Rs. 2,224-11-0 as against Rs. 4,107-9-0 in the previous year and Rs. 1,640 in the year before that. The increase during the last two years is due to the prevalence of plague in all the Talukas almost in an epidemic form.

In all dispensaries medical relief is afforded free of charge and without any distinction of caste or creed.

106. Appendix XXIII gives details regarding medical relief afforded in the Expenditure State during the year 1933-34.

To bring medical relief within easier reach of the villagers, the State also maintains 19 medicine chests at important villages. The chests are kept in charge of respectable and responsible persons who are furnished with instructions as to their use. The stock of medicines is replenished from time to time from the Taluka Dispensaries.

(Chapter—VI—VITAL STATISTICS)

39

VACCINATION.

107 Vaccination is done in the State with glycerinated lymph obtained from the Government Depot at Belgaum.

The contribution from the State for the supply of lymph has been fixed at Rs. 646 per year for the triennium beginning from 1933-34.

There are five vaccinators in the State one in each of the Talukas except in Terdal Mahal which is served by the Vaccinator attached to the Shahapur Taluka. They work under the general supervision of the Chief Medical officer who is also the Superintendent of Vaccination. The work of the Vaccinators is inspected by a special Inspector of Vaccination. A paid candidate is attached to the office of the Superintendent. He acts as a relieving hand in times of emergency.

Vaccination is free and popular in the State. The following table shows the work done by the Vaccination Department, during the year under report. Figures for the previous year are also given for the sake of comparison.

Operations	Persons vaccinated		RESULTS.					
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.		Unknown.	
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
Primary Vaccination ...	8,157	8,648	8,133	8,614	4	10	20	24
Revaccination ...	942	1,845	152	254	776	1,433	14	158
Total...	9,099	10,493	8,285	8,868	780	1,443	34	182

108. The total expenditure incurred in connection with the Vaccination Department was Rs. 5169-1-0 as against Rs. 4,946-10-6 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

109. The Education Department is under the general supervision and control of the Educational Inspector.

110. There are 4 High Schools in the State; 3 of them are at Sangli and the 4th is at Shahapur. The High School at Sangli and the Chintamanrao High School at Shahapur are run by the State. The Sangli Educational Society's City High School and the Women's Education Society's Girls' High School both at Sangli are private institutions which receive grants in aid from the State. During the year of report the former received a grant of Rs. 4,550 and the latter one of Rs. 1,991. The Girls' High School was started during the year of report by amalgamating the Kanya Shala Mandal High School and the Girls' A. V. School Sangli. It is run by "The Women's Education Society" which was specially formed for the purpose. The opening ceremony of the Girls' High School was performed in August 1933 by Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda during Her Highness' visit to Sangli.

These High Schools prepare students for the Matriculation Examination, and the last of these prepares pupils also for the Entrance examination of the Indian Women's University, Hingane Budruk, Poona.

The following table shows the performance of the students in the different High Schools at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University held in 1934.

Name of the High School.	No. of students who appeared.	No. of successful students.	Percentage of passes.
Sangli High School.	79	38	48.1
Shahapur High School.	42	24	59.5
City High School, Sangli.	94	44	46.8
The Girls' High School, Sangli.	1	1	100

Master R. C. Joshi of the Sangli High School won the Akbarnavis scholarship awarded by the University for proficiency in Sanskrit.

The Willingdon College which is run by the Deccan Education Society Poona is just on the outskirts of Sangli. The subjects of the State thus possess every facility for obtaining secondary and higher education. The Willingdon College has been rendered possible inter alia by munificent donations from His Highness the Raja Saheb. The State maintains 6 free-studentships at the Willingdon College for the benefit of deserving poor students.

111. Physical training is well looked after in the High Schools. There are special teachers at both the State High Schools for teaching gymnastics to the boys. Cricket, foot-ball and Indian games such as 'Atya-patya' and 'Khokho' are played.

SANSKRIT SCHOOLS.

123 There were 8 Sanskrit Schools in the year of report as in Sanskrit Schools. the previous year. The number of pupils in them was 124 as against 96 of last year. The pupils in these schools were as usual examined during the year under report by a special Board of Scholars. Out of 99 pupils examined by the Board 81 passed and prizes were awarded to deserving students as usual.

124 Appendix XXV and Appendix B give details regarding the Recognised and un- Schools in the State. The total number of recognised recognised Schools. Educational Institutions was 176 as in the previous year. The total number of students was 13,981 as against 13,778 of the previous year. Of these 13,107 were Hindus, 866 Mahomedans and 8 Indian Christians. The number of unrecognised institutions was 13 as against 16 of the last year and the number of students in these institutions was 791 as against 799 of the last year.

125 The percentage of male scholars under instruction in all the Percentage of pupils educational institutions to the total male population was 9.3 as in the last year while that of female scholars to the female population was 1.9 as against 1.7 of the last year.

There are 4 towns and 240 villages in the State. Of these 129 possess schools, the average area served by each town or a village with a school thus being 8.8 square miles as in the previous year.

126 All the schools in the State were inspected and Inspection. examined during the year of report. The work was found to be quite satisfactory.

127 There were 394 teachers in the primary and vernacular schools. The teaching staff. Of these 10 were Third-year-trained, 27 Second-year-trained, 23 First-year-trained, 123 have passed the Sangli State Training-Class Examination.

There were 52 teachers in the secondary schools. Of these 2 were B. A., S. T. Cs., one M. A., B. T., one M. A., S. T. C., one M. A., 16 Graduates and the remaining were Matrics, P. Es. and I. Es. and special teachers.

There were 26 teachers in the institutions under the management of the "Women's Education Board Sangli". Of these one was a Graduate and three were Matrics and V. Fs.

128. The total expenditure on Public Instruction was Rs. 1,39,733 Expenditure. as against Rs. 1,39,865 of the last year. This was met as follows:—

State funds 62.9%, Local Funds 14.3%, Municipal Funds 3.4%, Fees 14.2%, and Shree Ganpati Sansthan 5.2%.

88 students in the Schools at Sangli receive help in the shape of free meals every day at the palace, subject to their producing the necessary certificates about poverty, good conduct, studies and attendance, while 100 more receive partial meals known as "Madhukaris". The cost of these meals is met from the funds of the Khasgi Department,

129 Her Highness the Maharanisahab of Baroda who visited Sangli
 Visits. in August 1933 performed the prize distribution ceremony
 of the Girls' Schools under the Presidentship of Her Highness
 the Ranisahab.

In the course of the Agent to Governor General's visit to Sangli in February last, Mrs. Wilberforce-Bell was pleased to pay a visit to the Sangli Mahila Vidyalaya and the Girls' High School. Girl Guide display and other performances were arranged in honour of her.

130 There are 12 libraries of which 10 were registered by the
 Libraries. Government of Bombay. Those at Sangli, Shahapur, Mangalwedha and Shirhatti receive grants from the State; the first 2 get Rs 100 each and the others Rs 50 each. The Shahapur Library was shifted in April last to new premises specially built for the purpose. The opening ceremony of this new building was performed in April by Her Highness the Rani Sahab. His Highness the Raja Sahab also graced the occasion.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS

I PRINTING PRESSES.

131. There are 11 Printing Presses in the State besides the State Printing Press at Sangli. Of these 9 are at Sangli 1 is at Shahapur and one at Rabkavi. The names of the 11 printing presses and those of their proprietors are:—

Name of Press	Name of the proprietor
1. Chintamani Press, Sangli	Mr. Jayaram Vishnu Rajwade
2. Shri Datta Printing Press Sangli	„ Appaji Bidesh Inamdar
3. Shri Ram Press Sangli	„ Narayan Laxman Jog
4. Shri Govind Mudranalaya Sangli	„ Ramchandra Govind Devnl
5. Laxmi Narayan Press, „	„ Rameshwar Gangadhar Telang
6. Lokamanya Press „	„ R. G. Gijare
7. Yeshwant Steam Press „	„ Shantaram Atmaram Yande
8. Madhav Press „	„ Janardan Shridhar Joshi
9. Maharashtra Printing Press „	„ M. H. Kulkarni
10. Rameshwar Printing Press Shahapur	„ Vithal Ganesh Vaze
11. Mitra Samuha Mudranalaya Rabkavi	„ Busappa Chandappa Kuchnur of Rabkavi.

132. Two 'weeklies' are printed and published at Sangli viz. the 'Dakshin Maharashtra' and the 'Vijaya'. The former is printed at the Chintamani Press and the latter at Govind Mudranalaya Sangli. One quarterly viz. the Sangli Educational Society's quarterly is printed at the Chintamani Press and two monthlies viz. 'Jain Jagriti' and 'Adarsha' are printed at the Yeshwant Steam printing press Sangli.

II FAIRS

133. About 25 fairs were held in the State during the year under report. The principal among them were the following:—

1. Fakirswami Fair at Shirhatti, held in the month of Vaishakh.
2. Prabhuswami Fair at Terdal held in the month of Shrawana.
3. Prabhatmal Fair at Rabkavi held in the month of Shrawana.
4. Mardan Gaibi Fair at Mangalwedha held in the month of Rajab.

III RAILWAY.

134. The net earnings of the Sangli State Railway during the year ending 31st March 1934 amounted to Rs 37,351-14-10 as against Rs 35,338-3-9 of the previous year.

IV STATE CATTLE.

135. The State cattle consisting of 242 heads are under the supervision of the District Agricultural Inspector, Sangli. The State has kuran lands in three Talukas as following:—

795 acres in the Miraj Prant Taluka
 7448 „ Kuchi „
 2202 „ Mangalwedha „

These kurans supply fodder to the State cattle.

The State also keeps a herd of camels which at present number 68.

V TOWN EXTENSION.

136 The idea of taking steps to extend the site available in Sangli Town Extension for residential and other buildings, originated in 1914 when a very great portion of the town was inundated by the heavy floods of the river Krishna. Since then steps have been taken, from time to time, to acquire land and to lay it out into plots. 92 acres and 18 gunthas in all have been thus acquired. This area has been divided into 461 plots. Of these 359 have been built upon.

The plots have been well laid out and provision has been made for open space around built-over portions on each plot so as to secure proper ventilation and light.

VI AGRICULTURE.

137 Agriculture is the main stay of the population of the Sangli State as in the rest of the Country. Efforts are being made to spread knowledge of improved methods of Agriculture and to induce the ryots to adopt them.

The method of 'Dry Farming' has become much popular in the State. Thrashing of Jowar by means of stone rollers which was unknown before is also getting popular in the Miraj-Prant Taluka. Ten stone-rollers were supplied to the ryots of the Mangalwedha Taluka and ten to those of the Miraj-Prant Taluka.

During the year under report the Agricultural Inspector demonstrated the utility of the following agricultural improvements:—

- (1) The importance of grading seed by means of sieves.
- (2) The importance of 'Dry farming' methods.
- (3) The use of stone rollers for thrashing Jowar.
- (4) The cultivation of Jayawant cotton.
- (5) The use of cochineal insects for eradicating prickly-pear.

Propaganda was carried on a large scale in the Kuchi, Miraj-Prant and Mangalwedha Talukas in order to bring home to the agriculturists the importance of selecting seed by means of sieves. Such selection means a 10 to 15% increase in the yield.

During the year under report the following quantities were graded.

20,000 lbs. in the Miraj-Prant Taluka
 8,000 „ „ Kuchi Taluka.
 17,000 „ „ Mangalwedha Taluka

The grading of gram seed was also demonstrated in the Miraj-Prant and the Mangalwedha Talukas and it is believed that it will soon be adopted in the Mangalwedha Taluka where the area under gram is extensive.

Special efforts to popularize the 'Jayavant Cotton' were made in the Miraj-Prant and Shirhatti Talukas and at Dodwad, by the distribution of Jayavant cotton seed from quantities specially stocked.

It is hoped that this variety of cotton will soon come to be particularly appreciated by the ryots on account of its 'wilt-resisting' property and its high ginning percentage.

The campaign for the removal of prickly pear with the aid of the cochineal insects was continued. These insects have now been introduced in almost all the villages of the Miraj-Prant, Shirhatti and Kuchi Talukas and the Terdal Mahal and vast growths of prickly pear have been destroyed. This method of eradicating prickly pear is found to be very easy, inexpensive and at the same time most effective.

The two Agricultural Development Associations established last year one in the Kuchi Taluka and the other in the Mangalwedha Taluka are doing good work and carrying on a useful propaganda for the introduction of agricultural improvements. They distribute good seed and maintain improved implements for being let on hire. They have each a 'Paricharak' or guide attached to them. He goes round from village to village giving advice to agriculturists and demonstrating several improved methods.

VII CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

138 The Co-operative movement was first started in the State in the year 1910. At first the Assistant Revenue Officer was the Co-operative Societies. Ex-officio Registrar of the Co-operative Society. In the year 1926 a separate co-operative department was created under an officer whose services were taken on loan from the British Government, for a period of 2 years. At the end of that period Mr. S. D. Gokhale, B. A. B. Sc., who was then acting as Assistant Registrar was appointed Registrar of co-operative Societies.

The Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912 of the Government of India with the rules thereunder framed by the Government of Bombay as modified by G. R. No. 4356 dated 30th April 1919 has been made applicable to the State *mutatis mutandis*.

The following comparative table gives the details of the working of the Societies in the year of report as against the previous year:—

Type of Societies.	No. of Societies		No. of Members		Working capital.		Reserve Fund.	
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
Cooperative Central Bank ...	1	1	209	263	4,95,526	4,61,903	7,500	10,000
The Mangalwedha Taluka co-operative Bank ...	1	1	18	28	5,000	7,465	..	..
Agril. Societies ..	70	73	5128	5751	3,85,869	4,17,004	47,073	48,896
Non-agricultural Societies ...	15	15	1099	1402	18,280	22,210	6,245	6,585
Total.....	87	90	6454	7444	9,04,675	9,08,582	60,818	65,481

It will be seen from the above that at the commencement of the year there were 70 Agricultural and 15 Non-Agricultural Societies. Three Agricultural Societies were newly registered during the year under report making a total of 73 Agricultural and 15 Non-Agricultural Societies.

VIII THE SANGLI CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

139 With a view to financing the Cooperative Societies in the Sangli Cooperative Bank. State, the Sangli State Central Cooperative Bank was organised and duly registered on 28th March 1927 under the Cooperative Societies Act.

This Bank advances loans to societies on the security of the joint unlimited liabilities of the members to the extent of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total unencumbered assets of the Societies. The Societies in their turn undertake the necessary scrutiny in advancing loans to individual members. Since last year the Bank is doing banking business of every sort.

The authorised share capital of the Bank is 2,00,000 of rupees divided into 4000 shares of Rs 50 each; half the number of shares is subscribed for by the State and the remaining half is equally shared by the Societies and sympathising individuals.

There was almost no profit for the first year. At the end of the second year it was possible to declare and pay a dividend of 5% for both the years and from the third to the 6th year a dividend of 6% was declared and paid. During the year under report it is expected that it will be possible to declare the same dividend as that of the last year i. e. 6%.

The paid up share capital rose from Rs. 56,280 to 57,980 though the amount of deposits decreased from Rs. 4,31,745-8-1 to Rs. 3,49,031-11-5 during the year of report. The decrease in the amount of deposits was due to the fact that the Bank did not accept any fixed deposits during the year under report. Recoveries from loans advanced to the societies amounted to Rs- 68051-7-9- as against Rs-84196-7-9 of the last year.

The Board of Directors of the Bank consists of 9 members out of whom two are elected by the affiliated societies, two by the individual shareholders and 5 are nominated by the State including the President of the Board who is the Councillor in charge of the Department of cooperation. The accounts of the Bank are audited by Auditors nominated by the share-holders, and the Auditor of the Co-operative Societies Sangli. During the year under report the accounts of the Bank were also audited by Messrs. G. M. Oak and Co. Government Diploma'd Accountants and certified Auditors Poona as was done in the previous year.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies works as Manager and the Managing Director of the Bank.

IX SHRI GANPATI CO-OPERATIVE SALE SHOP SANGLI

140 With a view to securing a fair disposal of the agricultural produce of the cultivators in general and the members of the Agricultural Societies in particular

the ' Shri Ganpati Co-operative sale shop ' was opened on 6th November 1926. The staff of the sale shop, consists of a manager, an assistant, one clerk, one bill-collector, and two hamals. The cost of management including the rent of the shop and other sundry expenses was Rs. 2,165 as against Rs 2,089 of the last year.

The working of the shop is supervised by a Board consisting of official and non-official members.

The agricultural produce brought to the shop by the cultivators consisted of ground-nut, turmeric, jaggery, tobacco, cotton, chilly, etc.

During the year under report the Sale Shop earned a profit of Rs. 769 as against Rs. 932 of the last year. The reserve fund of the shop rose from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 during the year under report.

The sale shop was hitherto financed by the State but during the last year it was affiliated to the Sangli State Central Co-operative Bank and has received a loan of Rs. 30,000 at 6½ per cent from the Bank, during the year under report.

X. SANGLI STATE CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

141. The Sangli State Co-operative Institute was organised and registered under the Act in the year 1931. The Institute could not however, do much work during the first year and a half for want of funds. The Sangli State Central Co-operative Bank, however, appreciating the necessity and usefulness of such an organisation made a munificent donation of Rs. 600 to this Body with a view to encouraging it to carry on its propoganda for the advancement of co-operation. The Institute, on its part, rose to the occasion and undertook the responsibilities devolving upon it by the acceptance of the grant and in spite of the outbreak of Plague at Sangli managed to carry on its work with zeal and earnestness.

Prominent among the several activities of the institute were the running of the Secretaries' Training Class at Sangli and the organisation of 7 Agricultural Credit Societies in the Mangalwedha Taluka.

During the year under report the Bank made a donation of the same amount (viz Rs. 600) to the Institute. The Institute intended to conduct a training class at Kavathe-Mahankal but could not do any appreciable work owing to the out-break of Plague at Kavathe-Mahankal.

XI. THE MANGALWEDHA TALUKA COOPERATIVE BANK.

142. With a view to financing the Co-operative Societies in the Mangalwedha Taluka, " The Mangalwedha Taluka Cooperative Bank " was organised and registered on 28th March 1933 under the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912. The authorised share capital of the Bank is Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 4000 shares of Rs. 25 each. The paid up share capital of the Bank is Rs. 4800 and the amount of fixed deposits is Rs. 1700. The number of Societies affiliated to the Bank is 9. Loans amounting to Rs. 7,465 were advanced to six Societies by the Bank during the year under report.

The Board of Directors consists of 9 members 7 of whom, including the President are elected by the shareholders. The Mamlatdar and the Awal Karkoon of the Mangalwedha Taluka, are Ex-Officio members. It is yet too early to say anything definitely about the working of this Bank.

XII GRAM PANCHAYAT.

143 During the year under report a village Panchayat was established at Ugar Khurd, a village in the Miraj-Prant Taluka, under Gram Panchayat. Section 4 of the Sangli State village Panchayat Act I of 1925. The Panchayat was inaugurated on 4th of June 1933 by Rao Bahadur G. R. Barve, Diwan of Sangli. His Highness the Raja Saheb was pleased to send a message of sympathy on the occasion. The Panchayat consists of 9 members including the Sar-Panch.

The Panchayat has been invested with all the powers under the Act excluding those of trying Criminal cases. 20 Civil cases were heard and decided by the Panchayat during the year under report. A revisional application was preferred in one case to the Panchayat Officer who confirmed the original order of the Panchayat.

Two roads were repaired by the Panchayat during the year under report.

A charitable dispensary was opened when Cholera broke out in the village. Free medical relief was granted to the village people stricken by the epidemic, the expenditure incurred by the Panchayat in this respect being nearly Rs. 80.

The Panchayat received donations of Rs. 82 from private individuals and Rs. 200 from the Local Board, Miraj-Prant Taluka.

13 meetings were held by the Panchayat during the year under report.

The Panchayat has so far done good work and justified its existence.

XIII SANGLI BANK.

144 The Sangli Bank Limited is a joint stock Company registered under Sangli Bank. the Indian Companies' Act III of 1913 as applied to the State. It has its registered Office at Sangli. It commenced its business in October 1916. The authorised capital of this bank is Rs. 2,00,000 divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The State holds half the shares. The State does not however hold itself in any way responsible for the affairs of the Bank save in the capacity of a share holder.

Under the Articles of Association an officer in one of the higher grades of the State service is to represent the State on the Board of Directors and is to act as their Chairman. Two more officers of the State were appointed during the year on the Board of Directors as State representatives to assist the Chairman. The manager of the Bank is an officer of the State whose services have been lent by the State to the Bank.

The accounts of the Bank are being audited from year to year by different Firms of certified Accountants and Government Auditors. No material irregularities were detected. The suggestions made by the Auditors from time to time were accepted.

The following table gives an idea of the working of the Bank since its establishment :—

Year ending	Paid up capital Rs.	Reserve fund Rs.	Reserve liability. Rs.	Net profit Rs.
1917...	1,00,000	Nil	1,00,000	10,729-10-1
1918...	"	1,000	"	17,119-6-10
1919...	"	4,500	"	27,088-0-0
1920...	"	17,000	"	29,945-0-0
1921...	"	30,000	"	23,609-2-0
1922...	1,42,500	40,000	57,500	7,962-7-5
1923...	"	44,000	57,500	6,881-1-5
1924...	"	"	"	17,744-13-2
1925...	1,50,000	9,823-2-6	50,000	26,282-15-2
1926...	"	14,311-13-6	"	36,509-5-2
1927...	"	"	"	29,223-3-0
1928...	"	22,311-13-6	"	35,605-11-11
1929...	"	32,311-13-6	"	39,207-15-1
1930...	"	34,811-13-6	"	13,361-13-6
1931...	"	37,311-13-6	"	30,679-8-0
1932...	"	41,811-13-6	"	46,603-7-10
1933...	2,00,000	54,000- 0-0	Nil	*70,547-6-3

* Net loss due to the sudden collapse of the Firm of Messrs. Lallubhai Leelachand & Co.

XIV SPECIAL DUTY.

145 The post of the Special State Auditor was created in the year 1922. Special Duty. During the year of report Mr. G. J Kunte audited the accounts of the following offices :—

- 1 Huzur Stamp Office Accounts for 1341 Fasli.
- 2 " Treasury Accounts for 1341 Fasli.
- 3 " " Office Local Fund Accounts for 1341-42 Fasli.
- 4 " " Trust Fund accounts for 1341-42 Fasli.

Mr. Kunte also acts as the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

The Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 was first introduced into the State in 1916. It was at first applied only to the Sangli Bank Ltd. Its scope has since been enlarged so as to make its provisions applicable to the following 3 Companies as well :—

- 1 The New Ginning and Pressing Factory Co. Ltd.
- 2 Arwade Gadgil and Co. Ltd.
- 3 The Chintamani Weaving and Spinning Mills Ltd.

The last-named Company has gone into voluntary liquidation during the year under report. No new Company was registered during the year under report.

There are 5 Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 viz-

- 1 The Sangli Education Society.
- 2 The Hanuman Devasthan Society, Digraj.

3 Sangli Vidyarthi Mandal, Sangli.

4 Shri Samartha Vyayam-Shala, Sangli.

No new Society was registered during the year under report.

XV CITY SURVEY WORK OF SANGLI AND SANGLIWADI.

146 The maintenance of the City Survey has been entrusted to a Maintenance Surveyor assisted by a clerk and a peon.

The City Surveyor inspected 2752 properties and disposed of 379 applications regarding mutations out of a total of 400. The work of inspection was carried on in conformity with the rules laid down in Chapter X of the City Survey Manual.

During the year of report there were 861 mutations in respect of entries in the property register, and the boundaries of 589 properties were corrected in the Map in the light of the Mutations. 252 properties were remeasured partly at the request of the applicants and partly upon orders received by the City Surveyor from his superiors; 699 applications for copies of entries in the property register and for those of the extracts of properties from the maps were received and disposed of during the year of report.

The work of the issuing of sanads to holders of City Survey properties and collecting of sanad fees is in progress. The work of writing out sanads of the City Survey properties at Sangalwadi has been completed.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

No.	Name of Appendix.
1	High Officials.
2	Laws in force.
3	Military force. (Nil)
4	Strength &c. of the Police.
5	Working of the Police.
6	Value of property stolen and recovered.
7	Crimes and their nature.
8	Working of the Magisterial Courts.
9	Criminal Appeals.
10	Civil work, nature and value of original suits
11	Civil work, Execution of decrees.
12	Civil work, Appeals.
13	Jail and lock-ups.
14	Registration of documents.
15	Registration, Receipts and Expenditure,
16	Municipalities, Receipts and expenditure.
17	Rain fall.
18	Prices of food grains.
19	Public Works Expenditure.
20	Agricultural stock.
21	Excise shops and their revenue.
22	Receipts and disbursements.
23	Medical Relief.
24	Vital statistics.
25	State schools.
	and A & B.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Sangli State, showing changes in the personnel during the year ending 31st March 1934.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks
			From.	To.	
1	Rao Bahadur G. R. Barve, B. A.	Diwan.	1-4-33	31-3-34	
2	Rao Saheb Y. A. Thombare, B. A.	2nd Councillor.	"	"	
3	Rao Bahadur G. V. Patwardhan, B.A.,LL.B.	3rd Councillor-	"	"	
4	Mr. Y. V. Kolhatkar. B A, LLB.	4th Councillor	"	"	
5	Mr. M. H. Limaye, H P	Nyayadish.	"	"	
6	Dr. R. G. Thakar, L M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	"	"	
7	Raosaheb V. K. Bapat. B. A. LLB,	Police Superintendent.	"	"	
8	Rao saheb V.G. Bhave. B. E	State Engineer.	"	"	
9	Mr. R. S. Phadnis. B. A. LL. B.	Chief Revenue Officer.	"	"	
10	Mr. G. J. Kunte.	State Auditor & Special Duty Officer.	"	"	
11	Mr. V. R. Ogale.	Ganapati Manager.	"	"	
12	Mr. V. K. Khadilkar, B. A.	Treasury Officer.	"	"	
13	Mr. S. D. Gokhale, B. A. B SC., H. P.	Educational Inspec- tor & Registrar of Co- operative Societies.	"	"	
14	D. L. Gokhale, M. A., B. T.	Head Master Sangli High School.	"	"	
15	Mr. H. M. Kittur.	Forest Officer.	"	"	

APPENDIX II

List of Laws in force in the Sangli State for the year ending 31st March 1933.

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
1	Indian Penal Code Act XLV of 1860 as amended by ...	Swari Ba Ja 220 of 17-5-72	6-6-1872	.....
	Act VIII of 1882 and ...	H No 862 Dt. 13-3-85	1-4-85	.....
	Act IV of 1898 ...	Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99	1-8-99	7-4-99
	Amendments to Indian Penal Code Sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130 and 153A. ...	P A's Notification without No. and date	7-12-1908	7-12-1908
	Act VIII of 1913 of the Supreme Council of India viz The India Criminal Law Amendment Act ...	H.No. 860 of 30-9-18	1-10-18	7-11-18
	The Indian Penal Code (amending) Act No 20 of 1923 ...	H. No. 105 C of 24-12-24	1-2-1925	7-1-1925
	The Indian P. C. (amending) Act No. 5 of 1924.	H. No. 9 C of 3-4-30.	3-4-1930	7-5-1930
2	Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (Heirship Certificate)	Di Ja No. 148 of 24-12-1867	24-12-67	.....
3	Survey and Settlement Act I of 1865 ...	.....	.....	.....
4	Hindus' Liabilities for Ancestor's Debts Act VII of 1866 ...	H Di Ja No 311 of 28.10-80	1-12-80	7-11-80
5	Indian Post Office Act XIV of 1866 as amended by Act VI of 1898... ..	H Ju Ja 1275 of 21-9-1900	21-9-1900	7-10-1900
6	Indian Telegraph Act	H Pol J. No. 814 of 4-12-02	4-12-1902	7-1-1903
7	Evidence Act I of 1872 as amended by... ..	H Ju Ja No. 550 of 1876	1-1-1877	.....
	Acts III of 1887, III of 1891 and V of 1899	Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99.	1-8-99	7-4-99
	Act XXXI of 1926 to amend the Indian evidence Act	H. No. 25 of 1-9-28	1-10-28	7-9-28
8	Contract Act IX of 1872 as amended by. ...	H Ja No 420 of 22-11-81	15-12-81	7-1-82
	Acts IV of 1886 and VI of 1899... ..	Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99	1-8-99	7-4-99
9	Indian Oaths Act X of 1873	S. K.' No. 1157 of 14-8-82	.....	.....
		Joint Ad's No. 56 of 29-3-1882..	14-8-1882	.....
10	Bombay Hereditary Offices Act III of 1874 ...	Joint Ad's No. 275 of 4-6-1875.	.....	.....
		S. K.'s No. (Mu. Ja.) 118- of 30-6-76.	6-6-76	.....
	Bombay Hereditary offices Act V of 1886 (Act V of 1886)	H. M. J. No. 2934 of 1895	9-9-1895	9-9-1895
	Provisions of Bombay Act III of 1910 amending the Hereditary Offices Act III of 1874 ...	H. No. 3285 of 23-11-10	1-1-1911	7-12-1910
	The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act No 10 of 1923	H. No. 105 C of 24-12-24	1-2-1925	7-1-1925
11	European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874	H. M. Register No. 2442	.....	.....
12	Majority Act IX of 1875... ..	of 27-10-84	1-11-84	.....
		H. No. 306 of 25-11-80	1-12-80	7-10-83
13	Opium Act I of 1878	H. O. No. c 13 of 7-3-1	.....	.....
	The rules framed under sections 5 & 13 of the Opium Act by the Government of Bombay.			
14	Abkari Act V of 1878 as amended by Act V of 1901	H. No. 202 of 2-3-17	1-3-17	17-4-17
	Amending Abkari Act No. III of 1917 <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i>	H Ma Ja No. 3703 of 22-9-86	1-10-1886	7-10-1886
15	Forest Act VII of 1878	H Ju Ja No. 1714 of 18-12-99	18-12-99	7-12-1900
16	Easements Act V of 1882	H. Ju. Ja. No. 105 of 18-1-1901	18-1-1901	7-3-1900
17	Lunacy Act XXXV of 1856	H. Ki. Ja. No. 6911 of 1902	2-9-1902	1-9-1901
18	Land Acquisition Act I of 1894	H. No. 134 of 6-12-20	6-12-20	7-1-21
	The Land Acquisition (amendment) Act No. XX of 1919	H. No. 105 C of 24-12-24	1-2-1925	7-1-1925
	The Land Acquisition (amendment) Act No 38 of 1923	No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
19	Stamp Act II of 1899... ..	D. M. 131 of 22-12-23	7-2-24	7-2-24
	Indian Stamp Act (No. 43 of 1923)	H. No. 73 C of 22-12-26	1-1-27	22-12-26
	The Stamp Amendment Act II of 1922... ..	No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
20	Succession Certificate Act VII of 1889... ..	" "	" "	" "
21	Suits Valuation Act VII of 1887.	" "	" "	" "
22	Transfer of Property Act IV of 1882	" "	" "	" "
	Amending Act VI of 1904 (Transfer of Property amendment Act of the Supreme Council of India).	H. No 86 of 30-9-1918	1-10-18	.....
	An act to Validate certain transfers made prior to 1st June 1915 (Act No. XXVI of 1917)	H. No. 134 of 6-12-20	6-12-20	7-1-21

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
	Act No. XXVII of 1926. An act to explain certain provisions of transfer of property Act ...	H. No. 26 c of 1-9-28	1-10-28	7-9-28
	The Repealing and amending Act No X of 1927 as far as it amends the Transfer of property (Amendment) Act XXVII of 1926...	" "	1-10-25	"
	Transfer of Property Amendment Act No. 20 and 21 of 1929. ...	H. O. No. 90 G.	1-8-31	7-5-31
23	Indian Trusts Act II of 1882 ...	No. nil of 15-10-11 00	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
24	Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879 ...	" "	"	"
	Acts relating to Bombay Land Revenue Code Act No. V of 1879.			
	1 Bombay Act No. IV of 1905	} H.O. No. C 17 of 7-3-21.	.....	.....
	" " " I " 1910			
	" " " XI " 1912			
	" " " IV " 1913			
	" " " VII " 1914			
	" " " II " 1919 so far as it relates to Bombay Act V of 1879.			
	1 Bombay Act No. I of 1920 ...			
	The Land Revenue Code Rules (1921)...	H. No. C. 94 D. 2-11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
	Amendment to section 187 of Land Revenue Code (regarding recovery of dues of Abkari cesses) ...	1176 of 19-8-31.		7-10-31
25	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
26	District Police Act IV of 1890 ...			
	Amending Act IV of 1912 ...	H. No. 101 of 3-2-15	1-3-15	7-3-15
27	Village Police Act VIII of 1867...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
28	Whipping Act III of 1895 and V of 1900 ...	" "	"	"
29	Specific Relief Act I of 1877 ...	" "	"	"
30	Registration Act XVI of 1908 ...	H. No. 875 of 5-9-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
	The Act to amend the Registration Act (No. XV of 1917) ...	H. No. 134 of 6-12-20	6-12-20	7-1-21
	Act No. 2 of 1927 an act further to amend the Indian Registration Act. ...	H. No. 25 C of 1 9-28	1-10-28	7-9-28
	Amendment of Sec. 16 of Indian Registration Act. regarding affidavits about marriage, remarriage or Divorce.	C. 6 of 3-4-30.	15-4-30	7-6-30
31	Revenue Jurisdiction Act X of 1876 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902.	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
32	Partition Act IV of 1893...			
33	Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 ..	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	2-1-1903	15-10-1902
	Rules under Sec. 50 of the Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 ...	H. No. 355 of 21-7-17	1-8-17	7 9-17
34	Court Fees Act VII of 1870 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
	Imperial Legislative Council Act VI of 1905 amending Court Fees Act VII of 1870 ...	H. No. 869 of 5-9-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
	The Provisions of Government of India Notification No. 3970 Dated 8-7-15 in Political Department regarding the remissions in the fees leviable on probate, letters of Administration, Succession Certificates and heirship certificates in respect of persons who are killed or died of wounds &c. while on active field service ...	H. No. 810 of 28-8-15	1-9-15	7-9-15
	The new Table of Fees and Notes framed under Sec.20 of the Court Fee Act VII of 1870 ...	H. No. 879 of 5-8-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
35	General Clauses Act X of 1897 ...	H. No. nil of 15 10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
36	Bombay General Clauses Act III of 1886 ...	" "	"	"
37	Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV of 1869...	" "	"	"
	The Amendments made by the Bombay High Court in Rule No. 5 of Order IX of the Civil Procedure Code Act No. V of 1908 and the insertion of two new Rules viz 44 A and 72 A in order XXI of the same, Code..			
38	Indian Arms Act XI of 1878 ...	H. No. 200 of 13-2-18	13-2-18	7-4-18
	Section 19 only of the above Act ...	H Ju Ja No. 62 of 11-1-01	11-1-1901	
	The Arms Act Rules (1920) ...	H Ma Ja 2920 of 30-7-86	30-7-86	7-10-86
	Introduction of the Rules under the Indian Arms Act as amended upto 1-1-1928. ...	H. No. C. 94 D. 2-11-22.	2,11-22	20-11-22
	Rules under the above Notification. ...	D. M. 367 of 22-8-30.	22-8-30	7-10 30
		D. M. 369 of 22-8-30.	22-8-30	7-10-30

Serial Number	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
39	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 ...	H. Fou Ja No. 237 of 15-10-78	1-11-78	1-11-78
40	Ghee Adulteration Act I of 1899 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1903	15-10-1902
41	Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901 ...	" "	"	"
	" 1902, II of 1903, IV of 1904, X of 1912 VIII of 1914. ...	H. No. 1057 of 2-12-1914	1-1-15	7-2-14
	Acts relating to the District Municipal Act III of 1901, Bombay Act No. III of 1915, VI of 1917, II of 1919 so far as it relates to Act III of 1901, & III of 1902. ...	H. O. No. C 15 of 7-3-1921		
42	Probate and Administration Act V of 1881 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
43	Prisoners Act III of 1900 ...	" "	"	"
	Prisoners Act IX of 1894 (Imperial Legislative Council of India) ...	H. No. 123 of 10-2-1915	1-3-15	7-3-15
44	Prisoners Testimony Act XV of 1869 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
45	Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 ...	P. A.'s Notification of 15-10-1904	18-11-1904	18-12-1904
46	Agriculturists Loans Act XII of 1834 ...	Do of 15-11-1904	"	"
47	Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883 ...	" "	"	"
48	Sangli State Regulation No. I of 1904 ...	" "	9-11-1904	"
49	Sangli State Regulation No. II of 1904 ...	" "	18-11-1904	"
50	Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act IV of 1887 as amended by Bombay Act I of 1890 ...	Po. Ja. No. 22 of 18-5-1905	1-6-1905	18-5-1905
51	Debtor's Act VI of 1888 ...	Ad's No. 3480 of 1905	7-12-1905	7-12-1905
52	Judicial Officer's Protection Act XVIII of 1850..			
53	Sections 3, 4, 6 & 8 and section 11 so far as it absolutely prohibits manufacture of salt &c. Chapters VII, VIII and IX and sections 59, 60 and 61 of Chapter X of the Bombay Salt Act II of 1890 as amended by Act I of 1901 <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i> ...	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	7-11-1906	24-4-1906
54	Mamlatdar's Courts' Act II of 1906	" "	1-9-1907	20-8-1907
55	Public conveyance Act VII of 1920 superceding the Act No. VI of 1883 ...	H. O. No. 21 C of 7-3-21.	.....	.....
56	Explosive Act VI of 1908	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	13-8-1908	13-8-1908
	Indian Explosive Act IV of 1884 and Explosive Substances Act VI of 1908 ...	" "	1-9-1908	21-9-07
57	New Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908 ...	" "	1-1-1909	7-12-08
	Act No. XXIV of 1920, being an amendment to the Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908.	H. O. No. 19 C of 7-3-21.	.....	.....
	The Civil Procedure Amendment Act (No. IX of 1922) ...	H. No. C. 88 D 2 11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
	The Code of Civil Procedure (amendment) Act No. 29 of 1923 ...	H. No. 105 C of 24-12-24	1-2-1925	7-1-1925
	Act VI of 1926 to amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 ...	H. No. 25 C of 1-9-28	1-10-28	7-9-28
	Government of India Act No. 1 of 1926 Sec. 7 (B) regarding powers of Small Cause Courts ...	H. O. 90 C. of 24-6-31.	1-8-31	7-7-31
58	Bombay Record of Rights Act IV of 1903 ...	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	1-1-1909.	7-12-1908
59	Indian Limitation Act (Government of India's Act IX of 1908) ...	" "	"	11-1-1909
	Act No. XXVI of 1920 Indian Limitation ...	H. O. No. 29 C of 29-4-21.	.....	.....
	The Indian Limitation Amendment Act (No X of 1922). ...	H. No. C. 88 Dated 2-11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
	The repealing & amending Act No II of 1923 (a) The Indian Limitation Act No 9 of 1908... Act No. IX of 1927. ...	H. No. 105 C of 24-12-24 H. No. 9 C of 8-4-1930.	1-2-25	7-1-1925 7-5-1930
60	Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 ...	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	1-6-1909	31-5-1909
	The provincial Insolvency Act (No. 5 of 1920) ...	H. No. C. 42 Dated 15-4-28.	7-5-28	7-5-28
61	The Public Dramatic Performance Act XIX of 1876.. ...	P. A.'s Notification without No. and Date	25 1 10	25-1-10
62	Government of India's Census Act XVI of 1910... ..	.....	.....	.....
63	The Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912 ...	H. Ju. No. 152 of 4-6-13	1-7-13	7-7-13
64	Government of India's Act III of 1911 (Criminal Tribes Act).. ...	H. No. 728 of 31-7-1913	1-8-13	13-8-1913

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette
65	The Criminal Tribes Act No. VI of 1924 <i>Mutatis-Mutandis</i> and so far as applicable ... Rules under the Criminal Tribes Act No. 6 of 1924 ... Provisions of Bombay Regulation Number II of 1827 Chapter VI ...	H. No. 217 D. M. of 24-5-29 395 of 24-11-31.	24-5-29	7-6-29 7-1-32
66	Ordinance No. I of 1914 for securing the control of the Press during the War ...	H. No. 85 of 17-1-14	1-2-14	7-2-14
67	Bombay Court of Wards Act I of 1905...	H. No. 704 of 12-8-14	12-8-14	12-8-14
68	Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903 amended by Act VI of 1913 ...	H. No. 173 of 19-2-15	1-3-15	7-3-15
69	Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914 ... Rules under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914 ...	H. No. 190 of 21-2-1916 H. No. 829 of 18-1-1916	1-3-1916 7-8-1916	7-3-1916 7-9-1916
70	Introduction of Rules re: Public Vehicles in the Mofussil, under Home Dept. Notification No. 8623 of 10-2-1927 as modified upto 7-6-1929. ... Government of India Act VII of 1913 (Indian Companies' Act) so far as the management and working of the newly started "Sangli Bank Ltd" and those of the new Ginning & Pressing Co. are concerned ...	H. No. 571 of 6-7-18 D. M. 361 of 1-9-30.	7-7-18 1-9-30	7-2-1918 7-10-30
71	The Registration Ordinance No. I of 1917 ...	H. No. 469 of 25-6-27 H. No. 1069 of 5-10-16 Fou. Ja. No. 391 of 22-2-17	25-6-27 5-10-16 22-2-17	7-8-27 7-10-1916 3-3-17
72	The Defence of India Act IV of 1915 (Criminal Law Amendment Act) together with rules made thereunder....	H. No. 1084 of 11-10-17	15-10-17	13-10-17
73	The Ingress into India Ordinance No. V of 1914 read with Act I of 1915 ...	H. No. " "	" "	" "
74	The Foreigners Ordinance No. III of 1914 as amended by Ordinances Nos. 7 and 8 of 1914 read with Act I of 1915...	H. No. " "	" "	" "
75	Government of India Ordinance No. II of 1915 entitled the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Ordinance of 1915...	H. No. 498 of 28-6-15	1-7-15	7-7-15
76	Act XII of 1850 of the Supreme Council of India called The Public Accounts De. faults Act...	H. No. 864 of 30-9-18 P. Ja. No. 270 of 16-3-99	1-10-18 1-8-99	7-11-18 7-4-99
77	Criminal Procedure Code V of 1898...	D. M. 273 of 14-7-23 ...	1-8-23	7-8-23
78	Criminal Procedure Code Act (No. 5 of 1898) as amended up-to-date by Act No. XX of 1923 The Code of Criminal Procedure (Second amendment) Act No. 37 of 1923 ... Act No. XVIII of 1924. ...	H. No. 105 C of 24-12-24 H. No. 9 C of 3-4-1930.	1-2-25	7-1-25 7-5-1930
79	Articles of Commerce ordinance No. IX of 1914 read with No. I of 1915 of Government of India ...	H. No. 964 of 8-11-18 H. No. Census 6 of 12-6-20	1-11-18 12-6-20	12-11-18 7-7-20
80	Census Act No. IV of 1920 ... The temporary regulations issued by the Government of Bombay under the Epidemic diseases ct 1897 ...	H. N. 141 & 144 of 12-6-20 H No 134 of 6-12-20	6-12-20	7-1-21
81	Indian Lunacy ct (IV of 1912) ...	" "	" "	" "
82	The Societies Registration Act No. XXI of 1860	" "	" "	" "
83	The termination of the present War (definition) Act V of 1919 ...	" "	" "	" "
84	The repealing and amendment gc XVIII- of 1919 so far as the followina tets mentioned in the schedule 1st nd 2nd are concerned Viz ...	" "	" "	" "

SCHEDULE I.

The Court Fees Act VII of 1870
The Indian Evidence ct I of 1872.
The probate and dministration fet V of 1881.
The general clauses Act No. X of 1897.
The Code of Cri. Pro. Act V of 1898.
The Indian Stamp Act II of 1899.
The Code of Civil Pro. Act V of 1908.
The Indian Limitation Act IX of 1908.

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
SCHEDULE II.				
	The Code of Criminal Pro. V of 1898. The Indian Lunacy Act IV of 1912.			
	Bombay Acts.			
	The Bombay prevention of Gambling (amendment) Act VI of 1919.			
	The Bombay repealing and amending Act IV of 1919 so far as it modifies the Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878.			
85	The temporary Regulation issued by the Government of Bombay under the Epidemic Diseases' Act 1897, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Act, <i>Mutatis mutandis</i> ...	H. O. No 144 of 6-2-20.	.....	.....
86	The Court-Fees Act (No. 1 of 1922) ...	H. No. C. 82 of 2-11-22.	1-1-23	20-11-23
87	The Cotton Transport Act (No. III of 1923) ... Introduction of Rules under the Cotton, Ginning and Pressing Factories Act of 1925 (as framed by the Govt. of India and the Govt. of Bombay) and the Rules under the Cotton Transport Act of 1923 (as framed by the Bombay Government.) ...	H. No. C. 42 D. 15-4-23.	7-5-28	7-5-28
88	Indian Petroleum Act No. 8 of 1899 ... Introduction of the Rules under the Bombay Govt. Resolution G. D. 2,572 of 18-5-1909 about the import, export and Custody of Petroleum. ...	62 of 1-7-30. D. M. 263 of 14-7-23	1-7-30 7-8-23	7-8-30 7-8-23
89	The Indian Electricity Act No IX of 1910 with Rules framed by the Government of Bombay there under ...	D. M. 359 of 25-8-30	25-8-30	7-10-30
90	The Provincial Small Causes Courts Act IX of 1887 as amended up to date ...	H. No. 101 C. of 24-12-24	1-1-1925	7-1-25.
91	The Negotiable Instrument Act XXVI of 1887 as amended up to date... ..	H. No, 65 C. of 18-7-25	1-9-1925	7-8-1925
92	The Usurious Loans Act X 1918	" " " "	" "	" "
93	The Sangli Village Panchyat Act (Act No.1 of 1925)	H. No. 73 C, of 28-8-25	28-8-1925	7-10-25
94	The enactment for closing the old passage between Sangli-wadi and Sangli through the bed of the Krishna River	H. No. 244 A of 21-12-29	21-12-29	7-1-30
95	The Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act No. XII of 1925 <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i> and so far as applicable.	H. No. 104 C of 1-1-30. 6-5-1930.	1-1-30 6-6-30	7-2-30 17-5-30
96	Sangli State Rayat Assembly Regulation. (Draft) ... Sangli State Rayat Assembly Regulation No. 1 of 1930.	R. S. 345	3-2-31	7-3-31
97	Rules, Standing Orders and Electoral Rules under the Sangli State Rayat Assembly Regulation. ... Introduction of Rules framed by the Bombay Govt. under Sec. 74 A of the Stamp Act.	Rs No. 341 of 29-1-31.	29-1-31	7-3-31
98	Press and Registration of Books Act No XXV 1867 as modified by Act No. XIV of 1922.	C. 8 of 3-4-30.	15-4-30	7-6-30
99	Sangli News paper Regulation (No. II of 1930.)	C. 13 of 2-6-30.	1-6-30	7-8-30
100	Extension of India Companies Act (No. 7 of 1930) to the Sangli Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Company constituting the managing Agents of the said Mills... ..	C. 122 of 16-7-30.	1-6-30	7-8-30
101	Addition of Rule No. 40 re: the opening of Public Accounts, to the Sangli State Saving Bank Rules of 1926.	118 A of 20-7-30.	.....	7-9-30
102	Insertion of Clause E. E. re: the spotted deer, in the Sangli State Game Laws.	P. 1156 of 4-9-30.	4-9-30	7-11-30
103	Rules about the allowance of the Honorary organisers in the Co-operative Dept.	P. 1263 of 26-8-30.	26-8-30	7-11-30
104	Introduction of Rules framed by the Bombay High Court under Section 122 CS. P. Code upto the end of 1930	Co. No. 43 of 23-8-30.	23-8-30	7-12-30
105	Sangli Act No. 1 of 1931, allowing certain adoption under Hindu Law.	C. 17 of 3-2-31.	1-4-31	.....
106	Bombay Act No. 7 of 1930.	R. S. 44 of 24-6-31.	1-1-32	7-8-31
107	Indian Elections Inquiries and offences Act. No. XXXIX of 1920.	H. O. 90 C.	1-8-31	7-7-31
108	Introduction of Bombay Electoral Rules and Regulations regarding Return of election expenses ...	R. S. 100 of 24-8-31.	1-10-31	7-9-31
		Do.	1-1-31	7-9-31

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
✓ 109	Notification prohibiting Cow slaughter etc. ... ✓	H. O. 3045 of 30-10-31.	30-10-31	7-12-31
110	Notification regarding the introduction of Mysore regulation III of 1903 about Town improvement in the State. ... ✓	140 C. of 20-8-31.		12-12-31
111	Government of India Emergency Powers Ordinance N. II of 1932. ... ✓	P. 281 of 3-3-32.		3-3-32
112	The unlawful Instigation Ordinance III of 1932. ... ✓	Do.		3-3-32
113	The Unlawful Association Ordinance IV of 1932. ... ✓	Do.		3-3-32
114	Prevention of Molesting and Boycotting Ordinance V of 1932 ... ✓	Do.		3-3-32
✓ 115	Notification No. 84 dated 26-8-31 regarding the Inams at Sangli and Sangliwadi. ... ✓	84 of 25-8-31.		7-4-32
116	Rules re. the Provident Fund in the Sangli State ... ✓	Try. J. No 674 dated 31-8-31	6-6-32	7-5-32
117	Rules for fixing Standard Rates of Non-Agricultural Assessment in the Sangli Town ... ✓	Misc. Javak No. 3579 dated 3-6-32	Do.	3-6-32
118	Rule under Section 214 (2) of the Land Revenue Code (Act V of 1879) empowering the Diwan of Sangli with the previous sanction of the Huzur to reverse or modify any entry or order made or passed under Chapter X-A of the L. R. C. by any Revenue Officers subordinate to him.	No. P 540 dated 18-4-1933	7-5-1933	7-5-33
119	Indian Telegraph (amendment) Act No. VII of 1914	No. P. M. 778 dated the 28th October 1933.	7-11-33	7-11-33
✓ 120	Bombay irrigation Act (Act VII of 1879). ... ✓	Order No. A 12 of 5-1-1934.	7-2-34	7-2-34
✓ 121	Notification regarding the use of water of the rivers, nullahs etc. for agricultural purposes. ... ✓	M. J. No. 1056 dated the 5th January 1934.	Do.	Do.
122	Notification regarding the necessity of the previous sanction of the State for the validity of adoptions made by certain Inamdars, Watandars &c. ... ✓	Notification No. Inam Javak 119 dated the 26th February 1934.		7-3-34
123	Certain Rules re: the control of the Sangli Market.	Huzur Order Co-operative J. No. 128 Nil-2-1934.	To remain in force until further orders.	Do.
124	Provisions of Section 61 (J) of the Act IV of 1890 (The District Police Act) made applicable to Kavathe Mahankal. ... ✓	No. D. M. 215 dated th- 28th March 1934.	28-3-34	7-5-34
125	Indian Income-tax Act No. XI of 1922 as amended upto 7th January 1930. ... ✓	Order No. 206 dated 18th September 1933. Order No. A 157 dated the 5th June 1934.	From the beginning of the fasli year 1343.	7-10-33 and 7-6-34

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police and Sowars in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1934.

Description of Office.	Number.	Total Pay of the Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money.	No. able to read & write.	No. under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police, Pay Rs. 300 + 100 T. A.	1	300	4,800	.. ..	.. ..	.....	...	...	1	...	
Inspector of Police, Pay Rs. 100 + 30 T. A.	1	100	1,560	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	
Sub-Inspectors of Police, Rs. 50--70 ...	9	500	6,900	.....	.....	.....	...	...	9	...	
Head Constables, Rs. 15 + 2—30 ...	76	1,385	17,868	.....	{ 1 S. 5 D. P.	.....	5	...	76	...	
Cadets	6	116	1,392	.....	.....	.....	...	...	6	...	
Constables of all grades, Rs. 12 + 2—14 + 2 ...	366	4,440	62,448	.....	{ 5 Disch 15 D. P.	.....	27	...	345	21	
Sowars	26	1,883	22,596	.....	4 D. P.	.....	...	...	26	...	
Total.....	485	8,724	1,17,564	.....	28	.....	32	...	464	21	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1934.

Name of State	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions on accused arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent up for trial.		Remarks.
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sangli State.	211	200	345	432	341	409	94	146	84	143	27.56	33.79	27.25	35.72	119 remained under-trial at the end of the year. 1 died before trial.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen & amount of recoveries in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1934.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries on property stolen.		Remarks.
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	
Sangli State.	18,582-14-4	19,057-3-0	10,057-8-2	7,076-8-0	54.12	37.12	

APPENDIX VII.

Receiving Stolen property Sec. 411	1	4	5	5	.	5	3	.	3	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Mischief by fire Sec. 435-36 ...	1	1	2	1	1	8	1	.	5	1	30	20	1	59	101	.	.	5	7	.	11	1	1	1	1	2	3	7	53
Miscellaneous	8	79	87	70	17	213	59	2	5	1	10	4	.	26	40	.	1	6	6	3	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	5
Offences under other Acts ...	2	42	44	40	4	72	26	2	10	.	10	4	.	26	40	.	1	6	6	3	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	5
Total.....	21	190	211	180	31	446	163	7	32	10	81	27	6	163	200	.	2	25	20	8	34	4	3	12	8	6	0	81	
<i>Arrested by Magistrates.—</i>																													
Theft Sec. 379	1	5	6	5	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Criminal breach of trust Sec. 406	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Theft in a dwelling house Secs. 380 and 457. ... ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous	12	48	60	56	4	185	24	.	5	6	12	1	24	151	.	3	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Offences under other Acts ...	.	31	31	30	1	54	31	.	1	.	9	21	.	31	21	.	.	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total.....	13	84	97	91	6	253	55	.	1	5	15	33	1	55	185	.	3	9	10	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
<i>Non-cognizable.—</i>																													
Miscellaneous	30	212	242	204	38	616	63	1	.	1	7	54	.	63	461	.	1	7	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	91
Offences under other Acts ...	46	411	457	365	52	169	303	2	1	.	7	287	6	303	70	.	3	3	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	93
Total.....	76	623	699	569	130	785	366	3	1	1	14	341	6	366	531	.	4	10	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	184
Grand Total.....	110	897	1007	840	167	1784	584	10	34	16	110	401	13	584	916	.	9	44	34	8	41	4	3	12	8	6	10	275	

274 Pending in Magistrates' Courts
1 Pending in Sessions' Court.

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APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1934.

Names of courts.	No. of offences reported during the year.		No. of Persons dealt with							Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	REMARKS.	
	192-33	1933-34	Remaining at the end of the last year	Brought to trial in 1933-34				Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred			
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	Upon summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1932-33								1933-34
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 District Magistrate
2 Sub-Divisional Magistrate	20	33	4	35	...	85	...	...	61	124	...	60	31	16	...	17
3 Magistrate 1st Class City Sangli	72	36	...	7	2	75	2	...	207	86	4	62	7	1	2	10	
4 " " 2nd " City Sangli	14	41	32	23	2	11	2	...	36	120	21	61	20	2	1	14	
5 " " 1st Mangalwedhe	30	58	3	74	...	79	6	...	96	162	...	84	33	...	1	44	
6 " " 1st Shahapur.	95	67	24	87	8	20	2	...	207	141	19	47	45	1	...	29	
7 " " " Shirhatti.	52	47	8	39	5	47	...	...	189	99	...	45	32	...	1	21
8 " " 2nd Kuchi	82	61	21	31	2	66	...	...	185	123	8	54	31	14	...	16
9 " " " Torlal	42	33	5	14	...	51	1	...	95	71	...	53	14	1	...	8	
10 " " 1st Miraj-Prant	54	3	39	2	...	4	...	...	168	45	...	36	7	2	...	...
11 " " 2nd Miraj-Prant	13	33	14	27	1	45	1	...	29	88	9	47	16	...	1	15	
12 " " 2nd Mhaisal... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 " " " Shabapur.	63	109	19	30	...	182	...	...	152	231	29	117	62	...	...	23
14 " " 3rd Miraj Prant	1	8	1	...	...	25	...	...	2	26	14	12	...	...	...	...
15 " " " Torlal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 " " " Shirhatti... ..	13	10	...	1	...	16	...	...	52	17	...	12	2	...	...	3
17 " " " Kuchi..... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 " " " Mangalwedhe	17	9	1	2	...	17	...	...	49	20	...	19	1	...	...	...
19 " " " Dodwad... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Honorary Magistrate 3rd Class Shirhatti .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 " " " 2 Torlal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Honorary Bench Magistrate Sangli Municipality }	225	334	41	...	11	267	56	...	255	375	...	52	24 ¹	...	3	79	
Total.....	800	897	212	375	31	1040	70	...	1800	1,728	104	762	542	37	9	274	
1 Huzur Court.. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Sessions Court.	18	11	56	...	...	...	...	...	100	93	21	29	42	...	...	1

18 referred shown as acquitted.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the result of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1934.

Tribunals.	No. of Applications.	No. of PERSONS AND CASES.																														
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending																
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.																								
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.															
1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34															
1 Huzar Court	28	5	23	5	19	5	23	5	19	1	14	1	3	2	1	2	1	19	..	2	..		
2 Sessions Court	33	..	6	..	1	16	50	14	21	9	4	6	4	2	5	2	4	20	8	8	3
3 District Magistrate's Court	14	6	12	4	7	..	12	..	7	1	4	1	3	2	2	1	2	3	..	2	
4 Sub Divisional Mag. Ist class	6	4	2	3	2	..	1	..	1	..	10	..	3	1	..	1	
Total	81	11	43	9	27	27	87	22	49	11	23	8	16	6	18	5	10	1	..	1	3	..	2	22	8	10	3	

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1934.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value.	Suits filed during 1933-34.							Suits disposed of during 1933-34.					Remarks.				
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34		Suits regarding landed property.	Suits of money transactions.	Suits of other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	<i>Ex parte.</i>	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.		Value.	Average duration.		
																										Years	Months	Days
1 Nyayadhish Court ..	69	87	31	22	100	109	13	25	87	84	1,53,434	8	7	7	1	2	1	...	18	...	4	...	21	2,38,155	1	5	4	
2 Munsiff Court C. D. ...	647	746	1165	1294	1812	2040	1066	1235	746	805	4,31,575	283	941	70	519	469	137	161	8	785	86	35	329	3,30,402	1	2	13	
3 " " S D. ...	413	366	569	566	982	932	616	504	366	426	1,43,602	125	405	36	305	191	49	21	...	262	32	21	189	1,54,261	1	3	5	
4 " " N. D. ...	278	309	605	724	883	1033	574	582	309	451	1,44,708	163	533	28	255	365	80	23	1	134	54	13	381	1,04,286	...	6	21	
Total.....	1407	1558	2370	2606	3777	4114	2269	2346	1508	1768	8,73,310	579	1886	141	1080	1027	267	205	27	1181	176	69	920	8,27,104				

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work Results of applications for Execution of Decrees in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1934.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for 1933-34	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1933-34.		
	1932-33	1933-34		1932-33	1933-34	Value for 1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	Value for 1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	Value for 1933-34.	1932-33	1933-34	Value for 1933-34.	Less than 6 months.	More than 6 months but less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.
1 Nyayadhish Court ...	40	58	3,44,640	33	21	1,17,505	73	79	4,62,145	15	18	2,15,435	58	6	2,46,710	11	7	43
2 Muns. Court C. D. ...	838	803	1,87,500	1,137	1,312	2,69,857	1,975	2,115	4,57,357	1,172	1,270	2,19,589	803	845	2,37,768	499	175	171
3 Muns. Court S. D. ...	446	424	84,315	492	470	1,68,317	938	894	2,52,672	514	455	1,85,847	424	409	66,785	92	165	152
4 Muns. Court N. D. ...	308	273	1,08,375	405	542	96,898	713	815	2,05,273	440	485	1,03,693	273	330	1,01,580	141	112	77
Total.....	1632	1558	7,24,830	2,067	2,345	6,52,577	3,699	3,903	13,77,407	2,141	2,258	7,24,564	1,558	1645	6,52,845	743	459	443

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Sangli State, during the year ending 31st March 1934.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposal of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.								Average duration							
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1932-33			1933-34		
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Huzur Court...	67	63	64	55	131	118	68	76	63	42	1,02,596	1,09,801	50	58	5	12	6	1	1	1	6	4	1	...	23	...	11	2
Nyayadhish Court	161	165	134	137	295	302	130	154	165	148	49,545	57,053	69	74	16	21	17	27	15	23	13	9	1	8	10	1	7	17
Total...	228	228	198	192	426	420	198	230	228	190	1,52,141	2,66,854	119	132	21	33	23	28	16	24	19	13						

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1934.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1932-33.	1933-34.				
				1932-33.	1933-34.						
SANGLI JAIL.											
	1							Rs.	days.		
Convicts... ..		83	118	181	206	71.7	104	110*	8,943- 0 0		
Under-trial Prisoners ...		30	63	142	98	15.9	9.33	5	290- 0- 0	18	
Total ...	1	118	181	323	299	86.16	113.33	115	9,233- 0- 0		
TALUKA-LOCK-UPS											
Convicts—											
Kuchi... ..	1	...	17	6	17	.5	1.5	...	72- 6- 0	...	
Mangalwedha... ..	1	...	17	4	17	.01	.09	...	60- 2- 0	...	
Terdal... ..	1	...	7	...	7	...	.11	3	12- 0- 6	...
Shahapur	1	...	31	41	31	4.9	3.2	4	243- 2-11	...	
Shirhatti	1	...	16	13	16	...	.8	1	60- 9- 0	...
Mhaisal	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Total ...	6	...	88	64	88	5.41	5.7	8	448- 4- 5		
Under-trial Prisoners—											
Kuchi... ..	...	6	32	33	33	2.7	2.7	...	311- 6- 9	23.2
Mangalwedha... ..	...	1	24	23	25	.03	.04	6	166- 6- 0	32
Terdal... ..	...	...	10	9	10	1.07	.88	...	74- 5- 6	32.4
Shahapur ... ..	...	...	35	50	35	2.2	1.9	3	190-10- 1	39.6
Shirhatti ... ..	...	2	19	21	21	...	2.3	...	185- 7- 6	...
Mhaisal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Total ...	...	9	120	136	129	6	7.82	9	931- 3-10	
Grand Total...	7	127	399	523	516	97.57	126.85	132	10,612- 8- 3		

* One died of Choleric diarrhoea.
2 Pending;
One sent to Belgaum Central Prison for serving out sentence.
One is on bail pending Decision of appeal.

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of Documents in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1934.

Sub Registry Office	Documents presented for registration.		NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
			Mortgago deeds.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	
Miraj-Prant ...	1173	2063	87	947	565	583	11	11	1	1	365	521	1452	2384	7,20,020	8,70,011	1	...	320	...	
Shahapur ...	876	946	295	355	396	410	7	2	...	..	178	179	875	945	3,43,321	5,19,583	1	1	..	..
Shirhatti ...	735	76	22	214	459	453	16	10	...	..	90	87	785	764	3,16,228	2,41,817	..	..	..	..
Mangalwedha .	56	572	108	133	318	305	2	6	..	..	135	128	563	572	2,12,842	2,59,212	..	..	..	...
Kuchi ..	821	773	347	322	384	357	3	..	...	..	87	94	821	773	3,03,905	2,55,325	...	...	...	...
Terdal...	471	427	254	217	139	127	...	6	..	..	78	77	471	427	1,54,744	1,56,989	..	...	...	...
Dodwad. ...	67	..	29	..	26	...	..	..	..	..	12	..	67	...	26,681	.....	..	...	...	...
Dist. Registry Office ..	4	3	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	...	1	4	2	5,200	15,500	...	..	..	1	
Total.....	5360	5548	2144	2189	2230	2236	40	35	1	1	945	1087	5038	5867	20,82,941	20,88,437	2	1	320	1	

APPENDIX XV.

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*Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of
Registration during the year ending 31st March 1934.*

Description.	1932-33.			1933-34.		
	No. of deeds.	Value of property	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
Mortgage deeds.	2,144	7,72,041-8-0	10,050-0-0	2,189	8,29,401-0-0	10,968-4-0
Sale deeds ...	2,250	11,70,563-12-3	13,184-2-0	2,236	10,88,311-12-0	12,503-4-0
Wills ...	40	725-0-0	225-12-0	35	.....	178-8-0
Money bonds...	1	300-0-0	3-12-0	1	250-0-0	4-4-0
Miscellaneous ...	945	3,16,072-8-7	5,349-8-0	1,087	3,19,417-4-3	6,005-15-6
Total.....	5,360	22,59,702-12-0	28,813-2-0	5,548	22,37,386-0-3	29,660-3-6
Deduct expenditure ...			1,427-5-0			1,430-14-0
Net Profit ...			27,385-13-0			28,229-5-6

APPENDIX XVI.

*Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Sangli State
during the year ending 31st March 1934.*

Names.	Opening balance on 1st April 1933	Receipts during the year.		Total in 1933-34	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1934	Remarks.
		1932-33	1933-34		1932-33	1933-34		
Sangli ..	70,014	75,984	1,78,607	2,48,621	72,756	1,59,195	89,426	
Mangalwedha..	5,702	6,850	6,800	12,502	6,852	5,292	7,210	
Terdal. ..	2,709	5,137	3,389	6,028	4,220	4,102	1,936	
Rabkavi ..	3,744	5,628	5,633	9,427	8,623	5,705	3,722	
Shahapur ...	21,537	44,349	44,426	65,963	47,335	43,381	22,582	
Shirhatti ...	1,890	2,415	2,292	4,182	1,905	2,142	2,040	
Total	1,05,596	1,40,363	2,41,197	3,46,793	1,41,691	2,19,877	1,26,916	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rain-fall in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1934.

Names of Talukas and the Head-Quarter Stations.	April 1933.		May 1933.		June 1933.		July 1933.		August 1933.		September 1933.		October 1933.		November 1933.		December 1933.		January 1934.		February 1934.		March 1934.		Total.		Total for 1932-33.		Average of past five years.		Remark.
	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	
Miraj-Prant (Sangli)	85	349	410	176	461	298	186	...	16	981	3927	2844					
Kuchi (Kavathe Mahankal) ...	120	675	235	125	150	540	810	...	25	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2865	3752	797				
Mangalwedha (Mangalwedha)...	...	...	...	...	45	230	413	215	313	...	50	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1848	3525	2476				
Terdal (Terdal)	420	54	25	273	795	3...	550	175	215	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3369	2490	1537				
Shahapur (Shahapur)	180	680	840	1490	1020	450	1245	2	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6130	7335	1735				
Shirhatti (Shirhatti)	95	330	450	230	550	770	420	2	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3290	2465	2050				

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1934.

Articles.	Average price per Indian Maund [80 Tolas=1 Seer; 40 Seers=1 Maund.]														Remarks.																						
	TALUKAS.																																				
	Miraj-Prant.		Kuchi.		Mangalwedha.		Terdal.		Shahapur.		Shirhatti																										
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34																							
	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.										
Jawary ..	1	4	0	1	5	4	2	4	0	2	8	0	1	13	1	2	0	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	3	5	0	1	7	7	2	3	6	
Rice ...	3	10	2	3	5	4	5	11	5	6	10	8	5	5	4	5	11	5	4	8	0	4	8	0	3	8	0	3	10	0	3	10	2	3	5	4	
Wheat. ..	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	10	2	4	0	0	4	7	1	4	7	1	3	8	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	4	0	0	3	10	2	3	14	5	
Gram...	1	8	0	1	5	4	2	13	8	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	13	9	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	12	0	3	5	0	4	0	0	3	1	2	
Turdal. ...	2	8	0	2	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	4	7	1	2	8	0	2	8	0	3	14	0	5	4	0	5	5	4	5	0	0	
Bajari..	1	5	4	1	6	1	2	8	0	2	8	0	1	14	5	2	8	0	2	0	0	2	4	6	2	0	0	2	10	0	1	13	6	2	4	6	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year ending 31st March 1934.

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Description of Works.	State Funds.				Local Funds.				Remarks.										
	Original.			Repairs.	Other expenditure.			Total		Original.			Repairs.	Total.					
	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
Communications	8,941	5	3	34,984	15	4	....	43,925	4	7	4,377	4	2	....	4,377	4	2	
Buildings	11,844	12	0	14,142	9	0	....	25,987	5	0	5,751	14	6	.....	5,751	14	6	
Water-supply..	5,458	2	6	1,823	5	8	7,281	8	2	8	8	0	10	818	0	10	
Unforseen minor works ... ..	.....			.....			1,520	10	8	1,520	10	8	.....	.....	.....	
Establishment ... ..	.....			.....			16,213	12	6	16,213	12	6	.....	..	...	.....
Telephone ... ..	.....			.....			680	9	6	680	9	6	.....	..	...	.....
Total	26,243	3	9	50,950	14	0	18,415	0	8	95,609	2	5	10,947	3	6	10,947	3	6

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1934.

No.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Colts & Fillies	Asses.	Sheep & Goats	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding	Load carrying	
				Male.	Female										
1	Miraj-Prant ...	7,419	2,541	616	5,650	146	102	20	42	2,190	238	380	108	1,562	
2	Kuchi ...	8,098	3,056	108	2,651	67	101	...	60	18,734	899	101	68	870	
3	Mangalwedha ...	6,336	3,329	181	1,358	105	172	...	109	18,077	564	518	12	1,117	
4	Terdal ...	1,449	706	95	1,079	97	27	10	19	3,645	251	73	26	320	
5	Shahapur...	8,046	5,611	1,781	6,999	51	50	...	57	7,321	2,898	430	308	2,068	
6	Shirhatti...	10,475	5,446	335	4,881	45	6	...	286	16,930	3,074	616	548	1,657	
	Total	37,823	20,749	3,116	22,618	511	513	30	613	66,897	7,864	2,118	870	7,594	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Number of Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1934.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Country Liquor.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total		Remarks.
		No. of shops.	Revenue.*	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue. †	No. of shops.	Revenue.*	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
1	Miraj-Prant ...	5		10	858	3		...		18		* The Abkari rights of the State have been farmed to the British Government for a period of 10 years from 1st August 1924 provisionally for an yearly amount of Rs. 1,23,760. † The Hemp drugs lease has been given to the British Government for a period of 10 years from 1st April 1925 for an yearly amount of Rs. 32,166.
2	Kuchi ...	1		9	1,310	1		1		12		
3	Mangalwedha ...	1		9	4,886	1		1		12		
4	Terdal ...	2		2	427	2		2		8		
5	Shahapur...	7		3	216	4		12		26		
6	Shirhatti...	11		1	65	5		8		25		
7	Sangli ...	1		1	3,200	1		1		4		
	Total.....	28		35	10,962	17		25		105		

APPENDIX XXII

PART I

RECEIPTS

During Fasli Year

1343

S. No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1341. (1932-33.)			Fasli 1342. (1933-34.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
REVENUE HEADS.							
1	Land Revenue	7,50,015	2	9	7,12,118	15	5
1A	Income tax ... ..	.....			1,121	14	6
2	Stamps	1,31,538	10	0	1,32,870	2	0
3	Excise	1,89,558	15	0	1,84,278	10	0
4	Registration	29,737	5	9	28,833	6	0
5	Interest	1,27,865	1	11	80,682	1	3
6	Law and Justice	30,311	15	3	21,966	2	5
7	Jails	1,542	7	10	1,600	15	9
8	Police	8,236	7	2	7,077	9	3
9	Education	52,621	13	5	31,540	15	7
10	State Printing Press	1,807	4	11	2,233	5	0
11	Salt and Customs of Sayer Revenue	2,445	0	0	1,969	8	0
12	Admiustration	1,719	13	3	1,903	10	5
13	Forest	38,544	15	7	41,162	12	9
14	Public Works Department... ..	1,08,498	6	11	39,187	3	0
15	Receipts from Sangli State Railway	36,988	15	5	26,022	15	9
16	Paga	32,041	11	3	5,643	2	7
16A	State Thathi & Kuran lands ... ..	.....			22,630	8	9
17	Scientific and mis. Departments	5,310	3	4	6,824	1	0
18	Medical	25,300	9	8	7,995	8	6
19	Minor Department	9,324	6	3	384	7	3
20	Fixed contribution from Ganpati Sansthan and Khasgi on a/c of the amalgamation of its superior service with the State Service	17,556	13	3	19,383	9	0
21	Famine ... ..	.....			.....
22	Pension and leave contribution for service lent	2,052	10	3	515	15	2
23	Library and Museum ... ..	.....			.. ..
24	Cash Recoveries	18,806	6	11	5,163	6	0
Total of Revenue Heads 1 to 24.....		16,21,525	4	1	14,33,110	13	4
DEBT HEADS.							
25	Local Funds	84,755	0	4	67,027	10	0
26	Revenue Deposits	1,80,100	12	6	1,08,252	13	1
26A	Kadim	13,303	0	3	10,700	6	11
26B	Water cess... ..	.....			.....
27	Criminal Courts Deposits	7,532	8	6	4,465	10	8
28	Civil Do. Ds.	1,25,521	8	9	74,949	6	7
29	Personal Deposits	5,08,790	13	11	4,99,853	1	9
29A	Inam Japti... ..	1,271	3	6	1,132	11	10
30	Provident Fund	75,053	9	0	65,746	14	7
30A	Sangli Savings Bank	1,18,452	12	5	1,25,038	4	3
31	Municipal Fund	12,341	11	4	14,893	0	5
32	Educatidnal Trust Fund	8,843	6	3	4,322	11	8
33	Public Endhwmnt Fund... ..	17	7	0	.....	
34	Famine Insurance Fund	6,000	0	0	.. ..	
35	Road Development Fund ... ..	.....			19,513	0	0
36	Town Extension Tupari ... ..	.....			1	0	0

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
.....			37,896	3	4	
1,121	14	6	.....		
1,331	8	0	.....		
.....			5,280	5	0	
.....			903	15	9	
.....			47,183	0	8	Due to adjustment.
.....			8,345	12	10	
358	7	11	.....		
.....			1,158	13	11	
.....			91,080	13	10	Do, Do.
426	0	1	.....		
.....			475	8	0	
183	13	2	.....		
2,617	13	2	.....		
.....			19,311	3	11	Do. Do.
.....			10,965	15	8	
.....			26,398	8	8	Receipts for the year 1342 included those under Thatti while those for 1343 are shown separately hence the decrease,
22,630	8	9	.....		
1,513	13	8	.....		
.....			17,305	1	2	Due to adjustment.
.....			8,939	15	0	Do Do.
.....					
1,826	11	9	.....		
.....					
.....			1,556	11	1	
.....					
.....			13,643	0	11	
.....					
.....			1,88,414	6	9	
.....					
.....			17,727	6	4	Do, Do.
.....			71,847	15	5	
.....			2,602	9	4	
.....					
.....			3,060	13	10	
.....			50,572	2	2	
.....			8,937	12	2	
.....			138	7	8	
.....			9,306	10	5	
6,585	7	10	.....		
2,551	5	1	.....		
.....			4,538	1	7	Do, Do.
.....			17	7	0	
.....			6,000	0	0	
.....					
19,513	0	0	.....		
1	0	0	.....		

Statement showing the Receipts of the Sangli State

S. No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1341. (1932-33.)			Fasli 1342. (1933-34.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
37	Advances Recoverable	5,46,926	11	11	4,47,916	15	6
38	Loans bearing interest made on valuable Securities	1,61,453	13	11	38,042	4	5
	Railway Reserve	2,79,029	3	4	6,30,728	6	9
	Investment	10,284	0	0	11,233	0	0
	Irwin Bridge						
	Total of Debt Heads 25 to 38.....	21,39,677	10	11	21,23,817	6	5
	Grand Total of Receipts.....	37,61,202	15	0	35,56,828	3	9
	Opening Balauce.....	3,39,191	6	1	6,49,961	3	9
	Grand Total.....	41,00,394	5	1	42,06,889	12	6

during the year 1343 Fasli, ending 5th June 1934.

85 363

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
...	.....		99,009	12	5	
.....			1,23,411	9	6	
3,51,699	8	5	.....		
949	0	0	.....		
.....			15,860	4	6	
.....					
.....					
.....					

APPENDIX XXII

PART II

EXPENDITURE

During Fasli Year

1343

S. No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1341. (1932-33.)			Fasli 1342. (1933-34.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
SERVICE HEADS							
1	Payments to British Government and Native States	19,851	10	8	19,851	10	8
2	Privy Purse	3,14,380	0	0	3,14,380	0	0
2A	Expenses in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Sangli ..	645	3	8	1,365	8	0
2B	H E Governer of Bombay's visit... ..	551	12	0	1,000	0	0
2C	Expenses in connection with the thread ceremonies of Shrimant Youvaraj and Shrimant Balasaheb ... ..	.....			.....
2D	Expenses in connection with marriage ceremony ... ..	.....			962	4	0
2E	Round Table Conference	13,821	7	9	8,488	8	0
3	Paga	31,930	6	9	27,390	14	10
3A	State Thatti & Kuran lands ... ..	.....			11,392	2	0
4	Administration	79,836	6	2	70,421	1	6
5	Land Revenue	1,40,849	1	1	1,34,266	2	6
6	Law and Justice	44,832	2	8	42,783	13	1
7	Jails	9,583	2	2	11,757	6	11
8	Police	1,01,150	6	2	1,01,199	4	5
9	Risala	23,455	0	3	13,082	10	0
10	Stamps	3,677	8	3	3,357	0	3
11	Registration	1,408	5	0	1,411	12	0
12	Education	1,35,981	4	6	1,39,733	0	8
13	State Printing Press	10,970	3	6	8,994	13	2
14	Forests	6,998	7	3	7,349	10	6
15	Medical Department	41,224	5	9	35,460	15	2
16	Scientific & other Miscellaneous Depts. ...	23,933	10	0	25,219	5	7
17	Public Works Department	1,17,520	14	5	1,27,473	14	2
17A	Town Improvement	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
18	Sangli State Railway ... ..	.....			.....
19	Excise	32,455	10	8	46,790	8	5
20	Devasthan & Dharmadya allowances ...	2,993	14	5	3,327	12	6
21	Inames & Hucks	6,920	3	5	4,715	3	6
22	Allowance to non-service Tainatdars ...	18,949	5	6	16,168	9	2
23	Pension & maintenance allowances ...	48,778	2	9	45,414	0	10
24	Allowance to Respected Brahmins ... ..	.....			.....
25	Minor Department	64,098	0	6	48,306	9	11
26	Contribution to Muncipalities	19,200	0	0	3,830	0	0
27	Famine ... ..	.....			.....
28	Stands Refunds	474	5	0	494	5	0
29	Remission on Land Revenue Adjusted ...	2,875	0	10	.....	
30	Revision Survey charges	81	1	0	107	9	9
30A	Expenses in connection with Records of Rights ... ..	.....			.....
31	Library & Museum ... ..	.....			.....
32	Refunds	13,641	8	10	7,665	15	8
32A	Trust Fund Shrimant Saubhagyawati Indumati Raje Rajwade	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
32B	State's Inquiry Committee ... ..	.....			.....
32C	Railway Reserve ... ..	.....			.....
32D	Unforeseen	809	7	3	1,502	8	0
Total of Service Heads 1 to 32 D.....		13,43,879	1	10	13,64,619	0	2

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
.....					
.....					
720	4	9	.....		
448	4	0	.....		
.....					
962	4	0	.....		
.....			5,532	15	9	
.....			4,539	7	10	
11,392	2	0	.....		
.....			9,415	4	8	
.....			6,582	14	7	Due to adjustment.
.....			2,048	5	7	
2,158	4	9	.....		
48	14	3	.....		
.....			10,373	6	3	Do. Do.
.....			320	8	0	
3	7	0	.....		
3,751	12	2	.....			Do. Do.
.....			1,975	6	4	
351	3	3	.....		
.....			5,763	6	7	
1,285	11	7	.....		
9,952	15	9	.....		
.....					
.....					
14,334	13	8	.....		
333	14	1	.....		
.....			2,204	15	11	
.....			2,780	12	4	
.....			3,364	1	11	
.....					
.....			15,791	6	7	
.....			15,400	0	0	
.....					
20	0	0	.....		
.....			2,875	0	10	
26	8	9	.....		
.....					
.....					
63,024	6	10	.....		
.....					
.....					
693	0	9	.....		
.....					
20,739	14	4	.....		

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Sangli State

S. No.	NAME OF HEAD.	Fasli 1341. (1932-33.)			Fasli 1342. (1933-34.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
	DEBT HEADS,						
33	Local Funds	1,01,369	14	2	32,888	13	5
34	Repayments of Revenue Deposits ...	2,19,609	10	0	2,28,383	2	7
34A	Kadim Deposits	9,975	5	7	9,926	3	8
34B	Water cess... ..	.....			.....
35	Repayments of Criminal Courts Deposits...	9,387	14	6	2,227	4	9
36	Civil	97,462	5	7	79,235	8	2
37	Personal	4,53,268	9	9	5,31,002	14	6
37A	Inam Japti	856	12	7	502	13	4
38	Povident Funds	62,805	3	0	61,806	9	7
38A	With-drawals from saving Bank	62,161	2	11	96,563	5	1
39	Municipal Funds	22,060	12	5	12,452	4	11
40	Educational Trust Fund	3,675	1	3	4,262	15	7
41	Public Endowment Fund... ..	40	0	0	.....	
41A	Road Development Fund... ..	.....			3,720	12	0
	Total of 33 to 41 ..	10,42,672	11	9	10,62,972	11	7
42	Advance Recoverable	3,73,062	4	8	4,50,088	15	5
43	Loans bearing interest made on valuable Securities	1,54,213	13	0	28,092	13	0
43A	Investment	5,34,881	3	3	8,11,746	2	10
43B	Irwin Bridge	1,722	9	10	1,853	4	8
43C	Chintamani Spinning & Weaving Mills ...	.....			.....
	Total of 42 to 43 C ...	10,63,880	14	9	12,91,781	3	11
	Total of Debt Heads 33 to 43 C ...	21,06,553	10	6	23,54,753	15	6
	Grand Total of Expenditure ...	34,50,432	12	4	37,19,372	15	8
	Closing Balance ...	6,49,961	8	9	4,87,516	12	10
	Grand Total ..	41,00,394	5	1	42,06,889	12	6

during the year 1343 Fasli, ending 5th June 1934.

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
.....			68,481	0	9	
8,773	8	7	.....		
.....			49	1	11	
.....					
.....			7,160	9	9	
.....			18,226	13	5	
77,734	4	9	.....		
.....			353	15	3	
.....			998	9	5	
34,402	2	2	.....		
.....			9,608	7	6	
547	14	4	.....		
.....					
3,720	12	0	.....		
.....					
20,299	15	0	.....		
.....					
77,025	10	9	.....		
.....			1,26,121	0	0	
2,76,864	15	7	.....		
130	10	10	.....		
.....					
3,54,021	5	2	1,26,121	0	0	
.....					
2,48,200	5	0	.....		
.....					
2,68,940	3	4	.....		
.....					
.....					
.....					

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1934.

No.	Dispensary.	No. of patients treated		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.			Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment	Rs.	A.	P.		
1	Sangli	22,516	256	235	2	7	14	15,637	2	6	246	
2	Shahapur.. ...	6,794	1	1	...	...	.....	2,193	12	0	70	
3	Shirhatti... ..	4,028	7	7	...	...	.....	2,041	15	0	45	
4	Mangalwedha ...	6,032	14	12	2	...	.....	2,115	0	0	48	
5	Kavatha Mahankal	3,632	5	4	1	...	.....	1,535	5	0	32	
6	Terdal	5,046	7	7	...	...	.....	1,508	13	0	33	
7	Dodwad	3,061	...	...	...	...	.....	687	11	0	28	
	Total.....	51,109	290	266	5	7	14	25,719	10	6		

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital statistics of the Sangli State for the year ending 31st March 1934.

Name.	Population according to the census of 1931.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		1932-33.	1933-34.			193-233.	1933-34.			Births.		Deaths.		
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.					
State ...	2,58,442	9,573	10,843	1270	...	6,894	8,013	1119	...	37.04	41.9	26.6	31.05	

APPENDIX XXV

Information regarding Schools maintained by as well as those aided and unaided by the Sangli State in the year ending 31st March 1934.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on rolls on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure. Rs.	Remarks.
1932-33.	1933-34.		1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.		
2	2	High schools ...	714	676	611	606	29,874	* Note :- Expenditure on all items together marked in asterisk is Rs. 1,05,122 for the year 1932-33 and that for the year 1933-34 is Rs. 1,03,818 ‡ Owing to the amalgamation of the first three English standards of the Sangli Mahila Vidyalaya with the Kanya Shala. † Do as above.
7	6	A. V. schools ..	245	164	155	123	1,03,818	
137	137	Ver. Boys' schools ...	10,514	10,552	8,449	7,482		
12	12	Girls' schools ...	1,321	1,416	860	986		
8	8	Sanskrit schools ...	96	124	88	97		
5	6	Law caste schools ...	224	274	159	179		
171	171	Aided & Registered schools	13,115	13,106	10,302	9,473	1,33,692	
1	1	City High school Sangli	413	489	367	453	4,050	
1	1	Girls' High school Sangli	30	114	28	100	1,991	
1	1	New Preparatory Night School Sangli ..	25	38	19	33		
1	1	Kashikar's Vidyalaya, Shahapur ...	96	110	81	103		
1	1	Bal Shikshan Mandir Sangli ...	99	124	73	100		
5	5	Unregistered Schools	693	875	568	789		
1	1	A. P. Mission School Sangli ...	48	152	...	117		
15	12	Ver. Boys' School including Kshirsagar's Preparatory classes..	751	639	...	...
16	13		799	791	...	117		
192	189	Total.....	14,577	14,872	10,870	10,379		

Information regarding the income and expenditure &c. of minors
in charge of the Sangli State during the year 1933-34.

Item No.	Details.	IN CHARGE OF		Total.
		The Nyaya-dhisha	The Mamlatdars.	
1	Number of minors	61		
2	„ Estates	49		
	Opening Balance:—			
	In cash with Vahiwatdars ..	479		
	In State Treasury ... ..	...	
	In Govt. Pro. Notes	2,500		
	In Bombay Development Loans...	37,500		
	In Cash Certificates	3,990		
	In Sangli Bank	19,032		
	In Central Co-operative Bank ...	65,120		
	In State Bank	9,247		
	Total	1,37,868		
3	Add:—			
	Receipts during the year:—			
	Income from lands and houses ..	10,614		
	Recovery of debts	3,944		
	Interest on investments	9,014		
	Sale proceeds of ornaments etc....	...		
	Miscellaneous	8,992		
	Adjustment due to purchase of cash certificates (Face value) ...	4,180		
	Total.....	36,744		
	Grand Total.....	1,74,612		
4	Deduct.			
	Expenditure:—			
	Amount of investment in Govern- ment Securities (Purchase price	3,053		
	Charges for maintenance etc. of minors, including property handed over to the minors who were declared to be majors ..	45,921		
	Total.....	48,974		
5	Balance:—			
	In Cash with the Vahiwatdars ...	727		
	In State Treasury.. ... ..	...	
	In State Bank	7,106		
	In Govt. Pro. Notes ... ..	...	
	In Bombay Development Loans...	26,000		
	In Sangli Bank	11,532		
	In C. Cooperative Bank Sangli...	62,103		
	In cash certificates..	8,170		
	Total.....	1,25,638		
6	Value of moveable property including documents..	18,689		
7	Area of Land under management ...	1,574 acres		
8	Assessment	3,424		
9	Price of the land and houses.. ...	2,59,893		

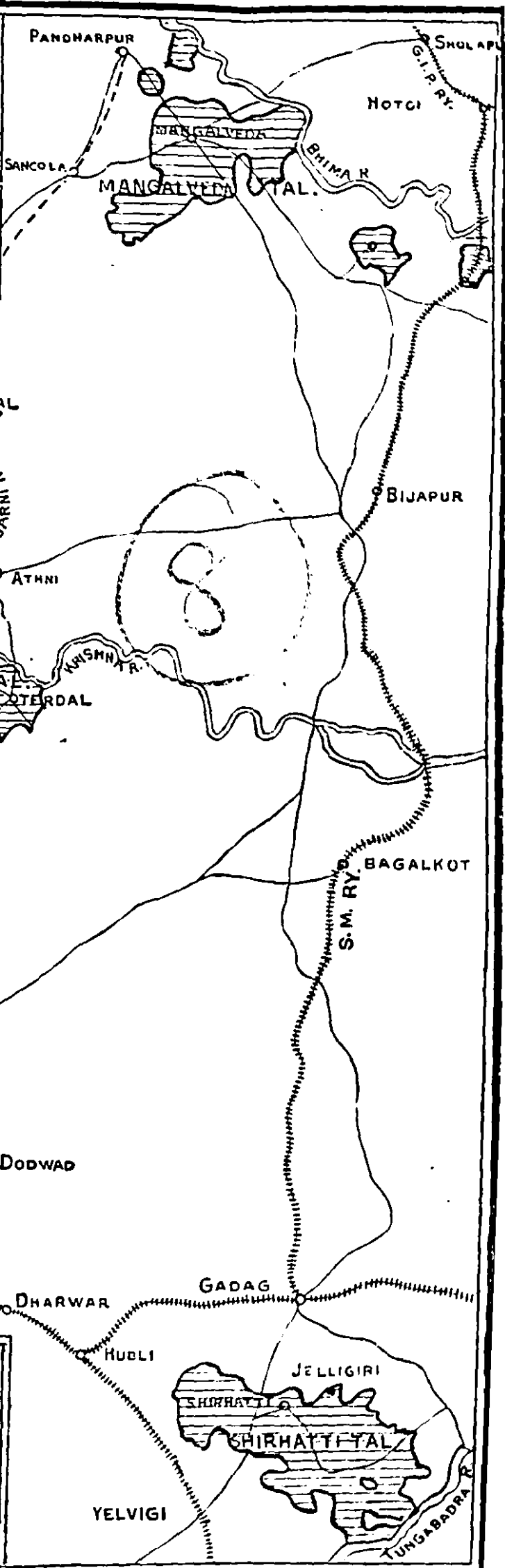
APPENDIX B.

No.	Name of institution.	No. on rolls on 31st Mar. 1934	Average No. on roll.	Average daily attendance.	Indiao Christians.		Brahmins.		Jains, excluding Chaturth.	
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
STATE SCHOOLS.										
HIGH SCHOOLS.										
1	Sangli High School.	371	392	360	2	...	215	16	63	1
	Chintamanrao H. School Shahapur..	365	295	246	...	...	203	...	28	...
2	S. G. A. V. Schools.									
	Mangalwedha. ... (Boys') ...	17	16	15	...	...	12	...	...	...
	Kavathe-Mahankal... ..	12	10	9	...	...	7	...	...	...
	Terdal	26	25	20	...	...	14	1	2	...
	Rubkavi	44	42	32	...	...	4	...	1	...
	Shirhatti	16	12	9	...	...	9	...	...	...
	Shahapur ... (Girls') ...	49	42	38	..	...	...	34	...	1
3	Ver. Boys' Schools									
	Sangli (Proper)	1,312	1,220	1,002	3	...	392	32	81	...
	Mangalwedha. ... (Taluka) ...	1,039	1,084	768	...	...	81	7	11	...
	Kuchi	1,318	1,357	877	...	...	59	25	20	3
	Miraj-Prant..	2,377	1,899	1,787	...	...	101	58	468	31
	Terdal ... (Mahal) ...	619	514	406	...	...	43	2	80	...
	Shahapur ... (Taluka) ...	1,845	1,903	1,421	1	...	144	21	37	3
	Shirhatti	2,022	2,072	1,221	...	...	184	29	5	1
4	SANSKRIT SCHOOLS									
		124	113	97	...	...	124	...	...	...
5	LOW-CASTE SCHOOLS.									
	Sangli	54	50	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mangalwedha	81	78	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miraj-Prant..	115	89	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Terdal	24	25	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	GIRLS' SCHOOLS AND MAHILA CLASS.									
	Sangli Girls' Schools Nos. 1 & 2 ...	500	482	378	...	...	...	388	...	25
	Sangli Mahila Vidyalaya	78	67	61	...	...	...	75	...	...
	Mangalwedha	55	54	35	...	...	...	33	...	...
	Kavathe-Mahankal... ..	62	62	43	...	...	...	24	...	...
	Miraj-Prant... ..	48	43	29	...	...	...	10	...	11
	Terdal	145	147	69	...	...	...	25	...	13
	Shahapur	357	367	264	...	...	...	164	...	27
	Shirhatti	171	173	112	..	...	...	63	...	11
7	AIDED SCHOOLS.									
	Sangli City High School	489	490	453	...	...	360	13	38	...
	Sangli Girls' High School	114	115	100	...	2	...	105	...	6
	New Preparatory night School ...	38	38	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kashikar Vidyalaya Shahapur ...	110	112	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bal-Shikshan Mandir Sangli ...	124	128	100	...	...	92	18	1	...
8	UN-AIDED SCHOOLS.									
	Sangli A. P. Mission A. V.	152	147	117	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ver. Primary unaided Schools ...	577	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kshireagar Preparatory Class ...	62	59	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....		14,872	13,692	10,435	6	2	1,994	1,143	885	138

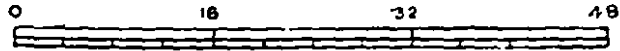
B.

Lingayats		Other Hindus.		Marathas.		Artisans & others including Chaturth.		Criminal tribes & c.		Jungli.	Kunbis and Kolics		Depressed class.		Mahomedans.		Others.		Total.	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	B. G.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	B.	G.	Boys	Girls
17	...	16	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	1	...	853	18
11	...	30	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	805	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	...
2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1
82	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	44	...
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	16	...
...	1	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	49
94	5	124	4	378	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	152	48	...	...	1,227	86
290	8	108	2	307	2	4	...	...	...	...	8	...	111	1	98	1	...	...	1,018	21
176	6	...	...	750	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	4	52	...	12	...	1,254	84
229	11	244	7	894	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	1	118	...	...	...	2,219	158
298	...	41	...	19	...	38	...	...	...	...	18	...	17	...	68	...	...	...	617	2
375	17	129	...	843	31	16	2	8	...	11	5	...	42	1	141	11	7	...	1,759	86
819	159	309	30	77	8	74	4	...	...	16	107	12	86	6	126	12	52	6	1,753	267
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	5	...	...	...	...	49	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	7	...	...	...	...	74	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	12	...	...	...	...	103	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	1	...	6	...	28	1
...	21	...	24	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
...	10	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
...	19	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	62
...	6	...	2	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
...	91	...	1	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	145
...	62	...	48	...	22	...	25	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	857
...	52	...	16	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	171
18	...	29	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	1	...	...	575	14
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	106	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	577
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
2861	468	1041	149	3865	278	132	33	8	...	27	133	9	810	42	781	85	82	6	12422	2450

TALUKA	AREA IN	POPULATION	REVENUE
MANGALVEDA			
MIRAJ PRANT (Inclg SANGLI)			
KUCHI			
TERDAL			
SHAHAPUR			
SHIRHATTI			
TOTAL			



MAP OF SANGLI STATE



SCALE 16 MILES TO ONE INCH

- TALUKA BOUNDARY - - - - -
- RAILWAY - - - - -
- RAILWAYS PROJECTED - - - - -
- ROADS - - - - -

The Administration Report Of The Sangli State.

For the Year 1344 Fasali i. e. 1934-1935 A. D.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The State territory is divided into six widely scattered tracts which have been formed into five Talukas and one Mahal viz. Administrative divisions and boundaries. Miraj-Prant, Kuchi, Mangalwedha, Shahapur, Shirhatti and Terdal (Mahal). All of them lie between the River Bhima in the north and the River Tungbhadra in the south and impinge on five collectorates of the Bombay presidency viz. Satara, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar and on one collectorate of the Madras Presidency viz. Bellary. The Miraj-prant and Kuchi Talukas are close to each other and are within easy reach of Sangli the capital of the State. The villages especially of the Miraj-prant Taluka are however interspersed with those of the Satara Collectorate. The Mangalwedha Taluka is the northernmost part of the State and lies towards the south of the pundharpur Taluka in the Sholapur District. The Terdal Mahal is surrounded mainly by the Belgaum collectorate. Shirhatti the southernmost Taluka is to the south of the Dharwar District and has the River Tungbhadra as the south-eastern boundary of a portion of the Taluka.

- Area.** 2 The area of the State is 1,136 square miles.
- Population.** 3 The population of the State according to the General Census of 1931 is 2,58,442.
- Gross revenue.** 4 The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the actual receipts of the last five years is Rs. 15,64,232.
- Tribute.** 5 The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State It ceded to the British Government lands yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 1,35,000 in lieu of a contingent of 450 horse in accordance with the Articles of stipulation dated Bijapur 12th December 1820 (vide " Aitchison's Treaties, Engagements and sanads etc. " 5th Edition Volume VIII, page 259). As regards this territorial cession, the Indian States Inquiry Committee of 1932 which, inter alia went thoroughly into the question of such cessions observed as follows:—

" In view of the treatment of the other Chiefs of the family and the considerations which we have brought to notice with regard to the valuation generally, we hold that this is a case for special treatment. We have recommended that his brother Chiefs should all be relieved of their obligations to pay tribute, and if the Chief of Sangli receives no compensation for his ceded territories, he will be in the unfortunate position of having parted with a number of villages, while his relatives have preserved their

territories in tact, and have at the same time been relieved of all obligations. The Chief has asked for the restoration of the territory transferred on the grounds that it forms an integral part of the State, that its inhabitants have affinities with the residents of the State based on similarity of traditions and historical antecedents and that the standard of his administration is such as to command confidence. It is outside our Terms of Reference to make any recommendation in this direction but we desire to place on record our opinion that this is a case which might be specially considered." (Para 161)

" Assuming that territorial retrocession is impossible, we have to consider what financial adjustment, if any, should be made for loss of territory. In 1820 the Chief of Sangli parted with villages and cash assignment of the total net value of Rs. 1,35,000 and we now recommend that the same principle be applied in his case as in the case of Baroda viz. that the valuation at the date of cession be taken as the basis for financial adjustment as follows:—

Cash contributions	Rs 24,575
Adjustment for ceded territories.	" 1,10,425
	<u>Rs. 1,35,000 "</u>

(Paragraph 162)

6. The full name and title of the Ruler of the State is, Lieutenant Meherban His Highness Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundiraj alias Appa-Saheb Patwardhan, K. C I. E., Raja Saheb of Sangli. His Highness was born on the 14th of February 1890 and completed the 25th year of his rule on 2nd June 1935. His Highness has two sons and four daughters.

Her Highness Shrimant Soubhagyavati Rani Saheb is a highly cultured lady who takes keen interest in all branches of administration. In 1929 Her Highness was awarded by His Majesty the King Emperor the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal of the First Class in recognition of her public services in the cause of the womanhood of India. Her Highness carried on the administration during His Highness' absence abroad in 1931 and still continues to assist His Highness in the administration of the State as Regent.

His Highness has a permanent salute of 9 guns and a personal one of 11 guns and enjoys First Class Jurisdiction and has the power to try for capital offences.

Shrimant Raj Kumar Pratapsinh sailed on 24th December 1934 to England for his higher education, under the guardianship of Prof. Wodehouse. Before the Rajkumar Saheb left Sangli, the public of Sangli including the large number of institutions there had literally showered their affectionate farewells with appropriate ceremonies which were marked by a great outburst of enthusiasm and loyalty.

7 His Highness continued to be a member of the Standing Committee Chamber of Princes of the Chamber of Princes and as such attended the meeting of the Chamber of Princes held on 21st January 1935.

8 At the invitation of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur, His Highness gave an address to the students of the Rajaram College Kolhapur on 9th December 1934.

9 The most important and memorable event of the year was the ^{Chief events.} celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King Emperor on the 6th of May 1935 in the State when

(1) all the principal roads in the town of Sangli and public buildings all through the State were decorated with flags and buntings;

(2) thanks-giving-prayers were offered for the health of Their Majesties in the principal temples, mosques and the church;

(3) a ceremonial parade of the State Risala and the Police Force was held. His Highness and Shrimant Yuvarajsaheb attended it and the principal officers and leading gentlemen were also present to witness it. The Union Jack was unfurled, the Risala and the Police had their march past and the State Band played the National Anthem. A salute of 31 guns was fired from the State Battery in honour of His Majesty the King Emperor;

(4) sweets were distributed to the school-going children and alms were given to the poor;

(5) a Darbar was held in the Darbar Hall in the Ganesh ~~Denf~~^{Durg} when His Highness garlanded the portraits of Their Majesties which were put up at a conspicuous place in the Darbar Hall. The Khareeta from the Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur was read out by the Diwan to the Darbaris and the Jubilee Medals were distributed by His Highness. The recipients were Rao Bahadur G. R. Barve, the Diwan, Rao Saheb Y. A. Thombare, the Second Councillor, Mr. Y. V. Kolhatkar, the IV Councillor, Meherban Nilkanthrao Vithojirao alias Rao Saheb Chavan Himat Bahadur, Saranjamidar of Digraj and Dr. G. V. Herekar, a registered medical practitioner and ophthalmic-surgeon of Shahapur. In his reply to the message from the Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, His Highness made an eloquent speech (vide Appendix 1 at the end of the report) giving expression to the earnest wish of himself and his subjects that Their Majesties may be blessed with long life and good health so as to enable them to continue to guide the destinies of India and the Empire;

(6) wrestling matches were held in the evening and at night all public and private buildings at Sangli and in the other Taluka head-quarters were illuminated;

(7) fire-works were also arranged in the bed of the river Krishna near the Irwin Bridge at Sangli and the same were witnessed from the Bridge by thousands of people.

On 10-5-1935 i. e. during the course of the Jubilee Celebrations, the Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur visited Sangli, when he laid the foundation stone of the Jubilee Electric Power House. His Highness' speech on the occasion and the Agent to the Governor-General's reply are given at the end of the report as Appendix 2.

A special Boy Scouts' Rally with about 456 Scouts was also held on the occasion. Colonel J. C. Tate, the Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, paid a visit to the Scouts' Camp on 11-5-1935. The speech of Shrimant V. P. Pratinidhi, the Scout Camp Commandant and the Agent to the Governor General's reply are given at the end of the report as Appendix 3.

Raosahab Y. A. Thombare, the Councillor in charge of the Political Department was coopted on 12 December 1934 by the States' Ministers' Committee

as a member as he " had been present at the constitutional discussions in London" and as " his presence might be of assistance to the Committee at its present Session ". Accordingly Rao Saheb Thombare attended the meeting of the Committee of States' Ministers held in Bombay on 13th and 14th of December 1934 and the further meeting of the Committee held in New Delhi on 17th, 18th and 19th January 1935, 19th, 20th and 21st of February 1935, as well as those held in Bombay on 25th February 1935, and in New Delhi on 23rd, 24th and 25th of March 1935.

10 During the year under report two Sessions (the 4th and the 5th) of the Sangli State Rayat Assembly were held; the former from 12th Rayat Assembly. to 22nd November 1934 (both days inclusive) and the latter from 13th to 22nd May 1935 (both days inclusive).

His Highness the Raja Saheb opened the proceedings of the 4th Session by his inaugural address (vide Appendix 4) and sent a message (vide Appendix 5) at the opening of the 5th Session.

In the course of both the Sessions, the Assembly went through all the phases of its work viz.

(1) Questions and answers on various points of administrative importance.

(2) Non-official Resolutions of public interest.

(3) Discussion of the Budget estimates of the year 1344 Fasli in the 4th Session and those of 1345 Fasli in its 5th Session.

(4) Official and Non-Official Bills.

The Assembly passed a resolution tendering its heartiest congratulations and loyal greeting to His Majesty the King Emperor on his having completed 25 years of his glorious Reign and offering its humble prayers for long life, every happiness and health to Their Majesties. The Assembly further requested the Darbar that the Resolution should be submitted through proper channel to His Majesty the King Emperor.

Another Resolution congratulating His Highness the Raja Saheb of Sangli on the completion of 25 years of his Rule was passed and submitted through the President of the Assembly. His Highness in reply to the above sent the following message to the Assembly which was read out by the President on 22nd May 1935.

"The President has just submitted to me a copy of the Resolution passed by the Rayat Assembly on the 18th instant, congratulating me on the approaching completion of 25 years of rule. I have been deeply touched by the sentiments of loyalty, devotion and attachment reflected in the Resolution, and in expressing on behalf of Her Highness the Rani Saheb, the other members of the Royal Family and myself our deep appreciation of the sentiments conveyed in the Resolution, I say they would make any Ruler feel proud of his people who have been so generous towards their Ruler.

I would like to observe that what little it has been given to me to achieve for the welfare of my people, was entirely rendered possible by their whole hearted sympathy, cooperation and ready response coupled with their traditional loyalty and devotion to the " Gadi. "

I take this opportunity to assure them by the grace of God and continued cooperation of my people, whatever life still remains for me will be devoted towards securing peace, contentment and welfare of my people. "

The six Acts of the Indian Legislature given below were recommended for adoption in the State and His Highness has subsequently given his assent to the proposals and the Acts came into force from 1-1-1935.

- (1) The Indian Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897)
- (2) The Indian Lepers Act (III of 1898 as amended by Act XIII of 1903.)
- (3) The Indian Provident Funds Act (XIX of 1925).
- (4) An Act to amend the Indian Societies Registration Act for certain purposes (XXII of 1927).
- (5) An Act to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act for certain purposes (XXVIII of 1930).
- (6) The Indian Partnership Act (IX of 1932).

Similarly the following Acts of the Bombay legislature were recommended for adoption:—

- (1) Ferries Act (II of 1868)
- (2) Weights and Measures Act (XV of 1932).

The second and third readings of the Bills

- (1) The Child Marriage Restraint Act and the
- (2) Hindu widows property Rights Act, were passed. His Highness was pleased to give his assent to them and the Acts came into force from 1-6-1935 and 6-6-1935 respectively.

The second and third readings of the following Bills which were referred to a Select Committee in the 4th Session and were reported upon by the Committee as well as the two Bombay Acts noted above were passed by the Assembly. The Bills are under further scrutiny by His Highness prior to receiving his assent.

- (1) The Sangli State Agriculturists' Protection Act, Bill.
- (2) The Sangli State Commercial Crops Market Act, Bill.

The first reading of the Bill for the regulation of the Sangli Local Boards was passed in the 4th Session and was referred to a Select Committee. The Committee submitted its report to the Assembly before its 5th Session but it could not then be taken up for discussion by the House for want of time.

A Non-Official Bill A Bill to amend the Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914 (as applied to the Sangli State) for certain purposes was introduced into the Assembly. The object of this Bill was explained to the House by the Member and the question whether the first reading of the same should be taken up by the House was discussed and finally rejected as it was generally thought that whatever improvements were needed in the regulation of the motor traffic could be effected by the legislation already in force.

The general tone and level of discussion displayed by the Assembly was both dignified and instructive.

11 Rao Bahadur G. R. Barve continued to be the Diwan in the year under report. He went on leave on half pay for four months and three weeks with effect from 5-6-1935. Rao Saheb Y. A. Thombare, Second Councillor, was appointed to act as Diwan and District Magistrate in the absence of Rao Bahadur G. R. Barve on leave.

In the course of the year under report, Rao Bahadur Barve, visited Mahabaleshwar, Poona, Bombay etc. on duty and also toured through the Miraj-Prant, Kuchi and the Shirhatti Talukas. He visited the Shirhatti Taluka four times to see the state of things personally and to organise and inspect relief measures to meet the scarcity conditions prevailing there and made extensive tours through the Taluka.

Mr. R. S. Phadnis, the Chief Revenue Officer toured through the remaining Talukas. He also paid visits to the Shirhatti Taluka four times and halted there for a number of days to supervise the working of the relief measures.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

12 According to the Jamabandi of the year 1934-35 the land revenue demand exclusive of suspended revenue was roughly Rs.5,88,988 as against Rs. 6,96,202 of the previous year. The arrears at the close of the year of report amounted to Rs. 4,22,488 as against Rs. 6,02,181 at the close of the previous year. The outstandings were rather heavy in the Miraj-Prant & Shirhatti Talukas.

13 The crops were generally excellent except in the Shirhatti Taluka, where several villages were affected by drought with the result that the crops in those villages failed wholly or partially. Consequently the collection of land revenue for the year of report was wholly suspended in 40 villages and in 29 villages, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the current dues were suspended. The total amount thus suspended was Rs. 1,06,310.

Note:— A Note in regard to the measures adopted in the Shirhatti Taluka has been appended as Appendix 6 at the end of the report.

14 On account of the situation in the Shirhatti Taluka, no coercive processes were resorted to in that Taluka even for the recovery of unauthorised arrears. The following table shows the extent to which notices and other coercive measures were resorted to for the recovery of land revenue in the other Talukas where the crops were good.

Name of Taluka.	No. of notices of demand issued under Sec. 152 L. R. Code.	Number of cases.				
		Penalty under Sec. 148 L. R. C.	Distrain & sale of moveable property Sec. 154 L. R. Code.	Sale of immovable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due Sec. 155 L. R. Code.	Forfeiture & sale of occupancy Sec. 153 L. R. Code.	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157 L. R. C.
1 Miraj-Prant ...	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Kuchi ...	16	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Mangalwedha ..	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Terdal (Mahal ).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
5 Shahapur ...	24	2	.....	... ..	.....	.....
Total	120	2	.....	.....	.....	... ..

Land settlement. 15 No new settlement was introduced in the year of report.

Rates of assessment. 16 The first Revision Survey Settlement was introduced into the different Talukas of the State in the years shown against each.

Name of Taluka.	Fasali year.
1 Shirhatti.	1320
2 Shahapur	1322
3 Mangalwedha	1322
4 Miraj-Prant	1326
5 Kuchi	1326
6 Terdal Mahal	1326

The rates introduced at the revision settlement were, in each case, those formulated by an Officer of the Land Records Department of the Bombay Presidency under the supervision of the Settlement Commissioner and were sanctioned by His Highness.

There are only 8 Inam villages which have not yet been Survey-Settled.

17 There are 244 villages in the State. Out of these 11 are Saranjam villages, 31 are Inam villages and 4 are what are called Makta-Kamavishi villages. Thus there are 46 alienated villages. The following table shows the distribution of these villages in the different Talukas.

Name of Taluka.	Total No. of Villages.	Saranjam Villages.	Inam villages.	Makta Kama-vishi Villages
Miraj-Prant	41	5	2	0
Kuchi	30	6	1	0
Mangalwedha	32	0	0	0
Terdal (Mahal)	12	0	6	0
Shahapur	56	0	20	4
Shirhatti	73	0	2	0
Total.....	244	11	31	4

In the following eight Inam villages Survey Settlement has not yet been introduced.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Byakud | (Terdal Mahal) |
| 2. Basapur | (Shirhatti Taluka) |
| 3. Khamkarhatti | } (Shahapur Taluka) |
| 4. Kardeguddi | |
| 5. Shaganmatti | |
| 6. Balekundri | |
| 7. Budruk | |
| 8. Sutakatte | |
| 8. Sulebhavi | |

18 Out of the total area of 1136 sq. miles 1117 sq. miles are occupied by survey-settled villages and the remaining 19 sq. miles by unsurveyed villages.

The following table shows the total area of land under cultivation in the year of report as compared with the previous year.

Talukas.	Total cultivable area.		Actually cultivated.		Increase. in cultivable area.	Decrease in cultivable area.
	During		During			
	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Miraj-Prant ...	1,03,909	1,03,894	1,03,511	1,03,453	.....	15
Kuchi.. ...	1,23,504	1,23,275	1,23,369	1,23,140	.....	229
Mangalwedha..	1,35,086	1,35,086	1,33,046	1,33,076	.....	.....
Terdal Mahal..	29,209	29,209	29,101	29,101	.....	.....
Shahapur ...	51,961	51,961	51,786	51,786	.....	...
Shirhatti ...	1,66,021	1,66,021	1,64,612	1,63,730	.....	.. ...
Total.....	6,09,690	6,09,446	6,05,425	6,04,286	...	244

19 Seven boundry disputes were outstanding at the beginning of the year under report. One more cropped up during the year of Boundary Disputes. report making a total of eight. Enquiries in regard to these were in progress at the end of the year. Five of the boundries to be fixed in these cases are between British villages and villages of this State and three between villages of the State and those of other States.

20 The following table gives details of the Tagai Advances and outstanding Tagai Advances ings at the close of the year.

Year.	Arrears at the beginning of the year. Rs.	Advances during the year. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Recoveries during the year. Rs.	Out-standings at the close of the year. Rs.
1933-34	27,977	.....	27,977	3,260	24,777
1934-35	24,777	6272	31,069	1,984	29,085

21. The Diwan of Sangli completed the Revenue Jamabandi of the Miraj-Prant and the Kuchi Talukas while the Chief Revenue Officer completed that of the remaining Talukas and the Terdal Mahal. Examination of Revenue accounts.

22 Record of Rights which has been prepared for all the villages except unsurveyed Inam villages is being kept upto date. Record of Rights

23 The Taluka Revenue Records were sorted according to the rules in force and those that were due for destruction were destroyed. Sorting and destruction of Records.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

I. LEGISLATION.

- Laws in force. 24. Appendix II gives a list of the laws in force in the State during the year under report.

II. MILITARY FORCE.

- Military force. 25. There is no Military force in the State.

III POLICE.

26. The Police force consists of men of all classes. Appendix IV gives the usual details regarding the strength of the Police, their educational and other qualifications, their pay etc. The total strength of the Police was 485 as in the last year. The number of foot Police was 459 and that of mounted Police was 26 as in the previous year. Out of the foot Police 173 were armed with M.H. 476 S.B. Rifles. The unarmed Police carry batons. The Jamadars wear swords with their uniforms. Twentyfive 303 single loading rifles have been obtained from the Kirkee Arsenal. They are meant to be taken out for use in emergencies.

During the year under report 10 Head Constables and 17 Constables were departmentally punished as against 6 Head Constables and 15 Constables and two Swars in the last year. Three Constables were discharged as against 5 in the last year.

Three Head Constables and 15 Constables received promotions as against five Head Constables and 27 Constables in the previous year.

Out of the 485 persons in the Police force 465 are able to read and write and 20 were under instruction as against 464 and 21 in the last year.

27 The Total expenditure on the Police force amounted to Rs. 1,08,927-4-8 as against Rs. 108967-7-9 in the last year.

The ratio of the foot Police, 459, to the total population of 2,58,442 is one Police to 563 persons; to the area which is 1136 sqr. miles it is one Police to 2.5 sqr. miles.

The scale of pay of the different grades is attractive enough and there is no difficulty in getting recruits for the Police service.

The foot Police were distributed as under;—

1	Detection of crime	...	..	181
2	Treasury, Jail & Lock up guards	...	...	175
3	Town and City Guards	...	...	52
4	Reserve at Hd. Quarters	...	...	20
5	Orderlies in Offices	...	...	22
6	Orderlies in Courts	...	...	9

Total...459

28. The mounted Police (swars) 26 in number, were employed on escort and other miscellaneous duties. They were armed with swords and spears. The subjoined table shows the distribution of the Police force among the different Police stations:—

(Chapter—III—PROTECTION)

No.	Name of Division.	Policemen.		Sowars	Remarks
		Armed.	Unarmed.		
1	Miraj-Prant Taluka Sangli Head Quarters ..	112	64	26	
	Sangli City	0	49	0	
	Rest of the Taluka	0	26	0	
2	Taluka Kuchi	10	23	0	
3	„ Mangalwedha... ..	14	34	0	
4	Mahal Terdal	11	20	0	
5	Taluka Shahapur	16	41	0	
6	„ Shirhatti	10	24	0	
7	Dodwad	2	3	0	
	Total.....	175	284	26	

The reserve force at Head quarters is used for supplementing local strength whenever necessary.

29. The strength of the village Police was the same as in the previous year, viz. 235. They assisted the District Police in the detection & prevention of crime. The sub-joined table shows the total strength of the village Police in the different Talukas and also the way in which they are remunerated.

Village Police and their distribution.

No.	Name of Division.	Method of remuneration		Total.
		Cash.	Cash & service tenure lands.	
1	Miraj-Prant Taluka Sangli and Sangli-wadi	2	0	2
	Rest of the Taluka	33	4	37
2	Kuchi Taluka	22	7	29
3	Mangalwedha Taluka	33	0	33
4	Shahapur Taluka... ..	48	1	49
5	Terdal Mahal	6	6	12
6	Shirhatti Taluka	70	2	72
7	Dodwad	1	0	1
	Total.....	215	20	235

30. Instruction in Drill was given by the drill Instructors. The superintendent of Police and the Head Quarters Officer supervised the drill and musketry practice of the Police Force.

Arrangements were also in force for giving proper training in drill and musketry to the Police, stationed in the Talukas.

31. During the year under report one Head Constable appeared for the Police Examination Higher Standard Examination, and came out successful. 2 constables appeared for the Lower Standard Examination and both of them came out successful.

32. The health of the Police force was generally good. 85 Policemen and 4 Swars were under medical treatment as against 80 Policemen and 7 Swar during the previous year. There were 6 deaths in the force as against 3 in the previous year.

33. Appendix V gives details regarding cases dealt with by the Police. The total number of cases for disposal in the year was 367 as against 353 in the previous year. Of these 203 were found to be cognizable true cases 34 were found to be outside the purview of Criminal Courts, out of the remaining 130 cases 78 were under investigation at the close of the year and 52 were struck off the register.

Out of the 203 cognizable cases 134 were sent up for trial and 69 remained undetected at the end of the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 200, 121 and 79.

Malicious complaints. 34. There were no cases of prosecution for false and malicious complaints during the year of report.

35. The police arrested 436 persons as against 432 in the previous year. (Vide appendix V).
Persons arrested and sent for trial by the Police.

The number of persons sent up by the Police for trial was 473 (inclusive of the number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the last year) as against 446 during the last year. Of the 473 persons sent up for trial 234 were convicted 140 were either discharged or acquitted one died during the trial and the remaining 98 were under trial at the close of the year, as against 234, 140, 1 and 98 respectively, in the previous year. (Vide Appendix VII.)

36 The value of property stolen and recovered during the year under report was Rs. 14,636-3-6 and Rs. 5,282-4-0 respectively as against Rs. 19,057-3-0 and Rs. 7,076-8-0 respectively of the previous year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 36.09

37 The cases of homicide reported during the year were 13. Of these 4 in which 6 persons were involved were found to be cases under Sec. 304 I. P. Code and 1 in which 2 persons were concerned was a case of murder (Sec. 302 I. P. C.), the remaining 8 cases were under investigation at the close of the year. Of the 6 persons involved in the offence under Section 304 I. P. C., 4 persons were convicted and 2 were pending trial at the close of the year; and the trial of the two accused under Section 302 I. P. C. was not complete before the close of the year.

38 There were four cases under Chapter VIII of the Cr. Pro. Code as against three of the last year. The cases involved 31 persons of whom 8 were bound to keep the peace five were discharged or acquitted and 18 were under trial at the close of the year.

39 The number of cases of suicide and accidental deaths were as shown below:—

Description.	Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Suicide	1933-34	6	22	28
	1934-35	5	11	16
Accidental deaths...	1933-34	39	56	95
	1934-35	49	42	91

(Chapter—III— PROTECTION)

Among the accidental deaths there were only three deaths the cause of which could not be traced.

40 The following table shows the value of property destroyed by fire.

Description.	Year.	Value of property destroyed.
Accidental fire	1933-34	Rs 6684-4-0
	1934-35	4590-8-0
Incendiarism	1933-34	4175-0-0
	1934-35	4024-8-0

41 Of the nine dacoities that were registered during the year two were sent up for trial and seven were under investigation at the close of the year. The cases sent up for trial involved 15 accused all of whom were under trial at the close of the year.

42 There were 18 cases of robbery during the year; of these 8 were sent up for trial 2 were classed as A none was classed as B, 3 as C and 10 remained under investigation at the close of the year. The cases which were sent up for trial involved 10 persons of whom 8 were convicted and 2 were under trial at the close of the year.

43 Rao saheb V. K. Bapat, B.A., LL.B. continued to be the Superintendent of Police up to 17th August 1934 and Mr R. N. Kulkarni (retired Inspector of Police C. I. D. Bombay) took charge on the 18th August and continued to be the Superintendent of Police up to the end of the year. All the police stations and all the outposts were inspected by Mr. R. N. Kulkarni. The work of the Police was found to be generally satisfactory.

IV CRIMINAL COURTS.

44 The number of Criminal Courts in the State was 24 as in the previous year. Of these 22 were Magisterial Courts and two Sessions Courts. The latter were the Huzur Court and the Nyayadhisha Court. The Nyayadhish exercises the powers of Sessions Judge whereas the Huzur Court exercises Appellate and Revisional jurisdiction.

45 The details of the working of these Courts are given in appendices Criminal Appellate VII and VIII.

The number of Criminal Appellate Courts during the year under report was 4 namely the Huzur Court, the Nyayadhish Court, the District Magistrate's Court and the Sub-divisional Magistrate's Court. Detailed information regarding the working of these Courts is given in appendix IX, The Huzur Court disposed of 14 revisional applications.

V EXTRADITION.

46 The following statement gives details regarding persons handed over for trial to this State by the British Government and other Indian States during the year under report.

By whom handed over.	Persons handed over.	persons convicted	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending Trial
British Government...	15	7	8	0
Indian States...	4	3	0	1

The State similarly handed over 2 persons to the British Government and 4 to other Indian States, to take their trial.

VI PRISONS.

47. There is a Central Jail at Sangli. There are besides 6 Lock-ups, five being at other Taluka places and 1 at Mhaisal. Information regarding persons admitted into the central Jail and the Lock-ups and the expenditure incurred in maintaining the Jails is given in appendix XIII.

48. The Central Jail is located within the walls of the Ganesh Durg Fort at Sangli. It is well lighted and well ventilated. It has a well within its compound which supplies water to the vegetable and flower gardens. Drinking water is supplied from the City Water Works. The lock-ups excepting that at Mhaisal are situated at Taluka Head Quarters close to the Revenue Offices. All the lock-ups are well lighted and well ventilated. The accommodations in them is sufficient for local requirements.

49. Civil prisoners are kept in a separate room in the Central Jail. In the year under report 15 Civil prisoners were admitted and 13 were released as against 5 of last year and 2 remained in Jail at the close of the year.

50. The number of Jail offences was 5 as against the same number in the previous year.

51. The remission system is in force and has been working satisfactorily. Out of the 98 prisoners released from the central Jail during the year under report 29 had obtained the benefit of the system.

52. The Prisoners in the Central Jail generally enjoyed good health. During the year under report 112 prisoners were under medical treatment. Out of them 107 were reported medically free from the ailments for which they were treated and 5 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 255, 242 and 12 respectively. A comparison of the two sets of figures would show that the general health of the prisoners in the year of report was distinctly better than in the previous year. An epidemic of small-pox prevailed at Sangli in the month of March 1935 when all the prisoners and the members on the Jail staff were revaccinated with the result that there was no attack of small-pox among the inmates of the Jail.

53. The total expenditure on the diet and clothing of the prisoners in the central Jail was Rs. 5843 as against Rs. 4852 in the last year. The increase was due to the larger number of prisoners and a slight rise in price of food grains. The annual cost per head on account of all charges amounted to Rs. 54 as against Rs. 46 in the

previous year, and that on account of dietary charges amounted to Rs. 48 as against Rs. 43 of the last year.

54 The male convicts sentenced to hard labour were given full work according to their health and working capacity while female convicts were employed in winnowing grain and spinning and other lighter tasks.

There are two Japanese looms, 7 flyshuttle looms, 4 hand looms and 4 vertical looms. The cost of the raw material utilised towards the manufacture of cloth and other finished articles turned out by the looms amounted to Rs. 930 as against Rs. 850 last year.

The amount realised by the sale of Jail articles and cloth was Rs. 870 as against Rs 820 in the previous year.

55 The Jail Garden supplied vegetables to the prisoners in the Jail which according to contractor's rates may be valued at Rs. 246. Vegetables sold to outsiders fetched Rs. 29.

56 The total amount realised during the year under report on account of jail labour and other miscellaneous income was Rs. 733 as shown below as against Rs. 792 in the last year.

1	Jail Factory ...	...	Rs. 347
2	Jail Garden ...	...	„ 475
3	Miscellaneous...	...	„ 111

Rs ...733

The above figures do not include the value of Jail labour occasionally supplied to the Public Works Department and the other Departments.

57 Colonel H. Wilberforce-Bell C. I. E., the Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur visited the Jail on 10-10-1934 when he *interalia* made the following remarks "In company with His Highness and at his invitation I visited the Jail this mornig for the last time during the period of my tenure of the Office of the Agent to the Governor General. I was as impressed as I have been before with the orderliness and cleanliness of this well-run-institution.

The Jail industries are well maintained and I congratulate those whose efforts continue to make the administration of the Sangli Jail a model for such institutions."

VII MAMLATDARS' COURTS.

58 The Mamlatdars of all the Talukas and the Mahalkari of Terdal disposed of 37 cases under the Mamlatdars Courts Act as against 26 of last year.

VIII CIVIL JUSTICE.

59 The permanent judicial staff consisted of the Huzur Judge, the Chief Judge (the District Judge), and three Second Class Sub-Judges. Besides the permanent staff there was a part-time Joint Sub Judge to assist the Sub-Judge C. D. Sangli.

The pecuniary and territorial jurisdiction of the Courts remained the same as before. The details of the work of these courts including the execution of decrees are given in appendies X & XI.

60 The number of Civil Appellate Courts was two as in the preceding year. The details of their working will be found in Civil Appellate Courts and their work. Appendix XII. Besides regular appeals 24 miscellaneous applications were disposed of by the Nyayadhish Court Sangli during the year under report as against 23 in the previous year.

61 The receipts during the year under report from all the sources including Court fee stamps and process-fees &c., were Receipts & expenditure. Rs. 78695 as against Rs. 85752 in the previous year ; and expenditure on all heads in connection with the administration of justice was Rs. 29206 as against Rs. 30007 of the last year.

IX REGISTRATION.

62 Appendices XIV & XV give details of the work done by the Registration Department, and of the receipts and expenditure of the Department respectively. The number of documents presented for registration during the year was Rs. 5477 as Working of the Registration Dept. against Rs. 5548 in the previous year. This with the balance of last year made total number of documents to be registered as 5478. Out of these 5471 were registered and only 2 remained unregistered. Registration was refused in 5 cases as against 1 last year. The total value of the documents registered during the year was Rs. 2106460 as against Rs. 2237380 in the previous year.

63 The receipts & expenditure of the Registration Department amounted respectively to Rs. 28264-2-9 and Rs. 1489-4-0 as against Receipts & Expenditure Rs. 29660-3-6 and Rs. 1430-14-0 of last year. The net balance in favour of the State was Rs. 26774-14-9 as against Rs. 28229 of last year.

64 During the year under report the Nyayadhish Mr. M. H. Limaye who is also the District Registrar inspected the working of Inspection. the Sub-Registrar's Office of the Miraj-Prant Taluka. He could not inspect the other Sub-Registrars' Offices on account of other work.

X WARDS & THEIR ESTATES.

65 At the beginning of the year under report, 49 estates were being Wards & their Estates. managed by the State under Guardian and Wards Act 1890 as applied to the State. The number of minors holding these estates was 61. During the year, one new estate in which five minors were concerned, was taken under management. Two wards attained majority and their estates (2) were restored to them. Thus at the end of the year under report there remained 48 estates owned by 64 minors as against 49 owned by 61 minors at the end of last year.

66 Particulars of the estates are given in appendix A. The opening Financial Position. and closing balances belonging to the minors' estates for the year under report were Rs. 125638 and Rs. 128890 respectively as against Rs. 137868 and Rs. 125638 of the previous year. The closing balance was held as follows:—

In the Sangli Bank	Rs. 11216
„ „ Central Co-operative Bank, Sangli.	63747
Cash with the Vahivatdars	842
Bombay Development Loan	86000
Cash Certificates.	8170
Sangli State Savings Bank	8915

Total, Rs. 128890

67 The income realised from the Minors' estates during the year under report mainly consisted of the following items:-

1. Rent of lands & houses ...	Rs. 11869
2. Interest on loans & deposits.	„ 6066
3. Recovery of debts.	„ 4630
4. Other miscellaneous receipts.	„ 8781

Total Rs. 31,946

The aggregate money value of minors' estates in the different forms shown below amounted to Rs. 408941.

1. Immovable property (lands measuring acres 1587 assessed at Rs 3442) and houses.	Rs. 261928.
2. Cash invested in Govt. securities, Sargli-Bank Co-operative Bank &c.	„ 128048.
3. Moveable property including Documents ornaments &c.	„ 18965.

Total Rs. 408941.

The 48 estates are classified in the table below according to their annual income:-

Not exceeding Rs 50.	Above Rs 50 but not exceeding Rs 100	Above Rs 100 but not exceeding Rs 500	Above Rs 500 but not exceeding Rs 1000	Above Rs 1000 but not exceeding Rs 5000	Above Rs 5000.	Total.
1	2	27	9	9	...	48

68. Of the 64 minors 14 are girls, of whom 7 are married and grown up and 7 are unmarried. Of the 50 minor boys, 41 are of school going age and are being educated in different schools, the remaining 9 being adults follow their usual family avocations.

The management of the minors' estates was on the whole satisfactory.

69. The estates specified below continued to be under the Superintendence of the Court of Wards during the year under report.

1. Shankargounda Prabhulingappa Desai of Kakti, in the Shahapur Taluka.
2. Mahadeo Ramchandra Kulkarni of Yerebudhihal in the Shirhatti Taluka.
3. Payappa Sagunappa Nadgouda of Terdal.

No.1 & 3 are minors and their mothers are the guardians of their persons, while No. 2 is weak in intellect and is therefore unable to manage his own affairs.

The estates of the first two wards were taken under the superintendence of the Court of wards under Sec. 9 of the Court of Wards Act and that of the Terdal Nadgouda under Sec. 5 of the Act.

The following statement gives details regarding the management of their estates during the year under report.

Details.	Kakati Desai's estate.			Yerebudhihal Kulkarni's estate.			Terdal Nad-gouda's estate.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Estimated yearly income	6,000	0	0	2,207	0	0	1,627	8	6
Actual collections during the year...	5,987	3	1	2,423	0	0	1,706	5	7
Assessment, Judi, &c. due to Government...	1,016	8	7	1,887	0	0	425	0	8
Cost of management ...	.....			189	12	0	.....	
Expenditure during the year on account of maintenance and education of Wards and their families. ...	1,200	0	0	455	12	0	The Estate in British Dist. is in possession of the Ward's mother.		
Miscellaneous expenditure ...	134	12	0	89	1	0			
Payment of debt ...	1,352	12	0	.....			* 1,034	1	0
Existing liabilities ...	.....			† 7,845	1	9	23,000	0	0

* As interest on liabilities.

† This includes a sum of Rs. 1,660-1-8 as representing interest on the principal of Rs. 6,185-0-1.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS.

70. There are 6 Municipalities in the State. All of them excepting the Municipality of Rabkavi in the Terdal Mahal are at the Head Quarters towns of the different Talukas. There is no Municipality in the Kuchi Taluka. The Taluka town being a small place has a village Sanitary Committee.

Appendix XVI gives the figures of receipts and expenditure as well as the opening and closing balances of the six Municipalities in the State. The total receipts of all the Municipalities were Rs. 217950 as against Rs. 241197 in the last year. The total expenditure of all the Municipalities amounted to Rs. 206260 as against Rs. 219877 of last year. The total outstanding arrears of the 6 Municipalities at the end of March 1935 were Rs. 46354 as against Rs. 37548 at the end of March 1934

The following comparative statement shows the outstandings of the Municipalities.

Name of Municipality.	Arrears Rs.	
	1933-34	1934-35
1 Sangli ...	8,631	24,223
2 Mangalwedha ...	3,194	3,456
3 Terdal ...	4,089	2,793
4 Rabkavi ...	8,395	2,401
5 Shahapur ...	11,122	11,397
6 Shirhatti ...	2,117	2,084
Total Rs.....	37,548	46,354

71 The main source of income of all the Municipalities is house-tax. A small octroi duty is levied at Mangalwedha and Rabkavi. The income from that source to these two Municipalities during the year of report was Rs 1,520 and Rs 895 respectively.

(Chapter—III—PROTECTION)

Cattle bazars are held at Sangli and Mangalwedha where the Municipalities levy a small per capita tax on all the cattle sold at the bazar. The income from that source to the Sangli Municipality for the year under report was ~~Rs~~ 2736 as against ~~Rs~~ 2,145 of the previous year; and that to the Mangalwedha Municipality it was ~~Rs~~ 437 as against ~~Rs~~ 427 last year.

72 The Sangli Municipality levies terminal tax the proceeds of which are being earmarked for the carrying out of a drainage scheme for the town. The receipts under this head in the year of report amounted to Rs. 26861.

73 The Municipalities of Sangli and Mangalwedha have 50% elected Councillors whereas in the Shahapur Municipality this percentage is 75. The Mamlatdars are ex-officio Presidents of the Mangalwedha, Terdal and Shirhatti Municipalities while the President of the Sangli Municipality is nominated by the Darbar from among the non-official Councillors. The Shahapur and Rabkavi Municipalities elect their own President.

74 There are 6 Taluka Local Boards in the 6 Talukas of the State. Each board consists of 3 nominated and 3 elected Members and a nominated President, who is generally the Mamlatdar. The Boards keep their own accounts, prepare their budgets and submit them for sanction to the Councillor in-charge of the Local Self Government Department. The period of office of the elected and nominated members of the existing Boards has been extended until further orders in view of a new bill for the regulation of Local Boards in the State. The Boards are authorized to execute works upto a value of Rs. 200, those costing more being entrusted to the State Engineer, Sangli, for execution. The members of the Board can supervise these latter and can make suggestions. The important Local Board works that were entrusted to the State Engineer for execution during the year under report are entered in the list given in Chapter IV of the report. The receipts of the Taluka Boards during the year under report were Rs 55921-2-5 inclusive of minor adjustments.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION

I RAINFALL AND CONDITION OF CROPS.

75 Information regarding rainfall at Head Quarters Stations of the five Talukas and the Terdal Mahal of the State is given in appendix XVII. The total rainfall at Sangli was 18.55 inches as against 19.81 inches of the previous year. In the year of report, the maximum rainfall in the State was 38.40 inches at Shahapur and the minimum was 14.35 inches at Shirhatti. The rainfall was normal in the Miraj-prant, Mangalwedha and the Kuchi Talukas and some what below the normal in the Shahapur Taluka and the Terdal Mahal and scanty in the Shirhatti Taluka. The supply of drinking water was sufficient in all the Talukas, while that of fodder was sufficient in all the Talukas except Shirhatti where it was supplemented by baled fodder from the Government Depot at Karajgi and grass collected from local forests. The condition of the crops in all the Talukas except Shirhatti was excellent, while the crops in parts of the Shirhatti Taluka failed for want of sufficient rains.

Rainfall and Condition of crops.

II PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS

76 Appendix XVIII contains a comparative statement showing the prices of food grains in the current year and in the previous year. The prices of food grains which had declined steadily during the last few years showed a slight improvement during the year of report. The wages of skilled labour ranged between Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 per day and those of unskilled labour from As. 6 to As. 8 per day.

Wages labour & prices of food grain.

III FOREST.

77 The area of the State Forest in the Shahapur Taluka was 32683 acres, and that in the Shirhatti Taluka was 27517 acres as in the last year. Besides the area under forest grazing lands measuring about 6275 acres and waste lands measuring 1276 acres, in the Shirhatti Taluka were in charge of the Forest Department.

The forest in the Shahapur Taluka is divided into blocks and coupes; the standing trees in the coupes are auctioned by rotation every year in preference to departmental cutting and selling in heaps. The income and expenditure of the Forest Department of the State in the year under report were Rs. 34,752-8-4 and Rs. 7460-5-3 respectively as against Rs. 40768-8-11 and Rs. 7216-2-3 in the previous year. The decrease in income was due to the concessions given to the rayats of the Shirhatti Taluka as a relief measure.

Chandan seed was gathered from the forest and a good deal of it was dibbled in suitable places.

78 There is a small forest nursery at Godihal. It is in good condition and an attempt is being made to increase the number of lemon trees in this nursery.

Nursery.

79 There were no forest fires and no damage was caused by fire during the year under report.

Damage.

80 The forests in both the Shahapur and Shirhatti Talukas were well looked after by the Forest Department. The number of offences was 40 as against 34 of the previous year. Out of these 36 were disposed of during the year under report, and 4 cases were pending disposal at the close of the year.

There were 22 cases of cattle trespass into the limits of the reserved forest involving 176 heads of cattle. All the cases were properly dealt with.

81 Mr. Hasan Mohodin Kittur continued to be in charge of the Forest Department upto the 14th August 1934, when he retired and Mr. V. R. Damale retired Assistant Conservator of Forests Southern Range Bombay Presidency who succeeded Mr. Kittur took charge from him on the 15th idem and continued to be the Forest from Officer till the end of the year.

Personnel.

IV. TRADE.

82. Sangli is noted for its trade in jaggery, turmeric, tobacco, cotton, chilly and groundnut. These commodities are chiefly exported to Bombay, Nagpur, Gujrath and the Punjab. Among the imports may be mentioned rice, kerosene oil, petroleum, wheat, pulses, timber, iron ware &c.

Trade.

The other centres of trade in the State are Shahapur and Rabkavi. They export cotton piece goods, coloured cotton and silk yarn. They are noted for the fast colour of their cotton and silk goods,

A Supervising Board for the Sangli peth was established in 1917 for regulating the dealings in the peth. In the year 1934 the constitution of the Board was amended with a view to securing on the Board, representation of the Agriculturists who bring their commodities to the peth for sale. Under the amended constitution the Board consists of 5 members of whom 2 are nominated by the Darbar (1 being an agriculturist and other a person who is neither an agriculturist nor a member of the Chamber of Commerce) 2 are elected by the Chamber of Commerce and one is a State Official nominated by the Darbar, who acts as the Chairman of the Board.

V MANUFACTURE.

83. Sangli and Shahapur are well-known for their copper and brass ware. Sangli is also noted for artistic workmanship especially on gold and silver articles. Shahapur, Terdal and Hangandi make copper and brass pots of large sizes. Blankets are manufactured at Shirhatti and the adjoining villages and also at Mangalwedha. Plain glass bangles are manufactured in small quantities at Marihal and Balekundri in the Shahapur Taluka and at Bannikop in the Shirhatti Taluka. Utensils of soft stone are made at Belghatti in the Shirhatti Taluka. Cotton goods such as pasodis and carpets are manufactured in several places in the State such as Kavlapur, Dudhondi, Nagarale and Kavathe-Mahankal. There are 2 weaving factories at Sangli which produce sarees and dhoties of various kinds for the use of the middle class. The products of the Gajanan Weaving Mills at Sangli are popular and command an extensive market. The Vinayak Mill is also doing well while the Saraswati Weaving Mill closed its business during the year under report. There are 3 Oil Mills at Sangli where oil is extracted from ground nut and other oil seeds with the aid of mechanical power. There are two leather factories and 4 hosiery factories at Shahapur and goods produced in them are found to be of good quality.

Manufacture.

VI FACTORIES.

84 The following table shows the different factories that were working in the year under report.

Place.	Ginning factories.	Ground-nut and turmeric factories.	Grinding mills	Cotton presses.	Oil mills.	Weaving mills.	Leather factories.	Factories of under-ware & frocks.	Iron & Steel moulding factories.
Sangli	7	10	12	2	3	2	1	...	1
Shahapur ..	...	.....	5	...	...	...	1	4	...
Terdal ... ..	...	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rabkavi ... ..	...	.....	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
Mangalwedha ... ..	...	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dodwad	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shirhatti ... ..	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hosur	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yerebudhibal	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Itage	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belhatti	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannikop ... ..	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Battur ... ..	...	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salgare	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Manjarde ... ..	...	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kavathe Mahankal: ... ..	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	13	12	39	2	4	5	2	4	1

VII PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

85 The Public Works Department in the State is under the supervision and control of the State Engineer who has seven Sub-Overseers working under him. He supervises all original works and repairs appertaining to the State proper and executes Local Fund Works costing more than Rs 200 each.

86 The total expenditure on the Public Works Department including establishment charges and the amount spent on local fund works was Rs. 1,05,078 as against Rs. 1,06,556 in the previous year. Appendix XIX gives details regarding the classes of works undertaken during the year under report and the amounts spent on them. The total number of buildings owned by the State and entrusted to the Public Works Department for up-keep was 229. The total length of the roads under the management of the P. W. D. was 151 miles as in the previous year.

Rao Saheb V. G. Bhave, B. E., (Civil) State Engineer Sangli visited Miraj-Prant, Kuchi, Mangalwedha and Shirhatti Talukas and inspected both the State Fund and Local Fund Works.

87 Important works costing Rs. 500 and upwards, which were either completed or under-taken during the year under report by the P. W. D. and the Local Boards are given below:—

STATE FUND WORKS.

1	Providing Wind Mills for the Vishrabag palace ..	Rs	1,724	9	3
2	Special repairs to Khan Bunglow No. 4	;	673	11	0

	Rs.		
3 Providing Dak Bungalow arrangements in the Vas Bungalow at Sangli	579	13	3
4 Special Repairs for girls' School in the Radha Krishna Mandir	762	14	7
5 Special Repairs to the Nandra School	1,616	3	5
6 " " Digraj "	1,158	5	7
7 " " Medical Officer's Quarters at Terdal	1,544	0	3
8 S. R. to Mangalwedha Wada rampart walls	967	6	2
9 " " Chouburji Wada	564	2	7
10 " wall at the Shahapur Baswangalli School ..	682	8	0
11 Purchasing of a Boring Machine at Shirhatti	3,500	0	0
12 S. R. to the Central Jail	1,935	1	5
13 Constructing a compound wall between the Central Jail and the State Press and the Huzur Office	2,860	0	0
14 State grant to Kadoli Road	500	0	0
15 S. R. to the Kakadwrdi pipe line	937	15	0
16 Additions and alterations to the Sangli Post Office Building	2,057	7	2
17 S. R. to the bridge on the Belgaum Kaladgi road	4,227	2	0

LOCAL FUND WORKS.

1 S. R. to the Kavatha Malyachi Wadi road	500	0	0
2 S. R. to the Gourgaon brook-well... ..	504	0	0
3 S. R. to the Kadkol Chavadi	602	10	4
4 " " Yerebudhihal cattle pound	387	14	0
5 " " Baradwad cattle pound	379	9	0

VIII SANGLI WATER WORKS

88 The Sangli Water Works supply water to the town, the Vishrambag Palace, the State Gardens and the Mal Bungalow. The Water-Works are under the management of the Mechanical Engineer subject to the supervision of the State Engineer.

During the year under report the cost of running the water works was Rs. 24152 -1-10as detailed below :—

1 Establishment	Rs. 5563-	4	0
2 Coal	,, 14866-	8	4
3 Miscellaneous	,, 3722-	5	6

Total Rs. 24152- 1 -10

The proceeds of the general water cess and the water-tax were Rs. 14525-14-10 and Rs. 27226-12-0 respectively. The boilers were inspected as usual by the Government Boiler Inspector. The distribution of water to all the parts of the town is fairly efficient. The water supplied to the town is properly chlorinated.

The old Chimney was replaced by a new one during the year under report.

Pumping engines worked on an average for about 15 hours a day and the quantity of water pumped up was about 6,00,000 gallons per day.

IX TELEPHONE

89 The telephone system gave fairly satisfactory service during the Telephone. year. The cost of running it was Rs. 557-12-0.

X POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

90 The number of Post and Telegraph Offices in the State was 19 and 4 respectively as in the preceeding year.

XI MINT.

91 There is no mint in the State.

XII EXCISE

92 The Abkari and Hemp drugs administration of the State has been Excise. farmed out to the British Government which controls the manufacture and sale of liquor, toddy and Hemp drugs.

Opium is obtained from the Government Depôt at Poona and supplied to retail licensees in the State.

Appendix XXI gives the number of shops and the details of Excise revenue realized during the year.

XIII GENERAL HEALTH AND SEASONAL CONDITIONS

93 As stated above the season was on the whole a good one except in the Shirhatti Taluka. The prices however continued to be General Condition. rather low. Appendix XX gives detailed information regarding the Agricultural stock in the State. The health of the people continued to be generally satisfactory, though plague, cholera and small-pox had had their usual toll. The details regarding the prevalence of plague cholera and small-pox appear in chapter VI. Plague broke out in some villages in all the Taluka as in previous the year. The number of attacks and deaths by plague was 508 and 367 as against 1573 and 887 in the previous year.

Small-pox prevailed in almost all the Talukas of the State except Shirhatti, the number of attacks and deaths being 481 & 131 as against 143 and 27 in the last year.

Cholera prevailed in some villages in the Mangalwedha and Kuchi Talukas of the State.

Preventive measures were promptly taken to counteract the epidemics; Rs. 1554-2-0 having been spent in this behalf.

The birth rate was 40.7 per thousand as against 41.9 and the deathrate was 23.9 per thousand as against 31.05 in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

91. Appendix XXII gives in a comparative form income and expenditure of the State in the years 1343 and 1344 Fasli. The Figures of Income & Expenditure for 1343 are final figures arrived at after making necessary adjustments. The adjustments in the accounts for 1344 Fasli will as usual be made in due course. They will not however affect the figures materially.

95. The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 14,25,315 as against Gross Revenue. Rs. 14,93,110 of the previous year.

The State did not incur any debt in the year under report nor has it to bear the responsibility of any debt previously incurred.

The following figures show the cash balance, deposits and investments to the credit of the State and loans outstanding at the close of 1344 Fasli i. e. on 5th June 1935.

I CASH ON HAND—

(i) Huzur Treasury.	Rs.	3,27,025	7	4
(ii) Talukas	"	2,01,640	5	0
Total Rs.		5,28,665	12	4

II DEPOSITS:—

A Current Deposits:—

(i) In the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.	Rs.	1,32,559	4	9
(ii) " " London Branch	"	34,419	6	1
(iii) In the Sangli Bank (Amount from Talukas, in transit and with the Sangli Bank)	"	1,50,594	10	11

B SAVINGS DEPOSIT:—

(i) In the Central Bank of India	Rs.	720	15	3
(ii) In the Provincial Cooperative Bank.	"	612	14	0
(iii) In the Postal Savings Bank.	"	11	7	1
(iv) In the Sangli State Savings Bank.	"	40	15	0

C Fixed Deposit:—

Harold Company London.	"	16,257	1	4
Total Rs.		3,35,216	10	5

III INVESTMENTS:—

(i) Shares of the Sangli Bank.	Rs.	1,00,000	0	0
(ii) Shares of the Sangli State Central Co-operative Bank.	"	20,000	0	0
(iii) Shares of the Chintamani Spinning & Weaving Mills.	"	4,956	3	7
(iv) Shares of Barsi Light Ry. Company	"	2,86,215	1	8
G. P. Notes in face value.	"	18,86,400	0	0
1 State	"	95,500	0	0
2 Trusts				
Total Rs.		23,43,071	5	3

IV LOANS:—

(i) On lands & other immovable property	Rs.	1,94,389	1	6
(ii) On personal security.	„	1,89,214	13	1
(iii) On gold	„	56,985	15	3

Total Rs. 4,40,589 13 10

Grand Total Rs. 36,47,543 9 10

96. The Sangli State Savings Bank opened in January 1927 on the model of the Postal Savings Bank, had at the end of May 1935, 776 accounts as against 801 of the last year. The total credit balance due from the State in respect of these accounts was Rs. 2,12,913 as against Rs. 2,06,730 of the previous year.

Savings Bank.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

97 The number of births and deaths and the birth and death rates are given in Appendix XXIV.

EPIDEMICS.

98 Small-pox prevailed in almost all the Talukas of the State except Shirhatti. The following table shows the number of attacks and deaths during the year under report.

Taluka	Attacks	Deaths
Miraj-Prant including Sangli	82	63
Shahapur	265	58
Shirhatti ... ..	...	...
Mangalwedha... ..	26	4
Terdal (Mahal)	81	2
Kuchi	27	4
Total.....	491	131

Preventive measures such as primary vaccination and revaccination of adults were promptly resorted to, to check the course of the epidemic. Extra vaccinators were appointed for pushing on the work of vaccination and revaccination.

99 Plague prevailed in all the Talukas of the State except Mangalwedha. Inoculation and other anti-plague measures were undertaken and they were useful in checking the spread of the epidemic.

The following table shows the number of persons inoculated and the number of attacks and deaths from plague during the year under report.

Taluka	Attacks	Deaths	Persons inoculated.
Miraj-Prant including Sangli	261	193	6,583
Shahapur including Dodwad	43	27	1,199
Shirhatti	118	75	809
Mangalwedha..	1	1	.....
Kuchi..	5	5	78
Terdal (Mahal)	80	66	803
Total.....	508	367	9,472

100 Cholera broke out in two Talukas of the State. There were also some sporadic cases of attacks and deaths by the epidemic in the Mangalwedha Taluka. The following table shows the number of attacks and deaths from Cholera during the year under report. All preventive and curative measures were adopted to check the spread of the epidemic in and around the affected areas.

Taluka	Attacks	Deaths	Remarks
Miraj-Prant including			
Sangli	15	10	
Shahapur ... ..	.....	.....
Shirhatti ... ..	.....	.....
Mangalwedha	2	2	
Terdal Mahal ... ..	.....	.....
Kuchi	26	11	
Total.....	43	23	

MEDICAL RELIEF.

101 There is a State Hospital at Sangli (Miraj-Prant) and there are also Hospital and Dispensaries at the head quarters of the other Talukae (including the Terdal Mahal) and at Dodwad. The Taluka Dispensaries are in charge of qualified Subordinate Medical Officers. The branch Dispensary at Dodwad, which serves that isolated village alone is in charge of a senior compounder.

All the Dispensaries of the State except that at Dodwad have accommodation for indoor patients. Quarters for the staff are also attached to all the Dispensaries.

The total number of patients both outdoor and indoor treated at these seven institutions was 50122 as against 51399 in the previous year.

The expenditure on medical relief during the year under report, was Rs. 25,269-11-5 as against Rs. 25,719-10-6 of the previous year.

The total expenditure incurred on account of epidemics was Rs. 1554-2-0 as against Rs. 2,224-11-0 in the previous year and Rs. 4107-9-0 in the year before that.

In all dispensaries medical relief is given free of charge without any distinction of caste and creed.

102 Appendix XXIII gives details regarding medical relief afforded in the State during the year 1934-35.

To bring medical relief within easier reach of the villagers, the State also maintains 19 medicine chests at important villages. The chests are kept in charge of respectable and responsible persons who are furnished with instructions as to their use. The stock of medicines in these chests is replenished from time to time from the Taluka Dispensaries.

VACCINATION.

103 Vaccination is done in the State with glycerinated lymph obtained from the Government Dépôt at Belgaum.

The contribution from the State for the supply of lymph has been fixed at Rs. 646 per year for the triennial beginning from 1933-34.

There are five vaccinators in the State one in each Taluka. The Terdal Mahal is served by the vaccinator attached to the Shahapur Taluka. They work under the general supervision of the Chief Medical Officer who is also the Superintendent of vaccination. For detailed inspection of the work of Vaccinators there is a special Inspector of Vaccination. A paid candidate is attached to the Office of the Superintendent. He acts as a relieving hand in times of emergency.

Vaccination is free and popular in the State. The following table shows the work done by the Vaccination Department, during the year under report. Figures of the previous year are also given for the sake comparison.

Operations	Persons vaccinated		RESULTS.					
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.		Unknown.	
	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
Primary vaccination ...	8,648	9,781	8,614	9,749	30	11	24	27
Revaccination ...	1,845	8,443	254	2,845	1,432	4,972	158	626
Total...	10,493	18,224	8,868	12,588	1,443	4,988	182	658

104 The total expenditure incurred in connection with the vaccination department was Rs. 5,722-9-0 as against Rs. 5,169-1-0 in the previous year.

The increase in expenditure during the year of report is due to the prevalence of small-pox almost in an epidemic form in all the Talukas of the State except Shirhatti.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

105 The Educational Department is under the supervision and control of the Educational Inspector.

106 There are four High-Schools in the State, three of them are at Sangli, and the 4th is at Shahapur. The High-School at Sangli and the Chintamanrao High-School at Shahapur are run by the State. The Sangli Educational Society's City High-School and the Women's Education Society's Girls' High-School both at Sangli are private institutions which receive grants-in-aid from the State. During the year of report the former received a grant of Re 4050 and the latter one of Rs. 4000. These High-Schools prepare students for the Matriculation Examination and the last of these prepares pupils also for the entrance examination of the Indian Women's University, Hingane Budruk, Poona.

The following table shows the performance of the students in the different High Schools at the matriculation examination of the University of Bombay held in 1935.

Name of the High School.	No. of students who appeared.	No. of successful students.	Percentage of passes.
Sangli High School.	75	28	37.3
Shahapur High School.	47	30	63.8
City High School, Sangli.	124	29	33.6
The Girls' High School, Sangli.	1	1	

Master V. R. Kulkarni from the Sangli High School won the Second Jagannath Shankashet Scholarship and also the Akbernawis Scholarship and the Bidkar Scholarship in part. Master Y. G. Mane from the Sangli City High school and Master Deshpande from the Sangli High-School also won the remaining parts of Bidkar's Scholarship awarded by the University for proficiency in Sanskrit.

The Willingdon College which is run by the Deccan Education Society Poona, is just on the outskirts of Sangli. The subjects of the State thus possess every facility for obtaining secondary and higher education. The Willingdon College has been rendered possible inter-alia by munificent donations by His Highness the Rajasaheb. The State maintains 6 free-studentships at the Willingdon College for the benefit of poor students.

107 Physical training is well looked after in the High-Schools. There are special teachers at both the State High-Schools for teaching gymnastics to the boys. Cricket, foot-ball and Indian games such as "Atya-Patya" and "Khoko" are also encouraged.

108 Scouting is a special feature at the Sangli High-School. The "Bal-Veer-Din" (Scout's day) was celebrated at Sangli in February 1935. A Scout's rally was also held at Sangli from 8th May to 12th May 1935 on the occasion of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee celebrations.

- 109 Music is taught at the Sangli High-School.
- 110 Drawing is taught in all the High-Schools and students are sent up every year for the Elementary and Intermediate Examinations in drawing.
- 111 Poor and deserving students are granted exemption from payment of fees. The number of free-studentships is 15 percent of the total number of students in the State High-Schools

Encouragement is also given by awarding scholarships. 30 State Scholarships of varying values are awarded in the State High Schools. Some more are also awarded from Trust-funds. In awarding free-studentships and scholarships special consideration is shown to students from backward and depressed classes.

A. V. SCHOOLS.

112 There are five A. V. Schools for boys in the State. They are situated at Shirhatti, Mangalwedha, Kavathe-Mahankul, Terdal and Rabkawi. There is an A. V. School for girls at Shahapur. All the A. V. Schools except that at Rabkawi which is maintained by the local Municipality with a grant from the State are maintained by the State. A nominal fee of four annas per head is charged for students in the first 3 standards while a fee of one rupee per head is charged for the students in the IV standard in the A. V. School for girls at Shahapur. Moderate fees are charged in the A. V. Schools for boys. The number of pupils in these institutions was 190 as against 164 of the previous year. The increase is due to the opening of Standard IV in the A. V. School for girls at Shahapur during the year of report.

Instruction in drawing is given in the A. V. Schools for boys. Students are sent up from these schools for Elementary and Intermediate Examinations in drawing. Physical training is also well looked after and special teachers have been appointed for the purpose. During the year under report special attention was devoted to the development of scouting in these Schools. Some 456 scouts from the schools in all the Talukas attended the Scouts' Rally held at Sangli on the occasion of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee celebrations.

The percentage of free-studentships is the same as in the High Schools. Four scholarships of Rs.4 each from the Edward Memorial Trust Fund are maintained in the boy's A. V. Schools while two scholarships one of Rs 3 and the other of Rs. 2 are maintained in the girls' A. V. School at Shahapur.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

113. There were 156 primary schools during the year of report as against 155 of the previous year, that at Limb in the Miraj-Prant Taluka having been newly opened. 12 of these are girls' schools, 6 were maintained specially for the benefit of depressed class pupils and the remaining 138 were boys' schools with girls classes and Urdu classes attached to them. There were 5 urdu classes attended by 196 students during the year of report. Depressed class pupils are also admitted without any distinction to the ordinary Boy's Schools. 538 pupils were so admitted during the year of report. 14 scholarships of Rs. 2 each are specially reserved for pupils of the depressed classes with a view to encouraging the spread of primary education among them.

The number of pupils in the primary schools was 12,197 as against 12,242 of the last year. The number of girls in the primary schools was 2103

as against 2144 of last year 11 boy's schools and 1 girls' school viz. No. 1 at Sangli teach the full vernacular course and send up pupils for the Vernacular Final Examination. During the year under report 148 pupils were so sent up and of these 54 came out successful.

Free education. 114 Primary education is free throughout the State. It is compulsory in 64 villages.

115 Physical training is properly attended to in all the schools. In Physical training in March last 'Bal-Din' (Children's day) was celebrated in almost the primary schools. all the primary schools as in the previous year. Special efforts were made to give training in scouting to the teachers and pupils in the primary schools and a class for the purpose was opened at Kakti in the Shahapur Taluka in November 1934.

116 Co-operative shops where the ordinary requirements of students are supplied, are a feature of some of the schools. They are managed by the students themselves and are calculated to provide practical training in co-operation.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

117 In the year 1919 the management and control of Girls' schools at Sangli was transferred to the Women's Education Board under the Chairmanship of Her Highness the Rani Saheb. The Board made special provision for the education of ladies, by opening the "Mahila Vidyalaya." An industrial class also is attached to this institution. During the last year, the three English standards in this Institution were amalgamated with the "Sangli Kanya Shala," thus forming a separate High School for girls at Sangli. The Vernacular Final Class which had been attached to this institution for the last few years was shifted and attached to the Girls' School No. 1 during the year under report, thus forming a full primary school for girls at Sangli. The number of 'Mahilas' under training at Sangli was 90 as against 78 of the last year.

In pursuance of Her Highness' idea of opening Mahila classes in the Taluka places also, such classes were opened at Shahapur, Shirhatti and Mangalwedha during the year of report in addition to the one opened at Kavathe-Mahankal in the previous year. The number of 'Mahilas' under training in all these classes together was about 100.

Physical, moral and religious training continued to be imparted as before.

118 The Girl Guide Movement in which Her Highness the Rani Saheb takes keen interest was started in February 1927 and has been steadily gaining strength. 13 Mistresses have received training to fit them to become "Girl Guides and Blue Birds." There were 9 companies of Blue Birds as in the previous year. All these are registered by the Bombay Provincial Girl Guide Association. Her Highness the Rani Saheb is the Commissioner for the Sangli State Girl Guide Association. In February 1935 a party of 24 Girl Guides and Guiders was deputed to Bombay to attend the Girl Guide Rally, held there.

SANSKRIT SCHOOLS.

119 There were 8 sanskrit schools in the year of report as in the previous year. The number of pupils in them was 134 as against 124, last year. The pupils in these schools were as usual examined during the year of report by a special Board of scholars. Out of 102 pupils examined by the Board, 85 passed and prizes were awarded to deserving students as usual.

120 Appendix XXV and Appendix B give details regarding the schools in the State. The total number of recognised educational institutions was 179 as against 176 of the previous year. The Model School Sangli and the A. P. Mission School Sangli which provides a course with an Agricultural Bias were granted temporary recognition by the State during the year of report. One primary school was opened at Limb in the Miraj-Prant Taluka during the year under report. The total number of students was 14,212 as against 13,981 of the previous year. Of these 13,360 were Hindus, 828 were Mahomedans and 24 Indian Christians. The number of unrecognised institutions was 14 as against 13 of the last year, and the number of students in these institutions was 869 as against 791 of last year.

121 The percentage of male scholars under instruction in all the educational institutions to the total male population was 9.6 as against 9.3 in the last year while that of female scholars to the female population was 1.9 as in the last year.

There are 4 towns and 240 villages in the State. Of these 130 possess schools, the average area served by each town or a village with a school being 8.7 square miles as against 8.8 square miles, last year.

122 All the schools in the State were inspected and examined during the year of report. The work was found to be satisfactory.

123 There were 395 teachers in the primary and vernacular schools. Of these 10 were Third-Year-trained, 27 Second-Year-trained, 23 First-Year-trained and 123 had passed the Sangli State Training-Class Examination.

There were 52 teachers in the secondary schools as in the previous year. Of these 2 were B. A., S. T. Cs.; 1 M. A., B. T.; 1 M. A., S. T. C.; 1 M. A. and 16 Graduates and the remaining were Matrics, P. Es. and I. Es. and special teachers.

There were 19 teachers in the institutions under the management of the Women's Education Board Sangli during the year of report. Of these 2 were Third-year-trained, 1 Second-year-trained, 1 First-year-trained and the remaining were V. Fs. and special teachers.

124 The total expenditure on public instruction was Rs. 1,42,973 as against Rs. 1,39,733 of last year. This was met as follows:-
State Funds 65.2%, Local Funds 14%, Municipal Funds 1.8%, Fees 13.1% and Shri Ganapati Sansthan 5.9%.

88 students in the schools at Sangli receive help in the shape of free meals every day at the Palace subject to their producing the necessary certificates about poverty, good conduct, studies and attendance while 100 more receive partial meals known as "Madhukaris". The cost of these meals is met from the funds of the Khasgi Department.

125 In the course of the visit of the Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur to Sangli in May last, on the occasion of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee celebrations, Mrs. Tate was pleased to pay a visit to the Sangli 'Mahila Vidyalaya' and the Girls' High School. Girl Guide display and other performances were arranged on that occasion.

126 There were 12 Libraries of which 10 were registered by the Government of Bombay. Those at Sangli, Shahapur, Mangalwedha and Shirhatti receive grants from the State; the first two get Rs. 100 each and last two Rs. 50 each.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I PRINTING PRESSES.

127 There are 12 printing presses in the State besides the State Printing Press at Sangli. Of these 10 are at Sangli 1 is at Shahapur, and 1 at Rabkavi. The names of the 12 printing presses and those of their proprietors are:—

Name of press.	Name of the proprietor.
1 Chintamani Press Sangli.	Mr. Jayaram Vishnu Rajwade
2 Shri Datta Printing Press Sangli	„ Appaji Bidesh Inamdar.
3 Shri Ram Press Sangli	„ Narayan Laxman Jog.
4 Shri Govind Mudranalaya Sangli.	„ Ramchandra Govind Deval.
5 Laxmi Narayan Press	„ Rameshwar Gangadhar Telang.
6 Lokmanya Press Sangli	„ R. G. Gijare.
7 Yashwant Steam Press	„ Shantaram Atmaram Yande.
8 Madhav Press	„ Janardan Shridhar Joshi.
9 Maharashtra Printing Press.	„ Mahadeo Hari Kulkarni.
10 Prabha Press, Sangli	„ Mahadeo Laxman Mahabal.
11 Rameshwar Printing Press Shahapur	„ Vithal Ganesh Vaze.
12 Mitra Samuha Mudranalaya Rabkavi	„ Basappa Chandappa Kuchnur of Rabkavi.

128 Two weeklies are published at Sangli viz. “Dakshin Maharashtra” and “Vijaya” the former is printed at the Chintamani press and the latter at Govind Mudranalaya Sangli. The editing, printing, and publishing of the paper, ‘Vijaya’ was prohibited by the Diwan-in-Council under sec. 3 of the Sangli State Regulation II of 1930, with effect from 2-4-1935. One quarterly viz. the Sangli Educational Society’s quarterly is printed at the Chintamani Press Sangli.

II FAIRS.

129 About 25 fairs were held in the State during the year under report. The principal among them were the following:—

1. The Fakir Swami Fair at Shirhatti held in the month of ‘Vaishakh’.
2. The Prabhu Swami Fair at Terdal, held in the month of ‘Shravan’.
3. The Prabhatmal Fair at Rabkavi, held in the month of ‘Shravan’.
4. The Mardan Gaibi Fair at Mangalwedha, held in the month of ‘Rajab’.

III RAILWAY.

130 The earnings of the Sangli State Railway during the year ending 31st March 1935 amounted to Rs. 31332-0-11 as against Rs. 37351-14-10 of the previous year.

IV STATE CATTLE.

131 The State cattle consisting of 270 heads were under the supervision of the District Agricultural Inspector, Sangli. The State has kuran lands in three Talukas as detailed below:—

- 795 acres in the Miraj-Prant Taluka.
- 7448 acres in the Kuchi Taluka.
- 2202 acres in the Mangalwedha Taluka.

These Kurans supply fodder to the State cattle. The State also keeps a herd of camels which at present number 78.

V TOWN EXTENSION.

132 The idea of taking steps to extend the site available in Sangli for residential and other buildings originated in 1914 when a considerable portion of the town was inundated by the heavy floods of the river Krishna. Since then steps have been taken from time to time to acquire land and to lay it out into plots. 92 acres and 18 gunthas of land has so far been acquired. This area has been divided into 461 plots. Of these 389 have been built upon.

The plots have been well laid out and provision has been made for open space, around built over portions on each plot so as to secure proper ventilation and light.

VI. AGRICULTURE.

133 Agriculture is the main stay of the population of the Sangli State as in the rest of the country. Efforts are being made to spread knowledge of improved methods of agriculture and to induce the ryots to adopt them.

The method of what is called 'dry farming' has taken root at Digraj in the Miraj-Prant Taluka and is spreading to other parts in the State. Thrashing of jowar by means of stone rollers which was unknown before is also getting popular in the Miraj-Prant, Mangalwedha and Kuchi Talukas. Ten stone rollers were supplied to the rayats of the Mangalwedha Taluka and ten to those of the Miraj-prant Taluka.

During the year under report the Agricultural Inspector demonstrated the utility of the following agricultural improvements:—

- (1) The importance of grading seed by means of sieves.
- (2) Demonstration of Motor tractors for ploughing.
- (3) The use of stone rollers for thrashing of jowar.
- (4) The cultivation of 'Jayawant' cotton.

Propaganda was carried on on a large scale in the Kuchi, Miraj-Prant and Mangalwedha Talukas in order to bring home to the Agriculturists the importance of seed-selection. Such selection means a 10 to 15% increase in the yield.

The grading of gram seed was also demonstrated in the Miraj-Prant and the Mangalwedha Talukas and it is believed that it will soon be adopted in the Mangalwedha Taluka where the area under gram is comparatively great.

Special efforts to popularize the 'Jayawant' cotton were made in the Miraj-Prant Taluka and at Dodwad by distribution of Jayawant cotton seed among the rayats from quantities specially stocked. It is hoped that this variety of cotton will soon come to be particularly appreciated by the rayats on account of its 'wiltresisting' property and its high ginning percentage.

Owing to the scarcity conditions that prevailed in the Shirhatti Taluka during the year under report Mr. K. N. Patwardhan Superintendent of State Gardens visited some of the villages in the Taluka and inspected the sites for proposed 'tals' and gave advice as to their location, height &c. to the farmers to whom tagai advances were given for the purpose.

The campaign for the removal of prickly pear with the aid of the cochineal insects was continued. These insects have now been introduced in almost all the villages of the Miraj-Prant, Shirhatti and Kuchi Talukas and the Terdal

Mahal and vast growths of prickly-pear have been destroyed. This method of eradicating prickly pear is found to be easy, inexpensive and at the same time effective.

The two Agricultural Development Associations established year before last, one in the Kuchi Taluka and other in the Mangalwedha Taluka are doing good work and carrying on a useful propaganda for the introduction of agricultural improvements. One more Agricultural Development Association was established in the Miraj-Prant Taluka during the last year. They distribute good seed and maintain improved implements for being let out on hire. They have each a 'Pracharak' or guide attached to them. He goes round, from village to village giving advice to agriculturists and demonstrating several improved methods.

VII Co-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

134 The co-operative movement was first started in the State in the year 1910. At first the Assistant Revenue Officer was the Co-operative Societies. Ex-officio Registrar of Co operative Societies. In the year 1926, a separate Co-operative department was created under an officer whose services were taken on loan from the British Government, for a period of two years. At the end of that period Mr. S. D. Gokhale B.A., B. SC. who was then acting as Assistant Registrar was appointed Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912 of the Government of India with the rules thereunder framed by the Government of Bombay as modified by G. R No 4356 dated 30th April 1919 has been made applicable to the State *mutatis mutandis*.

The following comparative table gives the details of the working of the Societies in the year of report as against the previous year:—

Type of societies.	No. of societies.		No. of members		Working capital.		Reserve Fund.	
	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
Cooperative Central Bank	1	1	233	290	Rs. 4,61,902	Rs. 4,22,954	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 21,000
The Mangalwedha Taluka co-operative Bank	1	1	28	28	7,465	6,540	...	...
Agril. Societies	73	74	5751	5632	4,17,004	3,77,811	48,896	49,704
Non-agricultural Societies	15	16	1402	1992	22,210	19,195	6,585	6,954
Total.....	90	92	7444	7942	9,08,582	8,26,500	65,481	77,658

It will be seen from the above that at the commencement of the year there were 73 agricultural and 15 non-agricultural societies. One agricultural society and one non-agricultural society were registered during the year under report, making a total of 74 agricultural and 16 non-agricultural societies.

VIII. THE SANGLI STATE CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

135 With a view to financing the Co-operative societies in the Sangli State, the Sangli State Central Co-operative Bank was organised and registered on 28th March 1927 under the Co-operative Societies Act,

This Bank advances loans to societies on the security of the joint unlimited liabilities of the members to the extent of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total unencumbered assets of the societies. The societies in their turn undertake the necessary scrutiny in advancing loans to individual members. For the last two years the Bank has been doing banking business of every sort.

The authorised share capital of the Bank is Rs. 2,00,000 divided into 4000 shares of Rs. 50 each, half the number of the shares is subscribed for by the State and the remaining half is equally shared by the societies and sympathising individuals.

There was almost no profit for the first year. At the end of the second year it was possible to declare and pay a dividend of 5% for both the years and from the third to sixth year a dividend of 6% was declared and paid. During the year under report it is expected that it will be possible to declare the same dividend as that of the last year i. e. 6%.

The paid up share capital rose from Rs. 57,980 to Rs. 58,750 though the amount of the deposits decreased from Rs. 49,031-11-5. to Rs. 3,43,204-0-7 during the year of report. The decrease in the amount of deposits was due to the fact that the Bank did not accept any fresh fixed deposits during the year under report. Recoveries from loans advanced to the societies amounted to Rs. 73,323-5-6 as against Rs. 68,051-7-9 of the last year.

The Board of Directors of the Bank consists of 9 members out of whom two are elected by the affiliated societies, two by the individual share-holders and 5 are nominated by the State including the President of the Board who is the Councillor in charge of the department of co-operation. The accounts of the Bank were audited by auditors nominated by the shareholders, and the Auditor of the Co-operative Societies Sangli. During the year under report the accounts of the Bank were also audited by Messrs. G. M. Oak and Co., Government Diploma'd Accountants and certified Auditors Poona as was done in the previous year.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies works as Manager and the managing Director of the Bank

IX. SHRI GANAPATI CO-OPERATIVE SALE SHOP.

136 With a view to securing a fair disposal of the agricultural produce of the cultivators in general and the members of the agricultural societies in particular, the 'Shree Ganapati Co-operative Sale Shop' was opened on the 6th November 1926. The staff of the shop consists of a manager, an assistant, one clerk, one bill collector and two hamlals. The cost of management including the rent of the shop and other sundry expenses was Rs. 191.9 as against Rs. 216.5 of the last year.

The working of the shop is supervised by a Board consisting of official and non-official members.

The Agricultural produce brought to the shop by the cultivators consisted of ground-nut, turmeric, jaggery, tobacco, cotton, chilly etc

During the year under report the sale shop earned a profit of Rs. 1840 as against Rs. 522 of last year. The reserve fund of the shop rose from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 3500 during the year under report.

The sale shop was hitherto financed by the State but during the year 1933 it was affiliated to the Sangli State Central Co-operative Bank, and it has received a loan of Rs. 30,000 at $6\frac{1}{2}$ percent from the Bank, during the last year.

X. THE MANGALWEDHA TALUKA CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

137 With a view to financing the Co-operative Societies in the Mangalwedha Taluka "The Mangalwedha Taluka Co-operative Bank" was organised and registered on the 28th of March 1933 under the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912. The authorised share capital of the Bank is Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 4000 shares of Rs. 25 each. The paid up share capital of the Bank is Rs. 4840 and the amount of fixed deposits is Rs. 17000. The number of the Societies affiliated to the Bank is 3. No new loans were advanced by the Bank during the year under report.

The Board of Directors consists of 9 members, 7 of whom including the President are elected by the share-holders. The Mamlatdar and the Awal-karkoon of the Mangalwedha Taluka, are ex-officio members.

138 During the year under report "Miraj-prant and Kuchi Taluka Super-supervising Union" was registered with a view to supervising the working of the societies in these Talukas.

The Union has helped the societies a good deal in facilitating the management of their business.

XI. GRAM-PANCHAYAT.

139 A Gram-panchayat consisting of 9 members, including the sar-panch, was established at Ugar Khurd in the Miraj-Prant Taluka last year. The 'panchayat' has been invested with all the powers under the Act (Sangli State Panchayat Act I of 1925) excluding those of trying criminal cases.

The chavadi, the school building, and two temples in the village were repaired by the panchayat during the year of report.

The panchayat takes keen interest in maintaining the health of the village and for this purpose it has engaged two mahars for keeping the village clean.

Medical aid for the ordinary ailments is given to the villagers by the panchayat. The necessary stock of medicines is supplied by the Local Board of the Miraj-Prant Taluka.

12 meetings of the panchayat were held during the year of report as against 13 of the last year.

XII. SANGLI BANK.

140 The Sangli Bank Limited is a Joint Stock Company registered under the Indian Companies' Act III of 1913 as applied to the State.

Sangli Bank It commenced its business in October 1916. The authorised capital of this Bank is Rs. 2,00,000 divided into 2000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The State holds half the shares. The State does not however hold itself in any way responsible for the affairs of the Bank save in the capacity of a share-holder.

Under the Articles of Association an officer in one of the higher grades of the State service is to represent the State on the Board of Directors and is to act as Chairman. Two more officers of the State were appointed during the year on the Board of Directors as State representatives to assist the Chairman. The Manager of the Bank is an officer of the State whose services have been lent by the State to the Bank,

The accounts of the Bank are being audited from year to year by different firms of certified Accountants and Government Auditors. No material irregularities were detected. The suggestions made by the Auditors from time to time were accepted.

The following table gives an idea of the working of the Bank since its establishment:—

Year ending	Paid up capital Rs.	Reserve fund Rs.	Reserve liability.	Net profit
1917... ..	1,00,000	Nil	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,729-10-1
1918... ..	"	1,000	"	17,119-6-10
1919... ..	"	4,500	"	27,088-0-0
1920... ..	"	17,000	"	29,945-0-0
1921... ..	"	30,000	"	23,609-2-0
1922... ..	1,42,500	40,000	57,500	7,962-7-5
1923... ..	"	44,000	57,500	6,881-1-5
1924... ..	"	"	"	17,744-13-2
1925... ..	1,50,000	9,823-2-6	50,000	26,282-15-2
1926... ..	"	14,311-13-6	"	36,509-5-2
1927... ..	"	"	"	29,223-3-0
1928... ..	"	22,311-13-6	"	35,608-11-11
1929... ..	"	32,311-13-6	"	39,207-15-1
1930... ..	"	34,811-13-6	"	13,361-13-6
1931... ..	"	37,311-13-6	"	30,679-8-0
1932... ..	"	41,811-13-6	"	46,603-7-10
1933... ..	2,00,000	54,000-0-0	Nil	*70,547-6-8
1934... ..	"	"	Nil	34,997-6-11

* Net loss due to the sudden collapse of the Firm of Messrs. Lallubhai Leebachand & Co.

XIII. SPECIAL DUTY.

141 The post of the Special State Auditor was created in the year 1922. Special Duty During the year of report Mr. G. J. Kunte audited the accounts of the following offices:—

- (1) Huzar Treasury Office, Local-Funds accounts for 1342 Fasli.
- (2) The Sangli Town Improvement Board accounts for the years 1341-42-43 Fasali.

Mr. Kunte also acts as the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 was first introduced into the State in 1916. It was at first applied only to the Sangli Bank Ltd. Its scope has since been enlarged so as to make its provisions applicable to the following 3 Companies as well:—

- (1) The new Ginning and Pressing Factory Co. Ltd.
- (2) Arwade Gadgil and Co. Ltd.
- (3) The Chintamani Weaving and Spinning Mills Ltd.

The last named company has gone into voluntary liquidation during the last year. No new company was registered during the year under report.

There are five Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860.

- (1) The Sangli Education Society.
- (2) The Hanuman Devastan Society, Digraj.
- (3) The Sangli Vidyarthi Mandal, Sangli.

(4) Shri Samarth Vyayam Shala, Sangli.

(5) Shri Adi Balbhim Vyayam Shala, Sangli.

Two more Societies were registered during the year under report viz. (1) Anath Vidyarthi Sahayyak Mandal Sangli and (2) Women's Education Society, Sangli.

XIV. CITY SURVEY WORK OF SANGLI AND SANGLIWADI.

142 The maintenance of the City survey has been entrusted to a Main-City Surveyor assisted by a clerk and a peon.

The City Surveyor inspected 2549 properties and disposed of 397 applications regarding mutations out of a total of 407. The work of inspection was carried on in conformity with the rules laid down in Chapter X of the City Survey Manual.

During the year of report there were 1041 mutations in respect of entries in the Property Register, and the boundaries of 511 properties were corrected in the map in the light of the mutations. 418 properties were remeasured partly at the request of the applicants and partly on orders received by the City Surveyor from his superiors. 563 applications for copies of entries in the property register and for those of the extracts of properties from the maps were received and disposed of during the year of report.

The work of issuing Sanads to holders of city survey properties and of collecting sanad fees is in progress. The work of writing out sanads of the city survey properties at Sangliwadi has been completed.

XV. INCOME-TAX.

143 The Indian Income-Tax Act XI of 1922 as amended up to 1-7-1930 was made applicable to the Sangli State *mutatis mutandis* with effect from the commencement of the Fasli year 1343.

With a view to ensure proper working of this Act and in order that the staff may become familiarised with the technicalities of the work, the services of one of the officers in the actual employ of the British Income-Tax Department were obtained on loan and the work was actually commenced from 27-4-1934 i.e. the day on which Mr. M. A. Deshmukh, B. A., LL. B., the Special Income-Tax Officer, Sangli, joined his duties.

The Special Income-Tax Officer spent a period of about three months after his joining the duties in making a preliminary survey of the city of Sangli and three other towns viz. Shahapur, Terdal and Rabkavi which he considered the important centres of trade in the State.

The total expenditure of the Income-tax Department including pay, allowances &c. of the establishment came to Rs. 4,561-11-10 during the year of report.

The actual assessment work was however commenced in the month of November 1934.

A statement showing details regarding income-tax demand and recoveries appears in Appendix C at the end of the report.

In the majority of cases it was found that the assesses did not fill in their returns properly. Care was therefore taken to give them detailed instructions in filling the 'D' forms properly, and necessary facilities were given to them for the purpose.

Of the 669 cases in which the assessment was fixed during the years 1343 and 1344 Fasli, only 22 assesses preferred appeals to the Assistant

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41

Commissioner of Income-tax Sangli State, against the orders passed by the special Income-tax Officer Sangli.

There were 19 cases in which penalty under Sec. 46 (1) was inflicted.

. 27 cases were closed under Sec. 23 (4).

There were only two cases for each of the years 1343 and 1344 Fasli; which were reopened under Sec 27; both the cases were successful.

APPENDIX (1)

SPEECH OF HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA-SAHEB OF SANGLI AT THE DARBAR
HELD ON THE OCCASION OF THE CELEBRATION OF HIS
MAJESTY'S SILVER JUBILEE IN THE SANGLI STATE

6th May 1935.

Gentlemen—

It is our profound privilege to hold this Darbar today in honour of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee.

Our friend Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Tate, Agent to the Governor General for the Daccan States and Resident at Kolhapur has honoured me on this auspicious occasion with his Kharita which has already been read out to you.

Today when the completion of twentyfive years of the Reign of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V Emperor of India, is being celebrated throughout the British Empire, it has been our privilege to commemorate it in our State in a manner worthy of the occasion. We are gratified to find that Lieutenant Colonel Tate, will convey to His Excellency the Viceroy for the knowledge of His Majesty the information about our celebrations.

It was in the year 1812 when my revered grandfather had the high destiny to enter into relationship with the British Crown. He and after him my revered father incessantly strove to render services to the British Empire in keeping with the ties established by them. It has been my most earnest endeavour to maintain unimpaired whether in war or in peace the tradition of loyalty and devotion which I inherited from my ancestors. When the grate war sounded the trumpet call of duty, it was my privilege to dedicate the humble resources of my State to the service of His Majesty and his Empire. Since the return of peace I have been trying to do my humble bit by peaceful methods in the sphere of co-operation which His Majesty was graciously pleased to open out by the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes and in manifold other ways. I have been sustained throughout in my difficulties and trials by the consciousness of His Majesty's warm sympathy and support for me and his solicitude to contribute to my personal welfare, the prosperity of my people and the progress of my State. I have drawn constant inspiration from the noble example of my duty and service so magnificently set by His Majesty in his own person. I have been enabled during the memorable period of His Majesty's Reign to devote myself to the prosperity of my people and the moral and material advancement of State. In looking back on the period of His Majesty's Reign which is practically synchronous with the period of my Rule, my hart overflows with gratitude for the progress my State has been enabled to achieve under the benign protection of His Majesty.

His Majesty has been watching with parental interest the momentous changes that have taken place in our country. I feel proud in this connection of the honour done to me and my State by being privileged to participate directly in the deliberations of the Round Table Conferences and the Joint Parliamentary Committee regarding constitutional reforms. We all hope and pray that their inauguration may usher in a new era of peaceful and constitutional progress leading to enduring contentment and happiness to our motherland we are greatly looking forward to our State taking in the future constitution a share worthy of its historic past.

The Sangli State has received under the protecting shelter of His Majesty's innumerable blessings during his Reign. For them I owe His Majesty's gratitude too profound for words. It is my proud privilege to renew in my own person my unflinching loyalty and devotion to the Throne and Person of His Majesty on this most auspicious and historical occasion.

It is our devout prayer that Their Majesties may live long to guide the destinies of India and the Empire and that Providence may bless them with the best of health, happiness and prosperity.

APPENDIX (2)

SPEECH OF HIS HIGHNESS REQUESTING COLONEL J. C. TATE,
AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR THE
DACCAN STATES AND RESIDENT AT KOLHAPUR,
TO LAY THE CORNER STONE OF THE
POWER HOUSE OF THE JUBILEE
ELECTRIC WORKS SANGLI
10TH MAY 1935.

COLONEL TATE,— *Ladies and Gentlemen,*

It is a pleasure and a privilege to be able to welcome you this afternoon to this ceremony at which Colonel Tate, Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, has so very generously acceded to my request to lay the corner stone of the Power House of the Jubilee Electric Works Sangli.

Before I proceed further, I should like to express my sincere thanks for the readiness with which he has been pleased to secure the necessary permission to name the Electric Works after Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee.

It is a happy augury for these works that they should be associated with the Jubilee and that the corner stone of the Power House should be laid at the hands of our popular Agent to the Governor-General Colonel Tate, I feel deeply grateful to you for the honour you have done me by consenting to perform the function of laying the corner stone of the Power House.

Ladies and Gentlemen, as Rao Saheb Bhave, the State Engineer, has already given us an account of the scheme of the Jubilee Electric Work, I shall not weary you by dwelling on it further. As you are aware, electricity has opened a new era for humanity—an era in which both the needs of mankind the means of supplying them have been immensely diversified and multiplied. Electricity may well be said to have established an important position among the forces of nature which have been harnessed for human needs and has proved a powerful factor in annihilating space and time and thereby increasingly making the brotherhood of humanity a reality.

The electrification of Sangli has long engaged my attention. One of the difficulties by which I was confronted was of an expert advice. I am glad that it has been overcome and that a stage has been reached when the corner-stone of the Power House can be laid today.

When the Power House is completed, it will create for the inhabitants of Sangli an opportunity which they have long been seeking to enjoy modern amenities of life to improve their condition and to promote the progress of the town. I hope that every inhabitant of the town will feel that the work is for him and of him and share the determination to make an intelligent use of this new opportunity.

Although the scheme of the electric works has to satisfy the list of economic soundness, it has not been conceived in a wholly commercial spirit. As a practical proof of it it has been resolved to devote a certain portion of the profits of the scheme to an object of a charitable or educational character and thus link it up with the celebrations of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee.

In the confident hope that the Power House may prove the dawn of a bright day in the life of the State and may symbolise appropriately at one and the same time the purpose which His Majesty has at heart of stimulating the well being of the people, I now request you, Colonel Tate, to lay the corner stone of the Power House.

SPEECH DELIVERED BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. C. TATE,
AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE DECCAN STATES AND
RESIDENT AT KOLHAPUR ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING
THE CORNER STONE OF THE POWER HOUSE OF THE
JUBILEE ELECTRIC WORKS

10th May 1935.

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I thank Your Highness for the opportunity that you have given me to take part in the celebration which Your Highness has organised here in Sangli to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties. It is a privilege which I deeply appreciate. This unique occasion has evoked a spontaneous out-burst of rejoicing throughout the Empire which has demonstrated the affection and devotion of us all to Their Majesties and the loyal enthusiasm which has characterised the celebrations here, and elsewhere in the Sangli State, has given evidence in an unmistakable manner of the feelings of Your Highness and your subjects on this happy occasion.

Your Highness' State Engineer has given us a very interesting account of this Electrical Scheme which Your Highness has in view, and it must be a matter of very great satisfaction to Your Highness that all the difficulties which arise in devising a scheme of this magnitude have been so successfully overcome.

Electricity has been defined as 'a peculiar condition of the molecules of a body, or of the ether surrounding them, developed by friction'. It is to my mind an astounding fact that this condition has been developed in such a manner as to bring this wonderful power within the reach of all of us for our everyday use in such a variety of ways. For the benefits which this power confers on us, we are indebted to many great scientists, the most famous perhaps being Faraday, whose centenary was celebrated in England a few years ago. We are very apt, I think, to take the results of the research of these eminent men as a mere matter of course but if we made a study of the history of electricity we would be surprised to find that such deep thought and unending labour has been expended in bringing the science of electric power to its present state of perfection. To all those from whose scientific labours we derive such great benefits today, we should profoundly be grateful.

To the many improvements which have increased the amenities of life in your Capital, Your Highness is now adding the great benefits of an adequate supply of electric power. It was indeed a happy thought of Your Highness to commemorate this memorable occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee by inaugurating this great scheme of public utility at the present time, and it was a matter of much gratification to me that I was able, a few days ago, to communicate His Excellency the Viceroy's approval to Your Highness' wish to name these works 'The Jubilee Electric Works'.

I offer Your Highness my very hearty congratulations on the inception of the scheme which will bring such lasting benefits to those residing in your Capital, and on Your Highness' decision to devote a portion of the profits of the concern to an object of a charitable or educational character. I wish all success to this enterprise, and trust that it will bring much prosperity not only to the citizens of Your Highness' Capital, but also to those others who are to be benefitted by this.

Once again, Your Highness, I thank you for giving me opportunity to be present here today, and I also thank you for the honour you have done me in giving me the privilege of laying the corner stone of the Power House of Your Jubilee Electric Works.

APPENDIX (3).

SPEECH OF THE CAMP COMMANDANT, SCOUTS' CAMP, SANGLI.
 WELCOMING COLONEL J. C. TATE, AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR
 GENERAL FOR THE DECCAN STATES & RESIDENT
 AT KOLHAPUR TO THE SCOUTS DISPLAY ON THE
 11th May 1935

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Colonel Tate, Mrs. Tate, Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my proud privilege to-day to extend to you a most hearty welcome here on behalf of the Silver Jubilee Rally Committee of the Sangli State Central Boy Scout Association and the Scouts who have assembled here from all parts of the Sangli State. We are full conscious of the heavy demands which your great duties and responsibilities make on your time especially at a time like this. That in the midst of these you should have been pleased to spare time for two visits to us—one on the occasion of our Camp Fire last night and one now—shows what a keen interest you take in us. We feel deeply grateful to you for the generous kindness with which you have done the high honour.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the fact that His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor of India, is the patron of the Scout Movement in the British Empire has brought an added zeal to our celebrations of the Jubilee. The joy which the scouts feel on this auspicious occasion is demonstrated by the splendid response they have made to the call to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties. It has further given a special stimulus to the spirit in which they have been enjoying these festivities that their displays should be graced by the presence, in the person of the distinguished guest of the occasion Colonel Tate, of the accredited representative of His Excellency the Viceroy who directly represents His Majesty in India, and of the gracious lady who accompanies Colonel Tate—I mean Mrs. Tate.

Before I proceed further, I shall briefly relate an account of the Scout Movement in the Sangli State. The movement began in 1922, when His Highness was pleased to depute the teachers for being trained as Scouters to Lonavala. One more teacher was trained as Scout Master at Pachmarhi in 1923 and six more teachers were trained at Kolhapur in 1924. The year 1930 saw the establishment on a regular footing of the Sangli State Central Boy Scouts Association. In the same year a Scout Masters' Training Camp was run at Sangli and another such camp at Kakti in the year 1934. There are at present ten Scout Troops at Sangli, six at Shahapur, one at each of the other Talukas and two troops in two villages. The present number of the scouts is nearly six hundred, of which over four hundred are present at this Rally. Advantage was taken of the visit of the Gilwell Camp Chief Mr J. S. Wilson to India by the deputation of two Scouters to undergo training at his hands in the woodbadge Courses arranged at Pachmarhi. The refresher Course considerably helped the infiltration of new ideas into the heads of the State Scouters. The Scout movement fairly promises to put new life in boys, and there are fresh troops springing up in villages. The first Scout display on a large scale was organised on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay to Sangli in 1925, and the feature of the programme on the occasion was a model

village at which there was a demonstration of several scout activities such as fire extinguishing and Ambulance work. In April 1929 there was an exhibition of scouts handicrafts together with their sports in honour of the visit of His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay to Sangli. In the November of the same year the Scouts had the privilege to provide a Guard of Honour to His Excellency Lord Halifax, then Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor General of India who was placed to perform the ceremony of opening the Irwin Bridge. It is now the pride of the Sangli State Scouts to hold this Camp and give these displays on the unique occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee to which a personal touch has been lent by the valued presence of Colonel and Mrs. Tate.

I am glad to be able to say, Ladies and Gentlemen, that about 65 per cent of the Scouts in the State have mustered at this camp. They hail from all the Talukas of the State, Shahapur sending the Strongest outside contingent of a hundred scouts. Apart from numbers, parties have travelled long distances from Shirhatti and Mangalwedha and marked the solidarity of the movement as a whole. The programme of the Rally is three-fold consisting of (1) Training, (2) Camp life and (3) Merry-making. The Scouts have been enjoying all the work in which they have been engaged, and the Scouts' smile has been most evident in their behaviour.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it would be impossible, if I may say so, to over estimate the debt of gratitude which the Scout movement in the Sangli State owes to His Highness the Chief Scout from its very inception. It has received constant personal attention, thought and stimulus from His Highness. Whenever the movement has been confronted by the difficulty or problem, and a young Movement like this has a plethora of such occasions, His Highness has never spared himself in coming to the rescue. His Highness has lavished his care, thought and support on the movement and has tended it with personal affection. In fact His Highness is the very life and soul of the movement. It is further source of encouragement to us that Shrimant Yuvaraj, than whom if I may say so, it will be hard to find a keener Scout has also devoted himself whole-heartedly to the cause of the Scouts and bestowed a great deal of his time and energy on this camp. I take this opportunity to assure His Highness the Chief Scout and Shrimant Yuvaraj that it will be earnest endeavour to deserve a continuation of their kindness and generosity.

No account of this Rally can be complete without a grateful mention of the District Superintendents of Police of Poona and Belgaum. You can imagine what appearance the Camp would have presented in the absence of the tents which they have so kindly lent us. Our thanks are also due to the help that has been so ungrudgingly given by Local Bodies and especially the Sangli Municipality.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I once again welcome you to our Rally and assure you that we owe a deep debt of gratitude to you for the honour you have done us by paying us this visit, I now request you to watch the various items of our display with sympathetic and indulgent eyes.

SPEECH DELIVERED BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL
J. C. TATE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
FOR THE DECCAN STATES
AND RESIDENT AT KOLHAPUR
AT THE SCOUTS' CAMP, SANGLI ON THE
11th May 1935.

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Highness could not have arranged a more appropriate item for the programme of the celebrations taking place here to commemorate this unique occasion than this gathering. By gathering together here at your capital the scouts of the several troops in the Sangli State, Your Highness has given the young members of your subjects an opportunity to realise the great significance of the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties and the impression which will have been created in their youthful minds by the rejoicings that have taken place here during the last few days will, I am confident, never fade. I thank the Camp Commandant and your honorary scout Commissioner for the very cordial welcome he has given me on behalf of all the Scouts assembled here. The very interesting account which we have just heard shows what a live movement scouting is in the Sangli State. The splendid progress that has taken place since scouting was first started in the Sangli State has been due to the great assistance and encouragement given to the movement by your Chief Scout, His Highness and you have rightly expressed the gratitude of all your brother scouts to His Highness for all that he has done for you.

You form a branch of the Boy Scouts Association which is now world-wide in its activities. This aim of the Association here in India is most inspiring, and I would like to remind you what that aim is. It is, in the words of the Association, "to help the boys in India, irrespective of race, creed or caste, to become good citizens of their Motherland and of the Empire, reverencing God, living as loyal subjects, subordinating personal interests to the welfare of the others; abstaining from violence of thought, word and action to form their character, by training them in habits of observation, obedience and self reliance, to teach them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and to promote their physical development and health so that they may become effective members of the Great Scout Brotherhood of Service."

These are high aims and all you Scout Masters who are taking your part in promoting them amongst the young members of the community are performing a service of great value.

It has given me very great pleasure to be present amongst the Sangli Scouts today, to see their camp, and their work, and I heartily congratulate all those who have so successfully arranged this happy gathering. Last evening we were privileged to witness many excellent performances around your Camp Fire, and I also congratulate all the Scout-Masters and Scouts who gave us such an enjoyable performance. I must also congratulate Your Highness on the part taken by your son and Heir in this movement. His example will be a great inspiration to all your Scouts worthily to fulfill the lofty Scout promise.

In conclusion, I thank Your Highness for giving me the privilege of attending the gathering, and I trust that your son and all his brother Scouts will rove to success.

APPENDIX (4)

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA SAHEB OF SANGLI AT THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE SANGLI STATE RAYAT ASSEMBLY ON THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER 1934.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

I consider it a pleasure to meet today and welcome Honourable members of this Assembly who are gathered here to assist and advise my Government on the important matters which will be laid before them during this Session for their consideration. Gentlemen, it is gratifying to all of us to find Professor Abhyankar taking his seat in the Assembly after a prolonged and serious illness. I congratulate him upon his recovery and wish him many long years of useful work in the State. I also take this opportunity to welcome Rao Bahadur Kale and Mr. R. P. Karandikar to this Assembly and I feel sure that their help and advice will be of value to you in the business that you have to conduct. It is a matter of satisfaction to me to find that you have been actuated by a desire to safe-guard the interests of your constituents and the welfare and progress of the State as a whole, and I sincerely trust that you will continue to discharge your functions in such a manner as to give of your best to the State.

2. Gentlemen, as you are aware, the constitutional deliberations which have been going on for some time past both in England and in this country have now entered upon an advanced stage. In fact as soon as you emerge from the labours of this Session, you will have in your hands the report of the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament on Indian Constitutional Reform, whose untiring labours for the solution of our problem are entitled to our admiration and gratitude, and all eyes are, therefore, now fixed on that report. Whatever form the Reforms may ultimately take, great work lies ahead of us, and I feel sure that we shall all put our shoulders to the wheel and see that our State does not lag behind any other Indian State in taking its full share in the constitutional progress of our Country.

3. In connection with the reforms to which India is looking forward with great expectancy I should like to refer to the question of "contributions" paid by certain Indian States to the Crown. Gentlemen, you are no doubt aware of the deliberations of the Round Table Conference regarding the very complex position of these "contributions". The proposal that has been made is that the Crown should transfer the "contributions" so long as these are received, to Federal revenues. The intention of the transfer is gradually to reduce and finally to abolish these "contributions", as the Federal Government will proceed to reduce and extinguish the block amount assigned to it out of the share of Provincial Income-tax. These "contributions" as you know, are paid in the form of cash and of ceded territory, and the origin of both is the same, while in point of fact territory was ceded merely to ensure a cash contribution. The Davidson Committee came to the conclusion that if tributes could find no place in the Federal Constitution equally the only alternative in the case of the States which ceded territories would be to give back to the States the territories ceded which in that respect were the same as tributes. The white paper proposes that as a counter part to the remission of "contributions" credit should be given to the States which ceded territory on the basis of the net revenues of the territories at the time of cession. It is not my intention to dwell on the recent developments of this question at any

greater length than I have already done. The great difficulty, Gentlemen, however, is that no one can say definitely when the Federal Constitution will be inaugurated and particularly when under that constitution the Income-tax assigned to the Federation and the "contributions" of the State will be extinguished. It is evident that until that happy moment arise this State along with certain other important States will continue to be subjected to the financial burden of these 'contributions.' These contributions are a heavy burden to these States and it is necessary that they should have relief as soon as possible. Necessity of the relief has been greatly accentuated by the present economic and financial depression which presses with such intensity on the smaller States with their slender and limited resources. The magnitude of hardship that the Sangli State has to bear will be apparent from the fact that the "contributions" of the State represents 9.42 percent of the receipts of the State for the year 1933-34. It will therefore, be a great relief to us if the British Government are prepared to give their early and sympathetic consideration to the equities of the problem.

4. I referred on the last occasion to the inauguration of direct relations of our State with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General on the first of April 1933, and I am glad to be able to inform you that our relations with the Paramount Power continue to be of a uniformly cordial and satisfactory character under the new arrangement, as before.

5. Gentlemen, when I addressed you at the last Session of the Assembly, I had the occasion to refer to the economic crisis through which the world had then been passing: It is unfortunate that the same abnormal conditions still continue and that the outlook is not yet free from difficulty. I need hardly add that Sangli cannot be an exception to the general world-wide depression. The situation in the Shirhatti Taluka which had been suffering from a continued drought has been causing serious anxiety to me and my Government and though there have been some rains in that Taluka in the first few days of this month and though they have to a certain extent improved the state of things we cannot still look forward to a normal harvest and indeed the necessity for relief measures has already been felt and my Government has not been slow to take the necessary steps. We have been distributing Tagai in that tract on a liberal scale, and the rate of interest of such tagai has been reduced from 15 pies to 9 pies per rupee. Works in expansion of the ordinary programme of Local Board and P. W. D. Works have already been started and several concessions given in respect of Forest produce and steps have also been taken to procure and keep in stock baled fodder for distribution to the people whenever necessary.

6. Gentlemen, you will agree with me when I say that we can hardly exaggerate the importance of measures calculated to promote the development of Agriculture in the State like this I referred in my last speech before the Assembly to the establishment of Agricultural Associations in the Kuchi and Mangalwedha Talukas, and I am glad to be able to say that this year has witnessed an addition to them of a similar Association for the Mirj-Prant Taluka. Gentlemen, I attach great importance to these Associations as a potent means of achieving the end in view by promoting healthy cooperation between officials and non-officials. Amongst the Associations the Kuchi Association which was founded two years ago is senior to the rest of them in point of time and has also maintained its seniority by the merit of its endeavours and I hope it will keep that position in future. Although still in its swaddling clothes I am glad to be able to

say, it gives promise to a bright future. It has tried to impress upon the cultivators the value of improved methods of agriculture and has succeeded to a certain extent in introducing a few new implements, improved varieties of seed and improved ways of cultivation. In my personal contact with the few workers of the Taluka I have been able to form an opinion that if the people there continue to show the same earnestness, zeal and cooperation as hitherto they will be a beacon-light to others. To win its laurels it has yet to travel great distance and I wish it God-speed in its long journey. I also take this opportunity to wish an equal measure of success to the Associations in the Mangalwedha and the Miraj-Prant Talukas, and I feel confident that the day is not distant when the example of the existing Associations will be emulated in the other Talukas.

7. Gentlemen, you have a heavy legitimate programme before you at this session. Among the items on the agenda there are some which have gone through the Select Committee stage, while there are others which are going to be brought before you for the first time. Some of the items before you such as the Epidemic Diseases Act, the Leprosy Act, the Provident Funds Act, the Pensions Act and the Partnership Act have been rendered necessary by circumstances and the evolution of industrial life in the State. But as they are probably of a non-contentious character, I trust they will not occupy you long. The remaining bills on the other hand may require a great deal of careful thought on your part. The Local Board Bill which will be presented to you, has been drawn up more or less on the lines of the Bombay Local Boards Act.

8. One of the bills which has reached the Select Committee stage is the Commercial Crops Market bill which will be before you for the second reading. I hope, Gentlemen, that you have by now realised the necessity which prompted the authorities in the interests of the market as a whole, to introduce the Bill. If there is any doubt or suspicion lurking anywhere in this respect, let me say it in no equivocal terms that the measure reflects no discredit on the class of merchants, but that it is calculated to promote understanding, cooperation and good-will between them and the cultivators. The very fact that the Government of India also have been examining the problem of marketing and taking vigorous steps to initiate a programme of work in cooperation with Provincial Governments and the Governments of Indian States must have satisfied you about general trend of things in this sphere and the justification there is for our not lagging behind the times. I should like to take this opportunity to assure the traders that their interests will be in the future as they have been in the past, as dear to me as those of any other class and I trust that they will not allow themselves to fall a prey to groundless misapprehensions and fears. The anxiety of my Government in seeking to introduce the bill is to coordinate and reconcile the interests of the producers and traders so as to enable them to secure as much mutual advantages as possible by a cooperative effort which is the master-key of substantial achievements. I feel sure that with the impartiality, wisdom and wide outlook that have always characterised you, you will examine the position in a spirit of calmness and give me the benefit of your considered views on the bill when it comes up for your consideration.

9. Gentlemen, if the present depression has hit any class of people harder than any other, it is the agriculturists. To the time-honoured handicaps under which they have laboured has now been added the terrible handicap of a fall in the prices of agricultural commodities. As a result there is acute distress in India as a whole which is a country predominantly agricultural in character, while the dis-

tress is particularly aggravated in our State where agriculture is still less offset by industrial occupations than in India as a whole. This being so, it does not require any special scrutiny to realise the gravity of the crisis as affecting the class of cultivators in the State. Although the conditions of agriculture can be said to be more or less similar all over the State, the difficulties have assumed a specially acute form in the Mangalwedha Taluka on account of its peculiar character and have come to a head there more than anywhere else. The authorities have been carefully watching the situation for a couple of years, and people too have been approaching me for protection against the great evil which threatens to swallow them up. One of the principal objects with which I paid my recent visit to Mangalwedha was to see things on the spot with a view to considering the possibility of a remedial action. What I saw and heard there brought home to me the necessity of evolving at an early date some measure of relief to save the Taluka from the difficulties that confront it. The Sangli State Agriculturists Relief Bill and the Bill for the speedy disposal of suits relating to Mangalwedha agriculturists which will be presented to you for your consideration represent the proposals which have been evolved by my Government for the relief of agricultural distress in that Taluka. In inviting this Assembly to consider these proposals, we depend upon the legal talent, practical wisdom and constructive genius which are so strongly represented in this Assembly to contribute their fullest share in realising the nature of the problem and suggesting a satisfactory solution of it. A problem momentous in character or more complicated in its ramifications has hardly ever before been presented to this Assembly. The measures proposed to be introduced are of two kinds—(1) a special Act for the adjustments of existing debts ; and (2) a special tribunal to decide speedily the claims of sowcars against agriculturist debtors. The problem itself is so vast and intricate that the bills do not pretend to cover the whole field and the remedies proposed can only afford partial relief but even that relief may greatly help those now groaning under a load of debt. Advances to ryats for expenses of cultivation are intended to be made under the Act under which Tagai can be given — no separate legislation for the purpose being necessary. The question of long-term loans on mortgage securities of unencumbered agricultural land is a very complicated one and requires detailed inquiry as to the actual margin of profit in cultivation with the present quantities of field produce and current prices. That is being undertaken to enable the State to come to a conclusion as to the feasibility of Land Mortgage Banks. While my Government will welcome criticism which may be directed towards revealing the defects in these measures, for after all, these proposals only indicate the lines in which the thoughts of their framers run at present, it will value any constructive proposals that may proceed from you. Gentlemen, however we may lack resources to meet the situation, we have all of us a responsibility on our shoulders to show that we do not lack the will and the capacity to understand and tackle the problem. I would, therefore, appeal to you with all the emphasis at my command to approach the problem in a spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation and with a determination to find a solution of it, and I feel confident if we do so we shall not have laboured in vain to relieve the distress which stares us in the face.

APPENDIX 5.

MESSAGE SENT BY HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA SAHEB OF SANGLI TO THE RAYAT ASSEMBLY ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 5th SESSION.

On the 13th of May 1935.

It affords me great pleasure to give my most cordial welcome to the members of the Sangli Rayat Assembly assembled at its fifth session.

It is a matter of great gratification to me, as it must be to the Assembly that this session of it is being held on a most memorable occasion when the world wide British Empire has been celebrating Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee. It is our pleasure and pride that the State has been taking its humble part in the commemoration of the happy event. But there is one thing which cannot be over-emphasised and it is this that it is the high destiny of the State to be privileged to participate in the ideals of the British Empire making for human progress, freedom and welfare, which His Majesty represents in His own Person. A devout prayer goes forth from our hearts on this occasion that Providence may grant long life to Their Majesties to enable them to guide the destinies of India and the Empire and shower upon them the choicest blessings of health, happiness and prosperity.

It grieves me to find that the hand of death has been so severe this year in taking its toll of the members of the Assembly, in that we have to mourn the death of two of its most prominent members—Prof. G. R. Abhyankar and Mr. R. P. Karandikar.

The death of Mr. Abhyankar is an irreparable loss not only to the Assembly but also to the State of which he was such an eminent subject. By dint of labour and self-sacrifice and his close study of politics and constitutional law he built for himself a position in which he was widely respected. The opportunities he had of visiting England gave him enlarged vision and the great Judgment, large experience and moderation of views which he brought to bear on public life, were a precious asset of the Assembly of which he was a distinguished member throughout. His ability, statesmanship and sober mindedness gained him respect and admiration both within and without the State. He has left an indelible impress of his wisdom and influence on the public life in the State. As one who understood the point of view opposed to his own, he commanded appreciation and admiration from those who differed from him.

Mr. Karandikar's name also, as you know, is honoured not only in Maharashtra but in the rest of India as well and even abroad. Apart from his distinguished achievements outside the State which have drawn tributes from far and wide, he will always be remembered in the State for his work in the Assembly. The readiness with which he responded to our call, to give us the benefit of his wisdom and experience in regard to our efforts to relieve agricultural indebtedness shows how he set no limits to his interest in the improvement of the condition of agriculturists. His boundless enthusiasm and faith in this respect were a source of inspiration to us. I am sure I am giving expression to the sentiment of the Assembly when I say that we shall very much miss his guidance in regard to the progress of the bill about relief of agricultural indebtedness for which we sought his assistance.

I offer my heartfelt condolences and sympathies to the families Prof. Abhyankar and Mr. Karandikar have left behind.

It is next my pleasant duty to welcome the new members. I am sure they come with a determination to contribute to the work of the Assembly in the nearest of the State. I should like to make particular mention of Mr. Salimath who has done us the honour to join the Assembly. I owe my sincere thanks to my friend Col. Tate, the Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur and to the Government of Bombay for the readiness with which they have helped my administration to secure Mr. Salimath as a member of the Assembly. He has bestowed careful attention and study on the various intricate problems of marketing and devoted long years of work to the operations of markets. He thus possesses a knowledge and experience of the subject in which he has few equals. Although he is a member of the Bombay Service, and the Assembly is aware that he has distinguished record of work, he has been taking a great deal of interest in the marketing problems of the Sangli State as a labour of love and freely giving my administration valuable advice and assistance. This single fact is enough to show how he is animated by a catholic spirit in the application of his talents. I feel sure that the members of the Assembly will be able to make use of his unique attainments in regard to marketing problems which will engage their attention.

The Assembly has an important agenda before it. I feel confident that as in the past so in the future its members will participate in the work lying ahead in the spirit of mutual sympathy and co-operation and with an eye to do constructive work, which is the greatest need of our State as of the rest of India at the present moment. What is wanted is a compelling desire for constructive work, overriding all other passions and inspiring the workers to enrich alike the individual and the State so that it may stand out as the most potent positive factor in our development.

I wish every success to this Session of the Assembly.

APPENDIX (6).

Measures adopted to meet the scarcity conditions in the Shirhatti Taluka during Fasli year 1344.

The monsoon started fairly well and everything was normal upto almost the middle of August. After that there was a prolonged break and the situation began to cause anxiety towards the end of September. In his weekly report dated 21-9-34, the Mamlatdar gave the first warning of the danger ahead and pointed out that cattle were likely to be the first sufferers as the fodder supplies were scanty. Steps were, at once, taken to ascertain from where fodder could be imported. His Highness was pleased immediately to sanction an allotment of Rs. 1000 for importing grass from any of the depots in the adjoining British territory. The Chief Revenue Officer was also asked to make an extensive tour of the Shirhatti Taluka and to submit his report regarding the state of crops and the condition of men and cattle. On receipt of his report an amount of Rs. 2000 was immediately placed at the disposal of the Mamlatdar for distribution as Tagai to facilitate the ensuing Rabi sowing. It was announced that Aujan leaves which could be used as fodder might be taken away from the forest free of charge. Proposals for starting P. W. D and Local Board works in expansion of the ordinary programme were at once taken in hand, with view to provide employment for the needy, and Majjur-Bannikop road work was actually started.

Soon after this His Highness directed the Diwan to visit the Shirhatti Taluka. The Diwan accordingly visited the Taluka towards the end of October and saw for himself the state of things in the different portions of the Taluka. On 31st of October he called a conference of officials and leading non-officials at Shirhatti. This conference also considered what steps were immediately necessary and what would be necessary if and when the distress deepened. The Diwan also appointed a Central Relief Committee consisting of the following officials and non-officials, to coordinate measures and to advise the State authorities from time to time :—

The Mamlatdar	The Sub-Overseer
Mr. B. Y. Lagoo	Mr. N. H. Desai
„ A. R. Mahishi	„ S. A. Bhatkhande
„ D. R. Deshpande	„ M. F. Dabali
„ S. M. Teli	„ K. S. Kulkarni
„ N. A. Deshpande	

The non-officials were to divide the various villages among themselves for intensive work.

The Diwan and the Chief Revenue Officer continued to visit the Taluka now and again with a view to keep in touch with the situation as it developed from time to time and to adopt measures that were necessary to meet it.

The various measures adopted by the Darbar for the relief of distress are briefly stated below.

(1) For the prompt and efficient administration of the relief measures, the Taluka was divided for relief purposes into two charges, one under the control of the Mamlatdar and the other under that of a Joint Mamlatdar who was specially appointed to the Taluka for the organization of relief operations. Each charge was further sub-divided into two circles and the number of Circle Inspectors was increased from three to four to cope with the increased amount of work. The Circle Inspectors were required to visit at least four

villages per day so that relief might be immediately afforded wherever necessary. The Mamlatdars and the Circle Inspectors were asked to submit weekly diaries and weekly scarcity reports as a result of which the higher authorities were kept constantly informed of the development of the situation.

(2) *Tagai*:—Liberal grants of Tagai were made both under the Agriculturists Loans Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act. His Highness was graciously pleased to reduce the interest on Tagai advances from the usual rate of 15 pies per rupee per annum to 9 pies per rupee. For securing speedy disposal of Tagai applications the Chief Revenue Officer was empowered to grant Tagai upto Rs. 200 and he was asked to make a prolonged halt in the Shirhatti Taluka so as to ensure that no time was lost in sending correspondences forward and backward.

In October and November 1934 Rs. 5000 were allotted for the purchase of seed for facilitating Rabbi sowing. An amount of Rs. 3297 was actually distributed, Tagai being disbursed to the rayats in the villages themselves. The Mamlatdar was specially authorised to sanction advances in this connection.

Rs. 9006 were advanced for the improvement of land to 109 persons, Rs. 1090 being for the removal of weeds and Rs. 906 for the erection of Tals. The Agricultural Inspector was specially deputed to the Taluka to inspect the sites proposed for 'Tals' and to advise the agriculturists regarding the suitability or otherwise of the sites and the actual construction of the 'Tals'. These grants served a double purpose; for while they made the improvement of land possible, they also opened out a vast field of employment to the labourers who were thereby enabled to maintain themselves through those hard days.

Rs. 230 were advanced for the purchase of cattle.

A sum of Rs. 2000 was allotted for distribution as Tagai for facilitating sowing during the succeeding season. Tagai for seeds was granted strictly in kind. All genuine needs were promptly satisfied.

(3) As soon as scarcity conditions became apparent, coercive measure for the recovery of land revenue were at once suspended; the execution of Civil Court decrees was also suspended for one year.

On a careful scrutiny of the state of crops in the different villages the whole of the land revenue demand for the year was suspended in 40 villages and half of it was suspended in 29 villages. The total suspensions so granted amounted to Rs. 1,06,310.

(4) *Employment*:—With a view to provide employment to the scarcity stricken rayats who could not support themselves otherwise, the ordinary programme of P. W. D. and Local Board works was considerably expanded and works were actually started as early as November 1934. These may be grouped as follows:—

(a) *Metal breaking*:—Centres were opened at Chhabbi, Devihal and Bannikop. They were opened on 13-11-34 and continued upto 20-10-35 when they had to be closed for want of attendance. They provided work to 6602 males, 9568 females, and 459 children, at a cost of Rs. 2,223 and odd. A metal-breaking centre was also opened at Belhatti but it was not attended, as sufficient employment was available locally.

(b) *Roads*:—Special repairs were made to the following roads; murum and metal were also gathered on some of the roads:—

- (1) Warvi-Bannikop Road; (2) Itge-Bidrahalli Road.
- (3) Magdi-Yelvatti Road; (4) Bagewadi-Bidrahalli Road.
- (5) Belhatti-Itge Road.

Work was started on the Warvi-Bannikop Road as early as October 1934, and on the last two roads on 5-11-34. The other two works were taken in hand as necessity arose.

(c) *Desilting of tanks:—*

The following tanks were desilted—

- (i) The Bagwad tank; (ii) The Chik-Gunjai tank; (iii) The Kodalwad tank.

Rs. 9573 were spent on the roads and the tanks. Employment was afforded to 20,978 males, 20,401 females and 1928 children.

Arrangements were also made for desilting the Shettigeri tank and an amount of Rs. 5000 was also sanctioned for the purpose. The work could not, however be started as labour was not forthcoming. This was a clear indication of the fact that the labourers were already getting sufficient employment either at the works started by the State, or at the field works made possible mainly by liberal grants of Tagai

(5) *Fodder*—As early as October 1934; Rs. 1000 were allotted for meeting the requirements in respect of fodder. Grass was also allowed to be taken away free of charge from the forest. It was also collected from the Kadkol jungle at a cost of Rs. 130 and stored at Shirhatti and sold to the rayats at cost price. 800 bales of fodder were purchased from the Government Depot at Karajgi and were kept at the following five centres:—

[1] Shirhatti, [2] Belhatti, [3] Bannikop, [4] Yelwatti and [5] Battur. These too were sold to the rayats at cost price, and were also advanced by way of Tagai. Anjan (Aās) leaves which could be used as fodder were allowed to be taken free of charge from the forests. Remission of half the grazing fee was also a special measure of relief.

(6) *Other forest concessions:—*The fees for quarrying burnt-stones, and for gathering head-loads of fuel from the forest were halved. These afforded great relief to the Wadars and the Lamans respectively who chiefly depend upon the above for their maintenance.

(7) Arrangements were made to disburse their remuneration to the village officers quarterly instead of half-yearly as usual. The Patil of Kusalapur who was found to be in indigent circumstances was granted a special allowance of Rs. 3 per month, for four months from May 1935.

(8) In the 40 villages where the whole of the land revenue demand for the year was suspended, 57 inferior servants were retained for Government work; the rest were exempted from the obligation to render service to Government, so as to enable them to eke out a livelihood by seeking employment either at the State managed or private works. Those that were retained for Government service were granted gratuitous relief at the rate of Rs. 2 per month for five months from April 1935. The expenditure in this behalf was Rs. 566.

(9) Gratuitous relief was also granted in various villages to the infirm and the decrepit who had nobody to support them. It was started as early as 8-4-35 and was continued upto the end of October 1935. This relief was granted in kind in accordance with the scale laid down in the Famine Relief Code. Both the Mamlatdars were given a permanent advance of Rs. 50 each, so that they could give immediate relief in cases where it was necessary. His Highness was also pleased to order that if there were

any special cases deserving grant of Tagai for maintenance, a detailed report should be submitted for orders.

The non-officials raised a sum of about Rs. 1741 which they spent on the distribution of seed, and fodder and the grant of dole. The Sangli Municipality placed a sum of Rs. 501 at the disposal of the Darbar for the benefit of the distressed in the Shirhatti Taluka. This was utilised towards free supply of seeds and fodder and for the grant of dole to the decrepit and the infirm.

It will thus be seen that from the moment conditions akin to scarcity became apparent, the Darbar kept themselves in close touch with needs of the situation in the Shirhatti Taluka and continued to do so right upto the time when the Kharip crops in the succeeding season were ready for being harvested, and that the Darbar took all possible steps for relieving the distress of the drought-stricken people of the Shirhatti Taluka.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

No.	Name of Appendix.
1	High Officials.
2	Laws in force.
3	Military force. (Nil).
4	Strength &c , of the Police.
5	Working of the Police.
6	Value of property stolen and recovered.
7	Crimes and their nature.
8	Working of the Magistarial Courts.
9	Criminal Appeals.
10	Civil work, nature and value of original suits.
11	Civil work, execution of decrees.
12	Civil work, appeals.
13	Jail and Lock-ups.
14	Registration of documents.
15	Registration, receipts and expenditure.
16	Municipalities, receipts and expenditure.
17	Rain fall.
18	Price of food grains.
19	Public Works, Expenditure.
20	Agricultural stock.
21	Excise shops and their revenue.
22	Receipts and disbursements.
23	Medical Relief.
24	Vital statistics.
25	State schools.
	and A. X B. and C

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Sangli State, showing changes in the personnel during the year ending 31st March 1935.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks
			From.	To.	
1	Rao Bahadur G. R, Barve, B. A	Diwan.	1-4-34	31-3-35	
2	Rao Saheb Y. A. Thombare, B. A.	2nd Councillor.	"	"	
3	Rao Bahadur G. V. Patwardhan, B.A. LLB.	3rd Councillor.	"	"	
4	Mr Y. V. Kolhatkar, B.A. LLB.	4th Councillor.	"	"	
5	Mr. M. H. Limaye, H. P.	Nyayadhish.	"	"	
6	Dr. R. G. Thakar, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	"	"	
7	Rao Saheb V. K. Bapat, B. A. LLB. Mr. R. N. Kulkarni.	{ Police Supdt.	18-8-34	17-8-34 31-3-35	
8	Rao Saheb V. G. Bhave, B. E.	State Engineer.	1-4-34	"	
9	Mr. R. S. Phadnis, B. A. LLB.	Chief Revenue Officer.	"	"	
10	Mr. G. J. Kunte.	{ State Auditor and Special Duty Officer.	"	"	
11	Mr. V. R. Ogale.	Ganpati Manager.	"	"	
12	Mr. V. K. Khadilkar, B. A.	Treasury Officer.	"	"	
13	Mr. S. D. Gokhale, B. A. B.Sc. H. P.	{ Educational Inspector & Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	"	"	
14	Mr. D. L. Gokhale, M. A. B. T.	{ Head Master Sangli High School.	"	"	
15	Mr. H. M. Kittur. " V. R. Damale.	{ Forest Officer.	15-8-34	14-8-34 31-3-35	

APPENDIX II

List of Laws in force in the Sangli State for the year ending 31st March 1935.

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette
1	Indian Penal Code Act XLV of 1860 as amended by ...	Swari Ba Ja 220 of 17-5-72	6-6-1872	.....
	Act VIII of 1882 and ...	H No 862 Dt. 13-3-85	1-4-85	.....
	Act IV of 1898 ...	PoJa No 270 of 16-3-99	1-8-99	7-4-99
	Amendments to Indian Penal Code Sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130 and 153A. ...	P A's Notification without No. and date	7-12-1908	7-12-1908
	Act VIII of 1913 of the Supreme Council of India viz The India Criminal Law Amendment Act ...	H.No. 860 of 30-9-18	1-10-18	7-11-18
	The Indian Penal Code (amending) Act no 20 of 1923 ...	H. No. 105 C of 24-12-24	1-2-1925	7-1-1925
	The Indian P. C. (amending) Act No. 5 of 1924.	H. No. 9 C of 3-4-30.	3-4-1930	7-5-1930
	Amending Act III of 1895 ...	No. D. M- 275 of 15-5-35.	.....	7-6-1935
2	Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (Heirship Certificate) .	Di Ja No. 148 of 24-12-1867	24-12-67	.....
3	Survey and Settlement Act I of 1865 ...	.....	.....	.....
4	Hindus' Liabilities for Ancestor's Debts Act VII of 1866 ...	H Di Ja No 311 of 28.10-80	1-12-80	7-11-80
5	Indian Post Office Act XIV of 1866 as amended by Act VI of 1898...	H Ju Ja 1275 of 21-9-1900	21-9-1900	7-10-1900
6	Indian Telegraph Act ...	H Pol J No. 814 of 4-12-02	4-12-1902	7-1-1903
7	Evidence Act I of 1872 as amended by... Acts III of 1887, III of 1891 and V of 1899	H Ju Ju No. 550 of 1876	1-1-1877	.....
	Act XXXI of 1926 to amend the Indian evidence Act	Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99.	1-8-99	7-4-99
		H. No. 25 c of 1-9-28	1-10-28	7-9-28
8	Contract Act IX of 1872 as amended by. Acts IV of 1886 and VI of 1899...	H Ja No 420 of 22-11-81	15-12-81	7-1-82
		Po Ja No 270 of 16-3-99	1-8-99	7-4-99
9	Indian Oaths Act X of 1873 ...	S. K.' No. 1157 of 14-8-82	14-8-82	.....
		Joint Ad's No. 56 of 29-3 1882..	14-8-1882	.....
10	Bombay Hereditary Offices Act III of 1874 ...	Joint Ad's No. 275 of 4-6 1875.	.....	.....
		S. K.'s No. (Mu. Ja.) 118- of 30-6-76.	6-6-76	.....
	Bombay Hereditary offices Act V of 1886 (Act V of 1886) ...	H. M. J. No. 2934 of 1895	9-9-1895	9-9-1895
	Provisions of Bombay Act III of 1910 amending the Hereditary Offices Act III of 1874 ...	H. No. 3285 of 23-11-10	1-1-1911	7-12-1910
	The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act No 10 of 1923 ...	H. No. 105 C of 24-12-24	1-2-1925	7-1-1925
11	European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874 ...	H. M. Register No. 2442 of 27-10-84	1-11-84	.....
12	Majority Act IX of 1875...	H. No. 306 of 25-11-80	1-12-80	7-10-83
13	Opium Act I of 1878 ... The rules framed under sections 5 & 13 of the Opium Act by the Government of Bombay.	H. O. No. c 13 of 7-3-1	.....	.....
14	Abkari Act V of 1878 as amended by Act V of 1901 ...	H. No. 202 of 2-3-17	1-3-17	17-4-17
	Amending Abkari Act No. III of 1917 <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i> ...	H Ma Ja No. 3703 of 22-9-86	1-10-1886	7-10-1886
15	Forest Act VII of 1878 ...	H Ju Ja No. 1714 of 18-12-99	18-12-99	7-12-1900
16	Easements Act V of 1882 ...	H. Ju. Ja. No. 105 of 18-1-1901	18-1-1901	7-3-1900
17	Lunacy Act XXXV of 1856 ...	H. Ki. Ja. No. 6911 of 1902	2-9-1902	1-9-1901
18	Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 ...	H. No. 134 of 6-12-20	6-12-20	7-1-21
	The Land Acquisition (amendment) Act No. XX of 1919 ...	H. No. 105 C of 24-12-24	1-2-1925	7-1-1925
	The Land Acquisition (amendment) Act No 38 of 1923 ...	No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
19	Stamp Act II of 1899... Indian Stamp Act (No. 43 of 1923)	D. M. 131 of 22-12-23	7-2-24	7-2-24
	The Stamp Amendment Act II of 1922...	H. No. 73 C of 22-12-26	1-1-27	22-12-26
	The Stamp Amendment Act VII of 1889...	No, nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
20	Succession Certificate Act VII of 1889...	" "	"	"
21	Suits Valuation Act VII of 1887. ...	" "	"	"
22	Transfer of Property Act IV of 1882 ...	" "	"	"
	Amending Act VI of 1904 (Transfer of Property amendment Act of the Supreme Council of India). ...	H. No 86 of 30-9-1918	1-10-18	.....

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette
	An act to Validate certain transfers made prior to 1st June 1915 (Act No. XXVI of 1917)	H. No. 134 of 6-12-20	6-12-20	7-1-21
	Act No. XXVII of 1926. An act to explain certain provisions of transfer of property Act ...	H. No. 26 of 1-9-28	1-10-28	7-9-28
	The Repealing and amending Act No X of 1927 as far as it amends the Transfer of property (Amendment) Act XXVII of 1926...	" "	1-10-25	"
	Transfer of Property Amendment Act No. 20 and 21 of 1929. ...	H. O. No. 90 of No. nil of 15-10-1900	1-8-31	7-5-31
23	Indian Trusts Act II of 1882 ...		1-1-1903	15-10-1902
24	Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879 ...	" "	"	"
	Acts relating to Bombay Land Revenue Code Act No. V of 1879.			
	1 Bombay Act No. IV of 1905			
	" " " 1 " 1910			
	" " " XI " 1912			
	" " " IV " 1918	H.O. No. C 17 of 7-3-21.	"	"
	" " " VII " 1914			
	" " " II " 1919 so far as it relates to Bombay Act V of 1879.			
	1 Bombay Act No. I of 1920 ...			
	The Land Revenue Code Rules (1921)...	H No. C. 94 D. 2-11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
	Amendment to section 187 of Land Revenue Code (regarding recovery of dues of Abkari cesses) ...	1176 of 19-8-31.		7-10-31
25	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
26	District Police Act IV of 1890 ...	" "	"	"
	Amending Act IV of 1912 ...	H. No. 101 of 3-2-15	1-3-15	7-3-15
	Rules under Sec. 48. for the regulation and control of processions & other assemblages at Shahapur ...	No. P. S. 270 of 14-7-34	"	16-7-34
27	Village Police Act VIII of 1867...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
28	Whipping Act III of 1895 and V of 1900 ...	" "	"	"
29	Specific Relief Act I of 1877 ...	" "	"	"
30	Registration Act XVI of 1908 ...	H. No. 875 of 5-9-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
	The Act to amend the Registration Act (No. XV of 1917). ...	H. No. 134 of 6-12-20	6-12-20	7-1-21
	Act No. 2 of 1927 an act further to amend the Indian Registration Act. ...	H. No. 25 C of 1 9-28	1-10-28	7-9-28
	Amendment of Sec. 18 of Indian Registration Act. regarding affidavits about marriage, remarriage or Divorce.	C. 6 of 3-4-30.	15-4-30	7-6-30
31	Revenue Jurisdiction Act X of 1876 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
32	Partition Act IV of 1893...	" "	"	"
33	Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 ..	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	2-1-1903	15-10-1902
	Rules under Sec. 50 of the Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 ...	H. No. 355 of 21-7-17	1-8-17	7 9-17
34	Court Fees Act VII of 1870 ...	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
	Imperial Legislative Council Act VI of 1905 amending Court Fees Act VII of 1870 ...	H. No. 869 of 5-9-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
	The Provisions of Government of India Notification No. 3970 Dated 8-7-15 in Political Department regarding the remissions in the fees leviable on probate, letters of Administration, Succession Certificates and heirship certificates in respect of persons who are killed or died of wounds &c. while on active field service ...	H. No. 810 of 28-8-15	1-9-15	7-9-15
	The new Table of Fees and Notes framed under Sec.20 of the Court Fee Act VII of 1870 ...	H. No. 879 of 5-8-17	1-10-17	28-9-17
35	General Clauses Act X of 1897 ...	H. No. nil of 15 10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
36	Bombay General Clauses Act III of 1886 ...	" "	"	"
37	Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV of 1869...	" "	"	"
	The Amendments made by the Bombay High Court in Rule No. 5 of Order IX of the Civil Procedure Code Act No. V of 1908 and the insertion of two new Rules viz 44 A and 72 A in order XXI of the same, Code..	H. No. 200 of 13-2-18	13-2-18	7-4-18
38	Indian Arms Act XI of 1878 ...	H Ju Ja No. 62 of 11-1-01	11-1-1901	
	Section 19 only of the above Act ...	H Ma Ja 2920 of 30-7-86	30-7-86	7-10-86
	The Arms Act Rules (1920) ...	H. No. C. 94 D. 2-11-22.	2,11-22	20-11-22

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
	Introduction of the Rules under the Indian Arms Act as amended upto 1-1-1928.	D. M. 367 of 22-8-30.	7-10-30	7-10-30
39	Rules under the above Notification.	D. M. 369 of 22-8-30.	7-10-30	"
40	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871	H. Fou Ja N 237 of 15-10-78	1-11-78	1-11-78
41	Ghee Adulteration Act I of 1899	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1903	15-10-1902
	Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901	" "	"	"
	" 1902, II of 1903, IV of 1904, X of 1912 VIII of 1914.	H. No. 1057 of 2-12-1914	1-1-15	7-12-14
	Acts relating to the District Municipal Act III of 1901, Bombay Act No. III of 1915, VI of 1917, II of 1919 so far as it relates to Act III of 1901, & III of 1902.	H. O. No. C 15 of 7-3-1921		
42	Probate and Administration Act V of 1881	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
43	Prisoners Act III of 1900	" "	"	"
	Prisoners Act IX of 1894 (Imperial Legislative Council of India)	H. No. 123 of 10-2-1915	1-3-15	7-3-15
44	Prisoners Testimony Act XV of 1869	H. No. nil of 15-10-1902	1-1-1903	15-10-1902
45	Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	P. A.'s Notification of 15-10-1904	18-11-1904	18-12-1904
46	Agriculturists Loans Act XII of 1834	Do of 15-11-1904	"	"
47	Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883	" "	"	"
48	Sangli State Regulation No. I of 1904	" "	9-11-1904	"
49	Sangli State Regulation No. II of 1904	" "	18-11-1904	"
50	Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act IV of 1887 as amended by Bombay Act I of 1890	Po. Ja. No. 22 of 18-5-1905	1-6-1905	18-5-1905
51	Debtor's Act VI of 1888	Ad's No. 3480 of 1905	7-12-1905	7-12-1905
52	Judicial Officer's Protection Act XVIII of 1850	" "	"	"
53	Sections 3, 4, 6 & 8 and section 11 so far as it absolutely prohibits manufacture of salt &c. Chapters VII, VIII and IX and sections 59, 60 and 61 of Chapter X of the Bombay Salt Act II of 1890 as amended by Act I of 1901 <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i>	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	7-11-1906	24-4-1906
54	Mamlatdar's Courts' Act II of 1906	" "	1-9-1907	20-8-1907
55	Public conveyance Act VII of 1920 superceding the Act No. VI of 1883	H. O. No. 21 C of 7-3-21.	.....	.....
56	Explosive Act VI of 1908	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	13-8-1908	13-8-1908
	Indian Explosive Act IV of 1884 and Explosive Substances Act VI of 1908	" "	1-9-1908	21-9-07
57	New Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908	" "	1-1-909	7-12-08
	Act No. XXIV of 1920, being an amendment to the Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908. The Civil Procedure Amendment Act (No. IX of 1922)	H. O. No. 19 C of 7-3-21.	.....	.....
	The Code of Civil Procedure (amendment) Act No. 29 of 1923	H. No. C. 88 D 2 11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
	Act VI of 1926 to amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1908	H. No. 105 C of 24-12-24	1-2-1925	7-1-1925
	Government of India Act No. 1 of 1926 Sec. 7 (B) regarding powers of Small Cause Courts	H. No. 25 C of 1-9-28	1-10-28	7-9-28
	Bombay Record of Rights Act IV of 1903	H. O. 90 C. of 24-6-31	1-8-31	7-7-31
58	Indian Limitation Act (Government of India's Act IX of 1908)	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	1-1-1909.	7-12-1908
59	Act No. XXVI of 1920 Indian Limitation	" "	"	11-1-1909
	The Indian Limitation Amendment Act (No. X of 1922)	H. O. No. 29 C of 29-4-21.	.....	.....
	The repealing & amending Act No. II of 1923 (a) The Indian Limitation Act No. 9 of 1908	H. No. C. 88 Dated 2-11-22	2-11-22	20-11-22
	Act No. IX of 1927.	H. No. 105 C of 24-12-24	1-2-25	7-1-1925
60	Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907	H. No. 9 C of 3-4-1930.	.....	7-5-1930
61	The provincial Insolvency Act (No. 5 of 1920)	P. A.'s Notification without No. and date.	1-6-1909	31-5-1909
	The Public Dramatic Performance Act XIX of 1876	H. No. C. 42 Dated 15-4-23.	7-5-23	7-5-23
62	Government of India's Census Act XVI of 1910	P. A.'s Notification without No. and Date	25 1 10	25-1-10
63	The Co-operative Societies Act 11 of 1912	H. Ju. No. 152 of 4-6-13	1-7-13	7-7-13

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of Introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
64	Government of India's Act III of 1911 (Criminal Tribes Act)	H. No. 728 of 31-7-1913	1-8-13	13-8-13
	The Criminal Tribes Act No. VI of 1924 Mutatis-Mutandis and so far as applicable	H. No. 217 D. M. of 24-5-29	24-5-29	7-6-29
	Rules under the Criminal Tribes Act No. 6 of 1924. ...	305 of 24-11-31.		7-1-32
65	Provisions of Bombay Regulation Number II of 1827 Chapter VI	H. No. 85 of 17-1-14	1-2-14	7-2-14
66	Ordinance No. I of 1914 for securing the control of the Press during the War	H. No. 704 of 12-8-14	12-8-14	12-8-14
67	Bombay Court of Wards Act I of 1905... ..	H. No. 173 of 19-2-15	1-3-15	7-3-15
68	Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903 amended by Act VI of 1913	H. No. 190 of 21-2-1916	1-3-1916	7-3-1916
69	Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914... ..	H. No. 829 of 18-1-1916	7-8-1916	7-9-1916
	Rules under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914	H. No. 571 of 6-7-18	7-7-18	7-2-1918
	Introduction of Rules re: Public Vehicles in the Mofussil, under Home Dept. Notification No 8623 of 10-2-1927 as modified upto 7-6-1929.	D. M. 361 of 1-9-30.	1-9-30	7-10-30
70	Government of India Act VII of 1913 (Indian Companies' Act) so far as the management and working of the newly started "Sangli Bank Ltd" and those of the new Ginning & Pressing Co. are concerned	H. No. 469 of 25-6-27	25-6-27	7-8-27
71	The Registration Ordinance No. I of 1917	H. No. 1069 of 5-10-16	5-10-16	7-10-1916
72	The Defence of India Act IV of 1915 (Criminal Law Amendment Act) together with rules made thereunder.... ..	Fou. Ja. No. 391 of 22-2-17	22-2-17	3-3-17
73	The Ingress into India Ordinance No. V of 1914 read with Act I of 1915	H. No. 1084 of 11-10-17	15-10-17	13-10-17
74	The Foreigners Ordinance No. III of 1914 as amended by Ordinances Nos. 7 and 8 of 1914 read with Act I of 1915... ..	H. No. " "	" "	" "
75	Government of India Ordinance No. II of 1915 entitled the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Ordinance of 1915... ..	H. No. " "	" "	" "
76	Act XII of 1850 of the Supreme Council of India called The Public Accounts De. faults Act... ..	H. No. 498 of 28-6-15	1-7-15	7-7-15
77	Criminal Procedure Code V of 1898... ..	H. No. 864 of 30-9-18	1-10-18	7-11-18
78	Criminal Procedure Code Act (No. 5 of 1898) as amended up-to-date by Act No. XX of 1923	P. Ja. No. 270 of 16-3-99	1-8-99	7-4-99
	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Second amendment) Act No. 37 of 1923	D. M. 273 of 14-7-23 ...	1-8-23	7-8-23
	Act No. XVIII of 1924.	H. No. 105 C of 24-12-14	1-2-25	7-1-25
	Articles of Commerce ordinance No. IX of 1914 read with No. I of 1915 of Government of India	H. No. 9 C of 3-4-1930		7-5-1930
79	Census Act No. IV of 1920	H. No. 964 of 8-11-18	1-11-18	12-11-18
80	The temporary regulations issued by the Government of Bombay under the Epidemic diseases ct 1897	H. No. Census 6 of 12-6-20	2-6-20	7-7-20
81	Indian Lunacy ct (IV of 1912)	H. N. 141 & 144 of 12-6-20	6-12-20	7-1-20
82	The Societies Registration Act No. XXI of 1860	H No 134 of 6-12-20	"	"
83	The termination of the present War (definition) Act V of 1919	" "	"	"
84	The repealing and amendment ge XVIII- of 1919 so far as the following acts mentioned in the schedule 1st and 2nd are concerned Viz	" "	"	"
	SCHEDULE I.			
	The Court Fees Act VII of 1870			
	The Indian Evidence ct I of 1872.			
	The probate and administration ct V of 1881.			
	The general clauses Act No. X of 1897.			
	The Code of Cri. Pro. Act V of 1898.			
	The Indian Stamp Act II of 1899.			
	The Code of Civil Pro. Act V of 1908.			
	The Indian Limitation Act IX of 1908.			

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette
<i>SCHEDULE II.</i>				
	The Code of Criminal Pro. V of 1898. The Indian Lunacy Act IV of 1912.			
	Bombay Acts.			
	The Bombay prevention of Gambling (amendment) Act VI of 1919.			
	The Bombay repealing and amending Act IV of 1919 so far as it modifies the Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878			
85	The temporary Regulation issued by the Government of Bombay under the Epidemic Diseases' Act 187, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Act, <i>Mutatis mutandis</i>			
86	The Court-Fees Act (No. 1 of 1922)	H. O. No. 144 of 6-2-20.	.....	.....
87	The Cotton Transport Act (No. III of 1923) Introduction of Rules under the Cotton, Ginning and Pressing Factories Act of 1925 (as framed by the Govt. of India and the Govt. of Bombay) and the Rules under the Cotton Transport Act of 1923 (as framed by the Bombay Government.)	H. No. C. 82 of 2-11-22. H. No. C. 42 D. 15-4-23.	1-1-23 7-5-23	20-11-22 7-5-23
88	Indian Petroleum Act No. 8 of 1899 Introduction of the Rules under the Bombay Govt. Resolution G. D. 2,572 of 18-5-1909 about the import, export and Custody of Petroleum.	62 of 1-7-30. D. M. 263 of 14-7-23	1-7-30 7-8-23	7-8-30 7-8-23
89	The Indian Electricity Act No IX of 1910 with Rules framed by the Government of Bombay there under	D. M. 359 of 25-8-30	25-8-30	7-10-30
90	The Provincial Small Causes Courts Act IX of 1887 as amended up to date	H. No. 101 C. of 24-12-24	1-1-25	7-1-25.
91	The Negotiable Instrument Act XXVI of 1887 as amended up to date... ..	H. No. 65 C. of 18-7-25	1-9-1925	7-8-1925
92	The Usurious Loans Act X 1918	" "	"	"
93	The Sangli Village Panchyat Act (Act No. 1 of 1925)	" "	"	"
94	The enactment for closing the old passage between Sangli-wadi and Sangli through the bed of the Krishna River	H. No. 73 C, of 28-8-25	28-8-1925	7-10-25
95	The Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act No. XII of 1925 <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i> and so far as applicable.	H. No. 244 A of 21-12-29	21-12-29	7-1-30
96	Sangli State Rayat Assembly Regulation. (Draft) Sangli State Rayat Assembly Regulation No. 1 of 1930.	H. No. 104 C of 1-1-30 6-5-1930. R. S. 345	1-1-30 6-6-30 3-2-31	7-2-30 17-5-30 7-3-31
97	Rules, Standing Orders and Electoral Rules under the Sangli State Rayat Assembly Regulation. Introduction of Rules framed by the Bombay Govt. under Sec. 74 A of the Stamp Act.	Ra No. 341 of 29-1-31. C. 8 of 3-4-30.	29-1-31 15-4-30	7-3-31 7-6-30
98	Press and Registration of Books Act No XXV 1867 as modified by Act No. XIV of 1922.	C. 13 of 2-6-30. C. 122 of 16-7-30.	1-6-30 1-6-30	7-8-30 7-8-30
99	Sangli News paper Regulation (No. II of 1930.)			
100	Extension of India Companies Act (No. 7 of 1930) to the Sangli Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Company constituting the managing Agents of the said Mills... ..	118 A of 20-7-30.	.....	7-9-30
101	Addition of Rule No. 40 re: the opening of Public Accounts, to the Sangli State Saving Bank Rules of 1926.	P. 1156 of 4-9-30.	4-9-30	7-11-30
102	Insertion of Clause E. E. re: the spotted deer, in the Sangli State Game Laws.	P. 1263 of 26-8-30.	26-8-30	7-11-30
103	Rules about the allowance of the Honorary organisers in the Co-operative Dept.	Co. No. 43 of 23-8-30.	23-8-30	7-12-30
104	Introduction of Rules framed by the Bombay High Court under. 1e122CS. P. Code upto the end of 1930	C. 17 of 3-2-31.	1-4-31	.....
105	Sangli Act No. 1 of 1931, allowing certain adoption under Hindu Law.	R. S. 44 of 24-6-31. H. O. 90 C.	1-1-32 1-8-31	7-8-31 7-7-31
106	Bombay Act No. 7 of 1930.			
107	Indian Elections Inquiries and offences Act. No. XXXIX of 1920.	R. S. 100 of 24-8-31.	1-10-31	7-9-31
108	Introduction of Bombay Electoral Rules and Regulations regarding Return of election expenses	Do.	1-10-31	7-9-31

Serial Number.	Description.	No. and date under which the law is introduced.	Date of introduction.	Date of publication in the State Gazette.
109	Notification prohibiting Cow slaughter etc. ...	H. O. 3045 of 30-10-31.	30-10-31	7-12-13
110	Notification regarding the introduction of Mysore regulation III of 1903 about Town improvement in the State. ...	140 C. of 20-8-31.		12-12-31
111	Government of India Emergency Powers Ordinance N. II of 1932. ...	P. 281 of 3-3-32.		3-3-32
112	The unlawful Instigation Ordinance III of 1932. ...	Do.		3-3-32
113	The Unlawful Association Ordinance IV of 1932. ...	Do.		3-3-32
114	Prevention of Molesting and Boyco.ting Ordinance V of 1932 ...	Do.		3-3-32
115	Notification No. 84 dated 25-8-31 regarding the Inams at Sangli and Sangliwadi. ...	84 of 25-8-31.		7-4-32
116	Rules re. the Provident Fund in the Sangli State ...	Try. J. No 674 dated 31-8-31	6-6-32	7-5-32
117	Rules for fixing Standard Rates of Non-Agricultural Assessment in the Sangli Town ...	Misc. Javak No. 3579 dated 3-6-32	Do.	3-6-32
118	Rule under Section 214 (2) of the Land Revenue Code (Act V of 1879) empowering the Diwan of Sangli with the previous sanction of the Huzur to reverse or modify any entry or order made or passed under Chapter X-A of the L. R. C. by any Revenue Officers subordinate to him.	No. P 540 dated 18-4-1933	7-5-1933	7-5-33
119	Indian Telegraph (amendment) Act No. VII of 1914	No. P. M. 778 dated the 28th October 1933.	7-11-33	7-21-33
120	Bombay irrigation Act (Act VII of 1879). ...	Order No. A 12 of 5-1-1934.	7 2-34	7-2-34
121	Notification regarding the use of water of the rivers, nallahs etc. for agricultural purposes. ...	M. J. No. 1056 dated the 5th January 1934.	Do.	Do.
122	Notification regarding the necessity of the previous sanction of the State for the validity of adoptions made by certain Inamdars, Watandars &c.. ...	Notification No. Inam Javak 119 dated the 26th February 1934.		7-3-34
123	Certain Rules re: the control of the Sangli Market.	Huzur Order Co-operative J. No. 128 Nil-2-1934.	To remain in force until further orders.	Do.
124	Provisions of Section 6 (J) of the Act IV of 1890 (The District Police Act) made applicable to Kavathe Mahankal. ...	No. D. M. 215 dated the 28th March 1934.	28-3-34	7-5-34
125	Indian Income-tax Act No. XI of 1922 as amended upto 7th January 1930	Order No. 206 dated 18th September 1933. Order No. A 157 dated the 5th June 1934.	From the beginning of the fasli year 1343.	7-10-34 and 7-6-34
	Rules under the Indian Income-tax Act as applied to the Sangli State ...	No. A 124 of 2-5-34 No. A 148 of 4-6-34 Kir. J. No. 160 of 6-7-34 No. P. 1586 of 7-12-34	Do.	7-6-34 7-7-34 7-1-35
126	Matches (Excise duty) Act 1934 Government of India Act XVI of 1934 ...	No. P. 1258 of 1-10-34	1-10-34	7-10-34
127	Indian Provident Funds Act (XIX of 1925) ...	No. S. P. 1619 & 1620 of 14-12-34.	1-1-35	20-12-34
128	Indian Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897 ...	No. P. 1625 of 14-12-34.		"
129	Act amending Bombay Civil Courts Act. Indian Act XXVIII of 1930 ...	Do.		"
130	Act amending Societies Registration Act Indian Act XXII of 1927 ...	Do.		"
131	Indian Lepers Act III of 1898 as amended by Act (XIII) of 1903 ...	Do.		"
132	Indian Partnership Act IX of 1932 ...	No. P. 1628 of 14-12-34		"
133	Child Marriage Restraint Act, Sangli Act No. I of 1934 ...	Ver. R.S.J. 311 of 3-1-35	1-6-35	7-1-35
134	Hindu Widow's Property Rights Act, Sangli Act No. I of 1935 ...	No. R. S. 503 of 7-5-35	6-6-35	10-5-35

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police and Sowars in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1935.

Description of office.	Number.	Total Pay of the Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money.	No. able to read & write.	No. under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police Pay Rs. 200+100 T.A.	1	200	4360	1	The pay of the S. P. from 1st April 1934 to 7th August 1934 was Rs. 300/- P.M. and from 18th Aug. 1934 to 31st March 1935 it was Rs. 200/- p. m.
Inspector of Police, Pay Rs. 100+80 T. A. ...	1	100	1560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sub-Inspector of Police Rs 50-70	9	505	6960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Head Constables 15+2-30	82	1501	19260	.....	7 fined 3 degraded	.....	3	.....	82	.....
Constables of all grades Rs 12+2-14+2... ..	366	4440	62448	1	16 fined 1 degraded	1	15	.....	346	20
Sowars	26	1335	15876	3 discharged		0	0	.....	26	.....
Total.....	485	8081	110464	4	27	1	18	...	465	20	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1935.

Name of State	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions on accused arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent up for trial.		Remarks.
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sangli State.	200	203	432	436	409	415	146	128	143	124	33.79	29.36	35.72	30.84	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen & amount of recoveries in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1935.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries on property stolen.		Remarks.
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
Sangli State.	19,057- 3-10	146-3-6	7,076-8-0	5,282-4-0	37.12	36.32	

APPENDIX VII.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1935.

Names of courts.	No. of offences reported during the year.		No. of Persons dealt with							Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	REMARKS		
	1933-34	1934-35	Remaining at the end of the last year	Brought to trial in 1934-35					Total		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred			Died, escaped or transferred	
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	Upon summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1933-34	1934-35								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1 District Magistrate Court Sangli	
2 Sub-Divisional Magistrate 1st Class Sangli ...	33	18	17	18	5	28	6	...	124	74	...	12	24	18	1	19	1 Absconding shown pending in M's Court.	
3 Magistrate 1st Class City Sangli ...	44	46	14	31	2	36	4	...	120	87	9	29	29	...	...	19+1
4 " " " ...	36	161	10	21	2	258	1	...	86	202	72	66	113	...	...	41
5 " " Mangalwedhe ...	58	55	41	33	11	85	...	...	162	173	...	117	30	6	...	20
6 " " Shahapur ...	67	47	29	17	4	68	2	...	141	120	32	36	35	2	...	15		
7 " " Shirhatti ...	47	39	21	27	7	33	6	...	99	94	...	38	35	1	1	19		
8 " 2nd Shahapur ...	109	128	23	66	...	151	...	...	231	240	17	111	67	...	...	45
9 " " Miraj-Prant... ..	3	69	...	24	...	145	1	...	45	170	50	61	34	...	...	25
10 " " " ...	39	8	15	1	...	24	...	...	88	40	5	21	6	...	...	8
11 " " Kuchi ...	64	69	16	26	7	114	...	...	123	163	28	72	32	9	1	21
12 " " Terdal ...	36	46	3	9	...	58	...	...	71	70	17	19	29	1	...	4
13 " 3rd Miraj-Prant... ..	8	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	26	7	2	3	...	...	...	2
14 " " Shirhatti ...	10	6	3	...	...	16	...	...	17	19	...	19	...	...	...	...
15 " " " ...	...	5	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	20	...	...	...	2+4
16 " " Mangalwedhe. ...	9	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	20	6	...	3	3	...	...	...
17 Honorary Bench Magistrate City Municipality Sangli ...	384	210	79	...	9	168	36	...	375	212	...	82	152	58		4 absconding shown pending in M's Court.
18 Magistrate 2nd Mhaisal... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 " 3rd Kuchi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 " " Terdal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Honorary Bench Magistrate 3rd Shirhatti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 " " " " Terdal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	897	912	274	279	47	1217	56	...	1,728	1,873	232	709	589	37	3	303		
1 Huzur Court	Referred shown as acquitted.	
2 Sessions Court....	11	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	93	38	...	22	15	...	...	1

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the result of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1935.

Tribunals.	No. of Applications.	No. of PERSONS AND CASES.																															
		Applications rejected.				Sentences.								Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry &c. ordered. Transferred.				Pending.							
						Confirmed.				Modified.																				Reversed.			
		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.					
1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35						
1 Huzur Court ...	6	29	...	19	...	23	4	19	3	14	1	8	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2			
2 Sessions Court ...	22	8	...	1	...	50	24	21	9	4	13	4	7	5	11	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	3	2			
3 District Magistrate's Court ...	36	12	4	7	3	12	8	7	5	4	10	3	5	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	23	2	12	...	13	...	8
4 Sub-Divisional Mag 1st class ...	12	2	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	10	10	3	5	11	..	6		
Total.....	76	43	4	27	3	87	38	49	18	23	24	16	13	18	24	10	12	3	23	2	12	8	34	3	18

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APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1935.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value. Rs	Suits filed during 1934-35.						Suits disposed of during 1934-35.						Remarks				
	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	Suits regarding landed property	Suits of money transactions.		Suits of other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs	Average duration.					
																							Years		Months	Days		
1 Nyayadhish Court ...	87	84	22	40	109	124	25	46	84	78	2,25,402	13	19	8	1	11	8	4	16	.....	7	.....	39	2,30,105	1	4	1	
2 Munsiff Court C. D. ...	746	805	1234	1226	2040	2031	1235	1131	805	900	3,78,454	240	883	103	495	270	231	160	4	720	51	39	330	2,76,174	1	3	9	
3 " " S. D. ...	366	428	566	560	932	988	594	616	428	372	94,522	132	379	49	230	252	60	18	.....	341	49	21	205	1,36,498	1	1	12	
4 " " N. D. ...	309	451	724	616	1033	1067	582	557	451	510	1,29,339	153	425	38	300	264	30	21	1	202	50	19	286	1,01,374	1	6	1	
Total.....	1508	1768	2606	2442	4114	4210	2346	2350	1768	1865	8,27,717	538	1706	198	1026	803	380	203	21	1263	157	70	860	7,44,151				

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work Result of applications for Execution of Decrees in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1935.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for 1933-34 Rs	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1934-35.		
	1933-34	1934-35		1933-34	1934-35	Value for 1934-35 Rs.	1933-34	1934-35	Value for 1934-35 Rs.	1933-34	1934-35	Value for 1934-35. Rs.	1933-34	1934-35	Value for 1934-35. Rs.	Less than 6 months.	More than 6 months but less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.
1 Nyayadhish Court	58	61	2,46,710	21	31	1,28,305	79	92	3,75,015	18	24	1,30,525	61	68	2,44,490	7	15	46
2 Muns. Court C.D.	803	845	2,37,768	1312	1270	2,55,430	2,115	2,115	4,93,198	1270	1221	2,68,820	845	894	2,24,378	395	319	180
3 " " S.D.	424	409	66,785	470	468	1,66,013	894	877	2,32,798	485	427	1,40,130	409	450	92,668	116	168	166
4 " " N.D.	273	330	1,01,580	542	342	55,901	815	672	1,57,039	485	349	57,199	330	323	99,840	79	113	131
Total...	1558	1645	6,52,843	2,345	2,111	6,05,649	3,903	3,756	12,58,050	2,258	2,021	5,96,674	1645	1735	6,61,376	597	615	523

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work Number and result of appeals in Civil Suits in the Sangli State, during the year ending 31st March 1935.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.								Average duration							
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1933-34			1934-35		
	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
											Rs	Rs																
Huzur Court...	63	42	55	63	118	105	76	32	42	73	1,09,801	8,19,135	58	24	12	5	1	2	1	1	4	.....	...	11	2	1	1	5
Nyaya-dhish Court ...	165	148	137	111	302	259	154	158	148	101	57,053	40,555	74	78	21	23	27	24	23	18	9	15	1	7	17	1	3	13
Total...	228	190	192	174	420	364	230	190	190	174	2,66,854	8,59,690	122	102	33	28	28	26	24	19	13	15						

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups
in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1935.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1933-34.	1934-35.				
				1933-34.	1934-35.						
SANGLI JAIL.											
Convicts...	1	110	109	206	219	104	111.4	121*	10,184- 0 0		* One was on bail pending decision of the appeal.
Under-trial Prisoners		5	84	93	69	9.33	7.7	10	283- 0- 0	18	
Total ...	1	115	193	299	308	113.33	118.11	131	10,467- 0- 0		
TALUKA-LOCK-UPS											
Convicts—											
Kuchi...	1	...	15	17	15	1.5	1.2	...	27-14- 0	...	
Mangalwedha...	1	...	24	17	24	.09	.1	...	57- 9-11	...	
Terdal...	1	3	11	7	14	.11	.30	...	28- 8- 9	...	
Shahapur	1	4	42	31	46	3.2	2.2	2	211-15- 1	...	
Shirhatti	1	1	22	16	23	.8	.06	1	113-12- 8	...	
Mhaisal	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Total ...	6	8	114	88	122	5.7	3.66	3	439-12- 0		
Under-trial Prisoners—											
Kuchi...	...	...	31	38	31	2.7	2.7	2	229-14- 6		
Mangalwedha...	...	6	33	25	39	.04	.02	1	274- 4- 5	4.7	
Terdal...	...	...	9	10	9	.88	.56	...	45-10- 9	23	
Shahapur	...	3	59	35	62	1.9	6.2	13	84- 2- 2	38.6	
Shirhatti	...	...	28	21	28	2.3	.08	10	204-13- 3	48.4	
Mhaisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Total ...	...	9	160	129	169	7.82	9.56	26	838-13 -1		
Grand Total...	7	132	467	516	599	126.85	131.33	160	11,745 9- 1		

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of documents in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1935.

Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for registration.		NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks	
			Mortgage deeds.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous											
	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35		
Miraj-Prant ...	2063	1830	947	829	583	511	11	13	1	0	521	477	2384	1828	Rs. 8,70,011	Rs. 8,57,034	0	2	0	0		
Shahapur ...	946	1057	355	395	410	451	2	6	0	0	179	205	945	1055	3,19,583	4,30,241-14-0	1	0	0	2		
Shirhatti ...	764	818	214	198	453	520	10	8	0	0	87	102	761	818	2,41,817	2,14,744-11-9	0	0	0	0		
Mangalwedha ..	572	419	133	78	305	241	6	4	0	0	128	96	572	417	2,29,212	1,28,626- 2-9	0	2	0	0		
Kuchi ...	773	831	322	327	357	423	0	0	0	0	94	81	773	831	2,55,325	2,25,730-12-9	0	0	0	0		
Terdal ...	427	512	217	256	127	167	6	5	0	0	77	84	427	512	1,56,989	1,75,922-13-5	0	0	0	0		
Dodwad ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dist. Registry Office	3	10	1	1	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	10	15,500	14,160- 0 0	0	1	1	1		
Total.....	5548	5477	2189	2074	2236	2318	35	37	1	0	1087	1048	5867	5471	20,88,437	21,06,460- 6 3	1	5	1	2		

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of
Registration during the year ending 31st March 1935.

Description.	1933-34.			1934-35.		
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs
Mortgage deeds.	2,189	8,29,401-0-0	10,968-4-0	2,074	7,59,736	9,870-1-0
Sale deeds ...	2,236	10,88,311-12-0	12,503-4-0	2,318	10,70,946-5-9	12,417-12-0
Wills ...	35	.....	178-8-0	37	.....	207-8-0
Money bonds...	1	250-0-0	4-4-0	...	.....	.....
Miscellaneous ...	1,087	3,19,417-4-3	6,005-15-6	1,048	2,75,778-0-6	5,768-10-9
Total.....	5,548	22,37,380-0-3	29,660-3-6	5,477	21,06,460-6-3	28,264-2-9
Deduct expenditure ...			1,430-14-0			1,489-4-0
Net Profit ...			28,229-5-6			26,774-14-9

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Sangli State
during the year ending 31st March 1935.

Names.	Opening balance on 1st April 1934	Receipts during the year.		Total in 1934-35	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1935	Remarks
		1933-34	1934-35		1933-34	1934-35		
Sangli ...	89,426	17,860	14,183	231,265	15,919	13,316	98,103	
Mangalwedha..	7,210	6,800	6,354	13,564	5,292	5,778	7,786	
Terdal. ..	1,936	3,389	5,988	7,924	4,162	3,984	3,940	
Rabkavi ...	3,722	5,683	9,606	13,328	5,705	8,521	4,807	
Shahapur ...	22,582	44,426	51,637	74,219	43,381	52,872	21,347	
Shirhatti ...	2,040	2,292	2,526	4,566	2,142	1,943	2,623	
Total	1,26,916	2,41,197	2,17,950	3,44,866	2,19,877	2,06,260	1,38,606	

APPENDX XVII.

Statement of Rain-fall in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1934.

Names of Talukas and the Head-Quarter Stations.	April 1934.		May 1934.		June 1934.		July 1934.		August 1934.		September 1934.		October 1934.		November 1934.		December 1934.		January 1935.		February 1935.		March 1935.		Total.		Total for 1933-34.		Average of past five years.		Remark.	
	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.		
Miraj-Prant (Sangli)	0	0	0	0	0	50	6	56	3	15	3	64	3	35	1	35	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	55	19	81	25	56		
Kuchi (Kavathe Mahankal)...	1	5	0	0	4	50	3	80	2	15	5	70	8	65	0	90	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	75	28	65	33	32		
Mangalwedha	1	10	0	0	0	48	5	48	3	60	5	14	3	85	1	75	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	40	18	48	20	77		
Terdal	0	0	0	40	1	55	3	55	1	20	3	40	6	90	0	37	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	37	33	69	19	79		
Shahapur	1	80	0	0	7	10	14	65	7	70	1	60	5	30	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	40	61	30	44	0		
Shirhatti	1	15	1	20	3	0	2	35	1	25	0	30	3	10	1	60	0	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	14	35	32	90	22	67		

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1935.

Articles.	Average price per Indian Maund [80 Tolas=1 Seer; 40 Seers=1 Maund.]												Remarks.																							
	TALUKAS.																																			
	Miraj-Prant.		Kuehi.		Mangalwedha.		Terdal.		Shahapur.		Shirhatti																									
	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35																								
	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.												
Jawary ...	1	5	4	2	13	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	5	0	3	4	0	2	3	6	2	15	9
Rice ...	3	5	4	5	11	5	6	10	8	8	0	0	5	11	5	5	0	0	4	8	0	5	4	0	3	10	0	4	0	0	3	5	4	4	3	9
Wheat ...	2	0	0	3	10	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	7	1	4	11	3	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	3	12	0	3	14	5	4	3	9
Gram ...	1	5	4	4	0	0	2	8	0	2	13	9	2	13	9	2	10	8	2	8	0	4	0	0	3	5	0	3	4	0	3	1	2	3	7	9
Turdal ...	2	8	0	4	7	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	7	1	4	0	0	2	8	0	4	0	0	5	4	0	5	2	0	5	0	0	5	2	0
Bajari ...	1	6	1	3	1	0	2	8	0	2	10	8	2	8	0	2	4	6	2	4	0	3	8	0	2	10	0	3	0	0	2	4	6	2	15	9

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year ending 31st March 1935.

Description of Works.	State Funds.				Local Funds.				Remarks.										
	Original.			Repairs.	Other expenditure.			Total		Original.			Repairs.	Total.					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Communications	4,998	11	0	30,315	7	10	.....	35,314	2	10	500	0	0	.....	500	0	0	
Buildings	22,591	12	7	11,424	1	4	.....	34,015	13	11	1,838	8	4	.....	1,838	8	4	
Water-Supply	9,374	15	0	1,570	15	3	.....	10,945	14	3	504	0	0	.....	504	0	0	
Unforeseen minor works ...	.....			.....			3,672	5	0	3,672	5	0	.....	.....	.....	
Establishment ... ..	.....			.....			17,729	9	9	17,729	9	9	.....	.....	.....	
Telephone ... ..	.....			.....			557	12	0	557	12	0	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	36,965	6	7	43,310	8	5	21,959	10	9	102,235	9	9	2,842	8	4	2,842	8	4

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1935.

No.	District.	Cattle and other quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Colts & fillies	Asses.	Sheep & goats	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
				Male.	Female										
1	Miraj-Prant ...	7419	2541	613	5650	146	102	20	42	2190	238	380	105	1562	
2	Kuchi ...	8098	3056	108	2651	97	101	...	60	18734	899	101	68	870	
3	Mangalwedha ...	6336	3389	181	1358	105	172	...	109	18077	564	518	12	1117	
4	Terdal ...	1449	706	95	1079	97	27	10	59	3645	251	73	26	320	
5	Shahapur ...	8046	5011	1781	6999	51	50	...	57	7321	2838	430	308	2068	
6	Shirhatti...	10475	5446	335	4881	45	61	...	286	16930	3074	616	348	1657	
	Total	41823	20149	3116	22618	541	513	30	612	66897	7851	2118	870	7594	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the number of Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Sangli State during the year ending 31-3-1935.

No	Name of Taluka.	Country Liquor.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total		Remarks
		No. of shops.	Revenue.*	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue. †	No. of shops.	Revenue.*	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
1	Miraj-Prant ...	5		10	917	3		...		18		<p>* The Abkari rights of the State have been farmed to the British Government for a period of 10 years from 1st August 1934 provisionally for an yearly amount of Rs. 97,778.</p> <p>† The Hemp drugs lease has been given to the British Government for a period of 10 years from 1st April 1925 for an yearly amount of Rs. 32,166</p>
2	Kuchi ...	1		9	754	1		1		12		
3	Mangalwedha ...	1		9	4197	1		1		12		
4	Terdal ...	2		2	267	2		2		8		
5	Shahapur ...	7		3	386	4		12		26		
6	Shirhatti... ..	11		1	75	5		8		25		
7	Sangli ...	1		1	3251	1		1		4		
	Total.....	28		35	9847	17		25		105		

APPENDIX XXII

PART I

RECEIPTS

During Fasli Year

1344

S. No.	NAME OF HEADS.	Fasli 1343. (1933-34.) Final figures.			Fasli 1344. (1934-35.)		
		Rs	A.	P	Rs	A.	P
REVENUE HEADS.							
1	Land Revenue	7,12,118	15	5	6,33,065	6	1
1A	Income-tax	1,221	14	6	73,907	0	9
2	Stamps	1,32,870	2	0	1,27,200	0	0
3	Excise	1,84,278	10	0	1,55,969	5	4
4	Registration	28,833	6	0	29,513	10	9
5	Interest.	9,666	5	7	90,260	7	5
6	Law and Justice	22,076	2	5	14,206	6	11
7	Jails	1,600	15	9	1,516	0	6
8	Police	7,077	9	3	8,413	13	6
9	Education	52,430	11	7	29,976	15	0
10	State Printing Press	2,233	5	0	1,712	12	0
11	Salt and Customs or Sayer Revenue ..	1,969	8	0	1,812	12	0
12	Administration	2,672	1	10	1,009	3	9
13	Forest	41,162	12	9	41,169	7	11
14	Public Works Department	90,727	15	5	98,843	0	10
15	Receipts from Sangli State Railway ..	26,022	15	9	45,545	15	1
16	Paga	5,643	2	7	5,396	1	0
16A	State Thati & Kuran lands	22,630	8	9	18,545	1	9
17	Scientific and mis. Departments	6,824	1	0	5,824	2	8
18	Medical	20,793	3	6	6,540	12	0
19	Minor Department	13,192	4	5	182	9	6
20	Fixed contribution from Ganpati Sansthan and Khasgi on a/s of the amalgamation of its superior service with the State Service	19,383	9	0	21,358	10	0
21	Famine ... ..	.....			.....
22	Pension and leave contribution for service lent	515	15	2	2,809	2	5
23	Library and Museum ... ..	.....			.....
24	Cash Recoveries	5,799	14	0	9,536	12	2
Total of Revenue Heads 1 to 24 ...		14,98,647	6	8	14,25,315	6	11
DEBT HEADS.							
25	Local Funds including watercess... ..	82,054	0	0	60,876	12	2
26	Revenue Deposits	1,03,936	8	3	2,01,553	5	11
26A	Kadim	10,736	4	8	10,403	14	3
27	Criminal Courts Deposits... ..	4,465	10	8	6,639	1	1
28	Civil Do Do	74,949	6	7	81,032	14	4
29	Personal Deposits	5,03,729	2	2	5,42,939	11	11
29A	Inam Japti... ..	3,642	12	11	2,536	11	7
30	Provident Fund	79,368	0	7	67,178	0	0
30A	Sangli Savings Bank	1,30,838	1	11	1,00,570	2	5
31	Municipal Fund	14,893	0	5	15,534	5	10
32	Educational Trust Fund	8,456	2	6	3,616	5	6
33	Public Endowment Fund... ..	.....			.....
34	Famine Insurance Fund	5,000	0	0	.....	
35	Road Development Fund	19,513	0	0	16,019	0	0
36	Town Extension Tupari	1	0	0	.....	
37	Reserve Fund	34,740	8	9	.....	

Statement showing the Receipts of the Sangli State

S. No.	NAME OF HEADS.	Fasli 1343 (1933-34.) Final figures.			Fasli 1344 (1934-35.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
38	Advances recoverable	4,98,277	10	6	4,78,188	11	4
39	Loans bearing interest made on valuable Securities	1,39,221	5	5	1,47,104	10	7
	Railway Reserve	5,000	0	0			
	Investments	6,30,728	6	9	5,52,484	13	6
	Irwin Bridge	11,223	0	0	8,774	0	0
	Chintamani Wg. Mills				212	8	5
	Total of Debt Heads 25 to 39.....	23,60,784	2	1	22,95,665	3	10
	Grand total Receipts.....	38,59,431	8	9	37,20,980	10	9
	Opening Balance.....	6,49,961	8	9	4,87,516	12	10
	Grand total.....	45,09,393	1	6	42,08,497	7	7

during the year 1344 Fasli, ending 5th June 1935.

Increase,			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
.....			20,088	15	2	
7,883	5	2	.....		
.....			5,000	0	0	
.....			78,293	9	3	
.....			2,459	0	0	
212	8	5	.....		
<hr/>			65,118	14	3	
<hr/>						
<hr/>			1,38,450	14	0	
<hr/>						
<hr/>			1,62,244	11	11	
<hr/>						
<hr/>			3,00,895	9	11	

APPENDIX XXII

PART II

EXPENDITURE

During Fasli Year

1344

S. No.	NAME OF HEADS.	Fasli 1343. (1933-34.) Final figures.			Fasli 1344. (1934-35.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
SERVICE HEADS.							
1	Payments to British Government and Native states	19,851	10	8	19,851	10	8
2	Privy Purse	3,14,380	0	0	3,14,380	0	0
2A	Expenses in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Sangli ...	1,365	8	0	.....	
2B	H. E. Governor of Bombay's visit ...	1,000	0	0	194	0	3
2C	Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee				15,695	14	0
2D	Expenses in connection with marriage ceremony	962	4	0	.....	
2E	Round Table Conference	41,664	6	0	6,650	1	1
3	Paga	41,137	11	10	22,090	13	4
3A	State Thatti & Kuran lands	11,337	4	0	11,603	12	9
4	Administration	70,465	1	6	84,768	7	0
5	Land Revenue	1,34,266	2	6	1,35,359	9	3
6	Law and Justice	42,783	13	1	44,391	0	11
7	Jails	11,741	6	11	12,554	1	11
8	Police	1,01,562	8	8	1,03,517	2	8
9	Risala	16,582	3	0	12,564	9	0
10	Stamps	3,357	0	3	3,189	2	6
11	Registration	1,411	12	0	1,554	2	0
12	Education	1,40,139	8	9	1,45,038	13	2
13	State Printing Press	8,994	13	2	10,790	12	2
14	Forest	7,349	10	6	10,365	6	6
15	Medical Department	36,636	7	0	34,305	9	1
16	Scientific & other Miscellaneous Depts ...	25,621	10	9	22,750	12	11
17	Public Works Department	1,27,473	14	2	1,42,894	3	0
17A	Town Improvement	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
18	Sangli State Railway ... ..	.....			.....
19	Excise	46,790	8	5	37,326	4	7
20	Devasthan & Dharmadya allowances ...	3,327	12	6	3,024	7	0
21	Inams & Hucks	4,715	3	6	4,898	6	4
22	Allowance to non service Taindars ...	16,168	9	2	15,857	4	10
23	Pension & maintenance allowances ...	45,414	0	10	44,454	13	11
24	Allowance to respected Brahmins ... ..	.....			200	0	0
25	Minor Department	67,727	9	7	54,977	2	11
26	Contribution	15,203	0	0	3,800	0	0
27	Famine	5,000	0	0	805	3	0
28	Stamps Refunds	494	5	0	299	10	6
29	Remission on Land Revenue Adjusted ...	.....			.....
30	Revision Survey charges	107	9	9	.....	
31	Library & Museum ... ..	.....			.....
32	Refunds	83,698	7	9	9,118	10	2
32A	Trust Fund Shrimant Saubhagyawati Indumati Raje Rajwade	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
32B	State's Inquiry Committee ... ..	.....			.....
32C	Railway Reserve	5,000	0	0	.....	
32D	Unforeseen	1,502	8	0	.....	
33	Payment into Reserve Fund	34,740	8	9	473	14	9
			
Total of Service Heads to 33		15,02,975	0	0	13,39,745	14	2

during the year 1344 Fasli, ending 5th June 1935.

Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....			1,365	8	0	
.....			805	15	0	
15,695	14	0	.....		
.....					
.....			962	4	0	
.....			31,014	4	11	
.....			19,046	14	6	
266	8	9	.....		
14,303	5	6	.....		
1,093	6	9	.....		
1,607	3	10	.....		
812	11	0	.....		
1,954	10	0	.....		
.....			4,017	10	0	
.....			167	13	9	
142	6	0	.....		
4,899	4	5	.....		
1,795	15	0	.....		
3,015	12	0	.....		
.....			2,330	13	11	
.....			2,870	13	10	
15,420	4	10	.....		
.....					
.....			9,464	3	10	
.....			303	5	6	
183	2	10	.....		
.....			311	4	4	
.....			959	2	11	
200	0	0	.....		
.....			12,750	6	8	
.....			11,403	0	0	
.....			4,194	13	0	
.....			194	10	6	
.....					
.....			107	9	9	
.....			74,579	13	7	
.....					
.....			5,000	0	0	
.....			1,028	9	3	
.....			34,740	8	9	
.....					
.....			1,63,229	1	10	

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Sangli State

S. No.	NAME OF HEADS.	Fasli 1343. (1933-34.) Final figures.			Fasli 1344. (1934-35.)		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
	DEBT HEADS						
33	Local Funds including Watercess ..	66,793	13	9	38,552	11	4
34	Repayments of Revenue Deposits ...	2,40,578	13	2	1,52,532	15	5
34A	Kadim Deposits	9,446	3	8	7,469	1	11
34B	Water cess .. .. .	.....			.....
35	Repayments of Criminal Courts Deposits...	3,035	1	1	1,828	13	0
36	" Civil... ..	79,235	8	2	1,10,824	2	8
37	" Personal	5,31,491	4	7	4,84,478	1	10
37A	" Inam Japati	502	13	4	1,383	14	0
38	Provident Fund	61,816	9	7	54,386	13	0
38A	With-drawals from saving Bank ...	96,563	5	1	1,00,189	11	6
39	Municipal Fund	12,452	4	11	13,209	3	5
40	Educational Trust Fund	4,262	15	7	3,328	9	3
41	Public Endowment Fund... ..	.....			.....
41A	Road Development Fund	43,541	0	0	6,155	2	4
42	Advances Recoverable	4,50,314	0	11	5,53,485	2	0
43	Loans bearing interest made on valuable Securities	39,817	4	8	1,47,542	11	9
43A	Investment	9,15,883	13	6	6,61,269	1	8
43B	Irwin Bridge	1,853	4	8	3,457	10	3
43C	Chintamani Spinning & Weaving Mills ...	.....			.....
	Total of Debt Heads 33 to 43 C.....	25,18,901	4	8	23,40,085	13	1
	Grand total of Expenditure.....	40,21,876	4	8	36,79,831	11	3
	Closing Balance.....	4,87,516	12	10	5,28,665	12	4
	Grand Total.....	45,09,393	1	6	42,08,497	7	7

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Sangli State during the year ending 31st March 1935.

No.	Dispensary.	No. of patients treated		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure. Rs. A. P.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
1	Sangli	21,921	318	283	20	6	9	15,433 4 11	259	
2	Shahapur... ..	5,544	6	6	...	...	...	2,208 4 6	66	
3	Shirhatti	2,845	2	...	1	1	...	1,785 2 6	54	
4	Mangalwedha	6,968	7	5	1	1	...	1,898 11 3	59	
5	Kavathe Mahankal	3,615	4	4	...	...	...	1,665 7 0	31	
6	Terdal	5,312	1	1	...	...	...	1,507 2 8	35	
7	Dodwad	4,589	...	...	...	..	...	771 10 7	38	
	Total.....	49,794	338	299	22	8	9	25,269 11 5	542	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Sangli State for the year ending 31st March 1935.

Name.	Population according to the census of 1931.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.—
		1933-34.	1934-35.			1933-34.	1934-35.			Births.		Deaths.		
				1933-34.	1934-35.			1933-34.	1934-35.					
Sangli State ...	2,58,442	10,843	10,535	...	308	8,013	6,197	...	1,816	41.9	40.7	31.05	23.9	

Information regarding Schools maintained by as well as those aided and unaided by the Sangli State in the year ending 31st March 1935.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on rolls on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure. Rs.	Remarks.
1933-34.	1934-35.		1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.		
2	2	High schools	676	635	606	584	3,973	
6	6	A. V. schools	164	190	123	148		
137	138	Ver. Boys' schools	10552	10423	7482	7725	1,03,950	
12	12	Girls' schools	1416	1460	986	1053		
8	8	Sanskrit schools	124	134	97	107		
6	6	Low caste schools	274	314	179	195		
171	172	Total.....	13106	13156	9473	9812	1,34,923	
Aided and registered schools:—								
1	1	City High School Sangli	489	523	453	497	4,050	Amount of grant from the State for the year
1	1	Kanya Shala Sangli	114	135	100	120	4,000	
1	1	New Preparatory Night School Sangli	38	46	33	49	.....	" " " " "
1	1	Kashikar's Vidyalaya Shahapur	110	162	103	116	.....
1	1	Bal Shikshana Mandir Sangli	124	103	100	85	.....
...	1	Model High School Sangli ... ..	.....	72	.....	58	.....
...	1	A. P. Mission Agri. Bias School ... ..	.....	11	.....	8	.....
5	7	Total	875	1056	789	933	.. ..
1	1	A. P. Mission School Sangli	152	140	117	109	.....
13	13	Ver. Boys' Schools including Kshirsagar Preparatory classes	639	729	.....	547	.....
13	14	Total	791	869	117	656	.....
169	193	Total....	14872	15081	10379	11401	.....

Information regarding the income and expenditure &c. of minors' estates in charge of the Sangli State during the year 1934-35.

Item No.	Details.	IN CHARGE OF		Total.
		The Nyaya-dhisha	The Mamlatdars.	
1	Number of minors	64		
2	„ Estates	48		
	Opening Balance:—			
	In cash with Vahiwatbars	727		
	In State Treasury ... ..	.....	
	In Govt. Pro Notes ... ..	.....	
	In Bombay Development Loans..	36000		
	In cash certificates	8170		
	In Sangli Bank	11532		
	In Central Co-operative Bank ...	62103		
	In The State Bank	7106		
	Total Rs. ...	125638		
3	Add:—			
	Receipts during the year:—			
	Income from lands and houses...	11869		
	Recovery of debts	4630		
	Interest on investments	6066		
	Sale proceeds of ornaments etc ..	.....	
	Miscellaneous receipts	8781		
	Total Rs. ...	31346		
	Grand Total Rs. ...	156984		
4	Deduct.			
	Expenditure:—			
	Amount of investment in Govern- ment Securities ... ..	.....	
	Charges for maintenance etc. of minors, including property handed over to the minors who were declared to be majors.	28136		
	Total Rs. ...	28136		
5	Balance:—			
	In cash with the Vahiwatdars ..	842		
	In State Treasury ... ..	.....	
	In State Bank	8915		
	In Govt. Pro. Notes ... ..	.....	
	In Bombay Development Loans..	36000		
	In Sangli Bank	11216		
	In C. Cooperative Bank Sangli..	63747		
	In cash certificates	8170		
	Total Rs. ...	128890		
6	Value of moveable property including documents	18965		
7	Area of land under management ..	1587—		
		(Acres		
8	Assessment Rs.	3442		
9	Price of the land Rs.	261928		

No.	Name of institution.	No. on rolls on 31st Mar. 1935	Average No. on roll.	Average daily attendance.	Indian Christians.		Brahmins.		Jains. excluding Chaturth.	
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
STATE SCHOOLS.										
HIGH SCHOOLS.										
1	Sangli High School	834	340	300	2	...	203	9	44	...
	Chintamanrao H.School Shahapur	301	303	284	...	...	208	1	21	...
2	S. G. A. V. Schools.									
	Mangelwedha	12	12	11	...	...	6	...	...	...
	Kavathe-Mahankal	12	12	10	...	...	4	...	...	...
	Terdal	32	29	27	...	...	11	2	7	...
	Rabkavi	45	45	39	...	...	4	...	...	...
	Shirhatti	11	11	9	...	...	5	...	...	...
	Sangli ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	1
	Shahapur (Girls)	78	75	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ver. Boys Schools									
	Sangli (Proper)	1467	399	1130	3	...	439	43	103	1
	Mangalwedha	1008	996	761	...	...	88	3	1	...
	Kuchi	1362	1353	1010	...	...	76	33	27	2
	Miraj-Prant	2287	1998	1718	...	...	89	40	815	28
	Terdal	573	571	411	...	...	42	...	84	...
	Shahapur	1889	1932	1409	3	...	86	24	45	2
	Shirhatti	1837	1816	1226	...	...	188	38	9	...
4	SANSKRIT SCHOOLS									
		134	125	107	...	...	34	...	...	...
5	LOW-CASTE SCHOOLS.									
	Sangli	98	80	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mangalwedha	85	88	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miraj-Prant	107	90	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Terdal	24	24	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	GIRLS' SCHOOLS AND MAHILA CLASS.									
	Sangli Girls' Schools No. 1 & 2 ...	523	475	400	...	...	...	881	...	31
	Sangli Mahila Vidyalaya... ..	90	87	52	...	...	...	85	...	1
	Mangalwedha	66	70	48	...	...	...	40	...	1
	Kavathe-Mahankal	70	64	49	...	...	...	26	...	...
	Miraj-Prant	48	44	28	...	...	...	16	...	...
	Terdal	136	136	88	...	...	...	28	...	12
	Shahapur	362	364	280	...	...	...	165	...	27
	Shirhatti	165	171	113	...	...	...	69	...	13
7	AIDED SCHOOLS.									
	Model High School	72	67	58	2	...	33	...	9	...
	Sangli City High School	523	527	497	...	...	376	12	47	...
	Sangli Girls' School	135	135	120	...	3	...	122	...	6
	New Preparatory night School ...	46	54	49	...	...	26	1	6	...
	Kashnikar Vidyalaya Shahapur ...	162	144	116	...	...	79	12	7	...
	Bal-Shikshan Mandir Sangli	107	104	85	...	...	96	...	3	...
	Sangli A.P. Mission (A.B. School.)	11	11	8	11	...	1	...	...	...
8	UN-AIDED SCHOOLS.									
	Sangli A. P. Mission A. V.	133	133	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ver Primary unaided Schools	700	708	505	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kshirsagar Preparatory Class	36	36	31	...	...	15	...	8	...
	Total.....	15081	14629	11401	21	3	2198	1210	747	126

Lingayats		Other Hindus		Marathas.		Artisans & others including Chaturth.		Criminal tribes &c.		Jungl.	Kunbis and Kolies		Depressed class.		Mahomedans.		Others.		Total.			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	B.	G.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	B.	G.	Boys	Girls	
18	1	28	1	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	822	12
10	...	29	...	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	291	2
2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...
33	...	2	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	80	2
...	
...	3	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
88	6	164	1	445	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	142	20	...	...	1398	74	
289	3	106	2	319	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	95	1	...	...	107	11	
172	6	...	...	762	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	47	2	10	1	1268	99	
217	12	333	18	896	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	2	128	1	...	...	2142	145
254	...	39	...	30	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	54	7	...	...	578	...
370	22	212	1	724	42	...	54	1	6	...	4	1	31	...	37	...	162	9	3	1787	102	
728	114	282	14	100	4	...	60	5	28	...	87	10	27	6	1	9	63	8	1686	201
...	134	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	5	...	...	...	...	...	98	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	6	...	...	...	...	...	79	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	10	...	...	22	2
...	24	...	40	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
...	12	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	66
...	17	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	70
...	3	...	1	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
...	84	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	186
...	65	...	45	...	25	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	862
...	49	...	14	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	165
2	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	72	...
11	...	29	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	5	...	...	...	510	18
...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
...	...	58	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	86
3	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2211	425	1300	153	3395	289	155	33	6	...	32	1	132	3	817	40	772	57	98	9	12119	2462	

APPENDIX C

Statement showing details regarding the income-tax demand and the recoveries in the Sangli State during the year ending 5th June 1935.

Year.	Number of notices issued under Sec 22(2).	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of.	Distribution of cases disposed of among the grades.			Amount realized including the amount of income-tax deducted at source, penalties etc.	Remarks.
			Grades of income.	Number in the grade.	Assessment. Rs.		
1343 Fasli	768	314	Below Rs. 1,000	68	40,366	
			From " 1,000 to 1,999	86	1,848		
			" " 2,000 to 4,999	107	8,949		
			" " 5,000 to 9,999	33	6,817		
			" " 10,000 to 19,999	14	8,551		
			" " 20,000 to 29,999	3	4,589		
			" " 30,000 to 39,999	2	5,399		
			" " 40,000 and over	1	4,408		
		Total ..	314	40,561			
1344 "	817	355	Below Rs. 1,000	82	33,540	
			From " 1,000 to 1,999	122	2,430		
			" " 2,000 to 4,999	97	7,458		
			" " 5,000 to 9,999	39	7,774		
			" " 10,000 to 19,999	10	5,747		
			" " 20,000 to 29,999	4	6,228		
			" " 30,000 to 39,999	1	2,334		
			" " 40,000 and over	..	.....
		Total...	355	31,966			